

CC to perform PCR on cells present in histochemical sections or cytochemical
CC smears, e.g. for biological, forensic or pathological studies. The primer
CC was one of a pair used to amplify papillomavirus DNA from human cervical
CC cancer cells SiHa. A 449 bp PCR prod. was obtd. by this method where as
CC multiple primer pairs were needed for the same result using conventional
CC PCR methods. See also AAQ34980-6. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct FN
CC field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1308 CAAGACATACCACTACC 1324
Db 19 CAAGACATACGACC 3

RESULT 1044
AAQ44798/C
ID AAQ44798 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAQ44798;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 29-SEP-1994 (first entry)

XX HPV16/PT713 primer.

XX N4-methyl-cytidine; N4-methyl-deoxycytidine; triphosphate; dCTP; dCTP;
XX substrate; polymerase; cytosine; oligonucleotide; polynucleotide;
XX sequence analysis; primer extension reaction; PCR;
XX polymerase chain reaction; amplification.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9405684-A1.

XX 17-MAR-1994.

XX 30-AUG-1993; 93WO-US008145.

XX 04-SEP-1992; 92US-00941370.

XX (LIFE-) LIFE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX Pless RC;

XX WPI; 1994-101109/12.

XX New N4-alkyl-(deoxy)cytidine 5'-triphosphate cpds. - useful in DNA
XX sequence analysis, primer extension reactions and nucleic acid
XX amplification.

XX Disclosure; Page 12; 40pp; English.

XX Cpd. N4-(1-4C alkyl) cytidine 5'-triphosphate (I) and N4-(1-4C alkyl)-2'-
XX deoxycytidine 5'-triphosphate (II) are new. (I) and (II) serve as
XX substrates for RNA and DNA polymerases for incorporation of the N4-(1-4C
XX alkyl)-cytosine moiety into oligo- and polynucleotides. They can be used
XX in DNA sequence analysis, primer extension reactions and nucleic acid
XX amplification. To assess the potential for using N4-methyl-dCTP in PCR
XX amplification, reaction mixts. contg. the canonical nucleotide set were
XX compared to mixts. in which dCTP was replaced by the N4-methylcytosine
XX analogue, in a PCR experiment designed to amplify a 293 bp sequence of
XX HPV16 DNA. Using a high-temp. regimen the desired fragment was obtained
XX with the canonical dNTPs, but not with N4-methyl-dCTP. A low-temp.
XX regimen, conducted with dCTP or with N4-methyl-dCTP in the reaction
XX mixt., cleanly produced identical amts. of the expected fragment as the
XX sole amplification product. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct FN field.)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 7 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1308 CAAGACATACCACTACC 1324
Db 17 CAAGACATACGACC 1

RESULT 1045
AAT05336/C
ID AAT05336 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.

XX AAT05336;

XX 31-JAN-1996 (first entry)

XX Peptide transport gene atp2a2 PCR primer.

XX Peptide transport gene; atp2a2; disease-resistance; fungus-resistance;
XX insect-resistance; pathogen-resistance; herbicide-resistance;
XX transgenic plant; crop improvement; polymerase chain reaction; primer;
XX RT-PCR; ss.

XX Arabidopsis thaliana.

XX WO9525114-A1.

XX 21-SEP-1995.

XX 10-MAR-1995; 95WO-US002708.

XX 16-MAR-1994; 94US-00212188.

XX (UYTE-) UNIV TENNESSEE RES CORP.

XX Becker JM, Stacey G;

XX WPI; 1995-336935/43.

XX Plant peptide transport genes - used to increase plant resistance to
XX herbicidal peptide(s), pref. those produced by a plant pathogen.

XX Example 8; Page 40; 79pp; English.

XX An upstream primer (AAT05336) starting at base 1975 of the Arabidopsis
XX thaliana peptide transport atp2a2 gene (see AAT05334) and a downstream
XX primer (AAT05337) starting at base 2528 were used in RT-PCR to measure
XX the extent of AtPTR2A transcription in plant tissue. A 569 bp fragment of
XX the atp2a2 open reading frame is generated

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 6 GCAGCGTAAGGATGGA 22
Db 20 GCAGCGTAATCATGGA 4

RESULT 1046
AAT11661
ID AAT11661 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAT11661;

XX 16-JAN-1997 (first entry)

XX Primer for amplifying pigment epithelium-derived factor fragment.

KW Pigment epithelium-derived factor; PEDF; neuronal cells; neurons;
 KW glial cells; gliastatic; gliosis; central nervous system; CNS;
 KW neurodegenerative disease; injury; neurotrophic; brain cells;
 KW Parkinson's disease; photoreceptor cells; retina; inhibition;
 KW proliferation; immunoassay; antibody; ageing; degenerative disease; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO9533480-A1.
 PN
 XX 14-DEC-1995.
 XX
 XX 06-JUN-1995; 95WO-US007201.
 PF
 XX 07-JUN-1994; 94US-00257963.
 PR
 XX 30-DEC-1994; 94US-00367841.
 XX
 XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 PA
 XX Chader GJ, Becerra SP, Schwartz JP, Taniwaki T;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1996-039966/04.
 DR
 XX Use of pigment epithelium derived factor - for enhancing neuronal cell
 PT survival and inhibiting glial cell proliferation, useful, e.g. in CNS
 PT cell culture or to treat neuro-degenerative diseases.
 PT
 XX Example 8; Page 38; 15pp; English.
 XX
 XX Pigment epithelium-derived factor (PEDF) has both neurotrophic and
 CC gliastatic activity, making it useful in cases where neurons die quickly
 CC and glia tend to proliferate (gliosis), e.g. in CNS cell culture, in
 CC neurodegenerative diseases and in CNS injury. The neurotrophic effect
 CC of PEDF is especially useful for enhancing survival of neuronal cell
 CC cultures intended for use in transplantation. These include cultures of
 CC human foetal brain cells and neural retina and photoreceptor cells. The
 CC gliastatic activity of PEDF can be applied to inhibiting glial cell
 CC proliferation in certain tumours. Antibodies directed against PEDF can be
 CC used for inhibiting PEDF activity or in an immunoassay for determining
 CC levels of PEDF in fluid, cellular or tissue samples e.g. for determining
 CC ageing and/or other degenerative diseases. Eight primers (AAT11661-68)
 CC were synthesised base on the cDNA sequence of PEDF and used to amplify
 CC fragments of the PEDF gene for later sequencing. Two primers (AAT11661,
 CC AAT11662) were used to amplify a 2 kilobase fragment from exon 3 to exon
 CC 5 of PEDF
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1631 CCAGCGAGGCGGCTG 1647
 DB 2 CAAGCTGGCAGGGCTG 18
 RESULT 1047
 AAT78983/C
 ID AAT78983 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT78983;
 XX
 XX 13-JAN-1998 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Mouse Huntington's disease gene exon 5 primer P586.
 DE
 XX Huntington's disease; animal model; transgenic animal; mouse; therapy;
 KW drug screening; mhd gene; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX CA2178022-A.
 PN

XX 02-DEC-1996.
 PD
 XX 03-JUN-1996; 96CA-02178022.
 PF
 XX 01-JUN-1995; 95US-00457273.
 PR
 XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
 PA
 XX Hayden M, Lin B, Nasir J;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1997-298677/28.
 DR
 XX Mouse Huntington's Disease gene - useful for generating transgenic mice
 PT as a model of Huntington's Disease.
 PT
 XX Example 5; Page 31; 69pp; English.
 PS
 XX Neo-specific primer P8, (AAT78982), primer P586 (AAT78983) derived from
 CC exon 5 of the mouse Huntington's disease (HD) gene (see AAT78974), and
 CC primer P9 (AAT78984) derived from intron 5 of the gene were used in the
 CC genotype analysis of heterozygous transgenic mice embryos carrying a
 CC targeted mutation in exon 5. The results indicated that loss of function
 CC of the endogenous Hdh gene resulted in embryonic lethality during early
 CC post-implantation development. Transgenic mice can be used as models of
 CC HD
 CC
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1666 CACAGGGCAGCCCCCA 1682
 DB 20 CACAGGGCAGCAGCAA 4
 RESULT 1048
 AAV03721
 ID AAV03721 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV03721;
 XX
 XX 15-APR-1998 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Primer SHR-16 for H chain of Fas specific antibody coding sequence.
 DE
 XX Fas; antibody; human; immunoglobulin; variable region; rheumatism;
 KW autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; therapy; CDR; heavy chain;
 KW complementarity determining region; PCR primer; amplify; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Mus sp.
 XX EP799891-A1.
 PN
 XX 08-OCT-1997.
 PD
 XX 27-MAR-1997; 97EP-00302415.
 PF
 XX 01-APR-1996; 96JP-00078570.
 PR
 XX (SANY) SANKYO CO LTD.
 PA
 XX Serizawa N, Ichikawa K, Nakahara K, Yonehara S;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1997-482673/45.
 DR
 XX Anti-Fas recombinant antibodies - useful for treating auto-immune
 PT diseases, especially rheumatoid arthritis.
 PT
 XX Example 4; Page 16; 72pp; English.
 PS

XX This sequence represents a primer for the coding sequence for the protein
 CC of the invention. The protein of the invention is a recombinant protein
 CC (A), that comprises at least one region corresponding to an
 CC immunoglobulin (Ig) variable region which enables the protein to
 CC recognise and specifically bind to an antigen, preferably human Fas, and
 CC has substantially no more immunogenicity in a human patient than a human
 CC antibody. The proteins are useful for treating autoimmune diseases,
 CC especially rheumatism (rheumatoid arthritis). (A) is based on a murine
 CC monoclonal antibody. As the protein lacks the constant region, it has
 CC substantially no more immunogenicity in the human patient than a human
 CC antibody

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1452 TCCATTCTCTCTCAGTC 1468
 |||||
 Db 4 TCCATTCTCTCTCTGTC 20

RESULT 1049

AAAT47350/C

ID AAAT47350 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAAT47350;

XX

DT 10-SEP-1997 (first entry)

XX

DE Variant #6 of universal primer sequence for M13mp18.

XX

KW PCR; primer; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; bacteriophage; M13mp18;
 KW cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator gene; multiplex PCR;
 KW chimeric primer; genetic screening; mutation detection; CFTR;
 KW Wilms Tumour gene; beta-thalassaemia gene; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO9641012-A1.

XX

PD 19-DEC-1996.

XX

PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009637.

XX

PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474450.

XX

FA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.

XX

PI Shuber AP;

XX

DR WPI; 1997-052372/05.

XX

PT Universal primer used for multiplex DNA amplification - allows
 PT simultaneous amplification of multiple DNA target sequences for high
 PT through-put genetic screening.

XX

PS Claim 8; Page 10; 38pp; English.

XX

CC AAAT47345-T47374 represent variants of a universal primer sequence (see
 CC AAAT47344) derived from the bacteriophage vector M13mp18. This sequence
 CC can be used as half of the DNA primer of the invention. The primers are
 CC used for amplification of a target DNA sequence, and can be used in a
 CC multiplex PCR amplification. The primers have the sequence 5'-XY-3',
 CC where X is a sequence that does not hybridise to the target sequence
 CC (such as this sequence), and Y is a sequence contained within or flanking
 CC the target sequence. The melting temperature of a hybrid between X and
 CC its complement (in the absence of other sequences) is 60 degrees C.
 CC During early cycles of amplification, products are synthesised that
 CC contain the chimeric primers on either end. The primers then serve as
 CC high stringency recognition sequences for subsequent rounds of

CC amplification. As a result, the annealing efficiency of different primers
 CC and their targets in a multiplex amplification reaction is normalised,
 CC thereby reducing preferential amplification of certain targets. The
 CC chimeric primer comprise a 5' universal domain and a 3' target-specific
 CC domain. They are used for the simultaneous PCR amplification of multiple
 CC DNA targets in a sample. The primer containing AAAT47344 is particularly
 CC useful in high-throughput genetic screening for detecting the presence of
 CC multiple defined targets e.g. to detect mutations in genes like the
 CC cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR), the Wilms
 CC Tumour, and the beta-thalassaemia genes

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1182 TGAGATGCCACAGGCC 1198
 |||||
 Db 19 TGACATGCCACCGGCC 3

RESULT 1050

AAV06254/C

ID AAV06254 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAV06254;

XX

DT 22-APR-1998 (first entry)

XX

DE Puromycin-sensitive aminopeptidase (PSA) antisense oligonucleotide 2.

XX

KW Puromycin-sensitive aminopeptidase; PSA; treatment; cancer; psoriasis;
 KW proliferative disorder; hybridise; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO9738114-A1.

XX

PD 16-OCT-1997.

XX

PF 09-APR-1996; 96WO-EP001518.

XX

PR 09-APR-1996; 96WO-EP001518.

XX

PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.

XX

PI Fontana A, Constam D, Tobler AR, Altmann K, Schlappbach R;

XX

DR WPI; 1997-512727/47.

XX

PT Isolated protein with puromycin-sensitive aminopeptidase activity - which
 PT may be used in treatment of proliferative disorders, including cancer and
 PT psoriasis.

XX

PS Claim 36; Page 109; 141pp; English.

XX

CC This antisense oligonucleotide is specifically hybridisable with selected
 CC DNA or RNA deriving from the puromycin-sensitive aminopeptidase (PSA)-99.
 CC This oligonucleotide is used for diagnosing conditions associated with PSA
 CC expression. The human PSA-99 (875 amino acids) and the murine PSA-99 (920
 CC amino acids) both exhibit PSA activity and can be used to generate anti-
 CC PSA antibodies. Cell lines which produce the antibody and host cells
 CC transfected with vector containing nucleic acid molecules encoding the
 CC PSA and the oligonucleotides can be used in assays for identification of
 CC agents which act by targeting PSA, for modulating PSA activity or
 CC function. They can be used to influence proteolytic degradation of
 CC endogenous PSA substrates, proliferation rate or viability of cells or to
 CC induce apoptosis within cells by inhibiting PSA activity. Agents which
 CC can diminish PSA activity in cells, by modulation of the amount of PSA in
 CC cells due to modulation of PSA synthesis, may be used in treatment of
 CC proliferative diseases, including tumours such as leukaemias and

CC carcinomas or epithelial disorders like psoriasis
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP: 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels

Qy 179 GAGGCATAGACAAGACC 195
Db 18 GAGGGATAGACAAGCCC 2

RESULT 1051
AAV33259/C
ID AAV33259 standard: DNA: 20 BP.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|------------|
| Query Match | 0.88; | Score 13.8; | DB 1; | Length 20; |
| Best Local Similarity | 88.28; | Pred. No. 8.6e+02; | | |
| Matches 15; | Conservative | 0; | Mismatches 2; | Indels 0; |
| | Gaps | 0; | | |

| | | | | |
|----|------|--------------|--------|------|
| Qy | 1308 | CAAGACATACA | ACTACC | 1324 |
| | | | | |
| Db | 19 | CAAGACATACAT | CGACC | 3 |

RESULT 1052
AAV85967/c
ID AAV85967 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15: Conservative 0; Mismatches 2: Indels

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15: Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;


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OY 1435 GAGGATGCCATGAACA 1451
    ||||| ||||| |||||
DB 20 GAGGAGGCCATCAACA 4

RESULT 1053
AAV43733/C
ID AAV43733 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV43733;
XX
DT 16-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Cancer associated gene primer 2.
XX
KW ss; cancer; PCR; Northern blotting; ribonuclease protection assay;
XX diagnosis; metastatic cancer; primer; amplification.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO9837187-A1.
XX
PD 27-AUG-1998.
XX
PF 18-FEB-1998; 98WO-JP000667.
XX
PR 21-FEB-1997; 97JP-00052508.
XX
PA (TAKI ) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
XX
PI Yoshikawa Y, Mukai H, Asada K, Hino F, Kato I;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-467552/40.
XX
PT Detection of cancer cells in tissue samples - by changes in mRNA
PT expression compared to normal tissue of specific cancer-associated gene
PT sequences.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 67; 92pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The primers AAV43732-V43776 were to produce cancer associated gene
CC fragments which can be used to detect cancer cells in tissue samples or
CC biological fluids. They are detected by monitoring the change in mRNA
CC expression as compared to normal tissue of one or more cancer-associated
CC genes whose cDNA stringently hybridises to the nucleic acid fragments.
CC The change in expression may be an increase or a decrease compared to
CC normal tissue. The mRNA expression may be determined by PCR, Northern
CC blotting or ribonuclease protection assay, or by determining the change
CC in the amount of protein encoded by the gene(s) as compared to normal
CC tissue, for example by using a labelled antibody recognising the protein.
CC Detection of cancer cells for cancer diagnosis, including detection of
CC metastatic cancer cells in tissues other than the primary tumour site
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 7 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1055 AGTCATCCCAACAAG 1071
    ||||| ||||| |||||
DB 17 AGTCAACCAACAACAAG 1

RESULT 1054
AAV54679/C
ID AAV54679 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV54679;
XX
DT 13-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Human papillomavirus (HPV) gene amplifying primer PV3.

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XX Human papillomavirus; HPV; thermal cycling device; ceramic sample plate;
XX biological sample; thermal sensor; heater; cooler; thermal cycling;
XX rapid heat transfer; microscope slide; PCR amplification; hybridisation;
XX target nucleic acid; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Human papillomavirus.
XX
FN WO9839479-A1.
XX
PD 11-SEP-1998.
XX
PF 03-MAR-1998; 98WO-US004041.
XX
PR 03-MAR-1997; 97US-00810641.
XX
PA (MINU ) UNIV MINNESOTA.
XX
PI Blumenfeld M, Chaplin J;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-495869/42.
XX
PT Thermal device for PCR amplification or hybridisation of target nucleic
PT acid on microscope slide - has ceramic sample plate supporting flat
PT substrate for sample and heater and cooler controlled to maintain or
PT rapidly cycle temperature of sample.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 34; 58pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences shown in AAV54677 to AAV54683 represent primers used for the
CC PCR amplification of the Human papillomavirus (HPV) gene contained in the
CC human cervical cancer cell line SiHa. These are used in the course of the
CC invention which provides a thermal cycling device comprising a ceramic
CC sample plate. This device has a ceramic sample plate supporting a flat
CC substrate carrying a biological sample and a thermal sensor, a heater
CC thermally coupled to the plate and a cooler for the substrate. The device
CC either maintains the temperature of the sample or subjects it to thermal
CC cycling. The thin ceramic plate permits very rapid heat transfer to a
CC sample on a microscope slide and this thermal cycling device can be used
CC for PCR amplification or hybridisation of target nucleic acid on
CC microscope slide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1308 CAAGACATACAACTACC 1324
    ||||| ||||| |||||
DB 19 CAAGACATACATCGACC 3

RESULT 1055
AAV69985
ID AAV69985 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV69985;
XX
DT 04-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human c-jun protein antisense oligonucleotide #9.
XX
KW Human; c-fos; c-jun; activating protein 1; AP-1; diagnosis; metastasis;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; regulation;
XX malignant tumour; cell cycle expression; hyperproliferative disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20

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CC certain plants, or those which act on membrane systems and /or other
CC cellular structures. Examples of genes include those encoding ribozymes
CC against endogenous RNA transcripts, proteins evoking hypersensitive
CC reactions, and RNA transcripts used for antisense/co-suppression
CC inhibition of gene expression. The polynucleotide sequence contained in
CC the vectors prevents the transfer of DNA sequences beyond the T-DNA
CC borders. This avoids contamination of transgenic plants and/or
CC transgenic food with vector DNA. Sequences AAX05690-91 represent primers
CC used for the PCR amplification of the barnase open reading frame. This is
CC used in the construction of a barnase expression cassette

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 115 CCGATCGCGCATGGATCG 131
DB 20 CAGATCTCCATGGATCG 4

RESULT 1058
AAZ31303
ID AAZ31303 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ31303;

XX 24-JAN-2000 (first entry)

XX CCR5 gene inhibiting antisense oligo AS(s)-60.

XX HIV cofactor inhibitor; HIV infection; CXCR4 gene; CCR5 gene;
XX drug composition; antisense; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9951751-A1.

XX 14-OCT-1999.

XX 01-APR-1999; 99WO-JP001722.

XX 02-APR-1999; 98JP-00125452.

XX (MARI-) MARINE BIO CO LTD.

XX Takaku H, Yamamoto N, Kimura T, Takai K, Wada A;

XX WPI; 1999-620207/53.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide-based HIV cofactor inhibitors, as drug
XX compositions for treatment of HIV infection.

XX Claim 6; Page 16; 59pp; Japanese.

XX The invention provides HIV cofactor inhibitors that contain
XX oligonucleotides with a base sequence complementary to the CXCR4 or CCR5
XX genes. Such inhibitors can be formulated into drug compositions for
XX prevention or treatment of HIV infection, with inhibition of expression
XX of CXCR4 or/and CCR5 gene. Sequences AAZ31244-306 represent antisense
XX oligonucleotides to the CCR5 gene

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 92 CTGAGCTTGCTCGCGG 108
DB 3 CTGAGCTTGCTCGCTCG 19

RESULT 1059
AAZ04231
ID AAZ04231 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAZ04231;
AC AAZ04231;
XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
DT PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
XX paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
XX nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
XX bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.

XX Synthetic.
XX Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX WO9928475-A2.

XX 10-JUN-1999.

XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.

XX 28-NOV-1997; 97ER-00015041.

XX 17-DEC-1997; 97ER-00016034.

XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

XX Griffais R;

XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.

XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Disclosure; Page 1671; 1755pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
XX (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
XX encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
XX against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
XX be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
XX responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
XX conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
XX conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
XX epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis;
XX pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
XX The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
XX diseases

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1724 ATGTTTCACCTGCCCACT 1740
DB 2 ATGTTTCATCTGCCCACT 18

RESULT 1060
AAZ02916
ID AAZ02916 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ02916;

XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX

KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
 KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihhepatitis;
 KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
 KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX WO9928475-A2.
 PN 10-JUN-1999.
 XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
 PF 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 PA Griffais R;
 PI WPI; 1999-371125/31.
 DR Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 PT Disclosure; Page 1564; 1755pp; English.
 XX PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
 CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
 CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
 CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
 CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihhepatitis, bartholinitis;
 CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants, and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
 CC diseases
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1433 CAGAGGATGCCATGAAA 1449
 DB 1 CAGAGGATGCTGTGAAA 17
 RESULT 1061
 AAZ05240/C
 ID AAZ05240 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAZ05240;
 XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 DT PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 DE Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
 KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihhepatitis;
 KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
 KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 PN WO9928475-A2.
 PN 10-JUN-1999.

XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
 PF 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 PA Griffais R;
 PI WPI; 1999-371125/31.
 DR Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 PT Disclosure; Page 1754; 1755pp; English.
 XX PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
 CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
 CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
 CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
 CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihhepatitis, bartholinitis;
 CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants, and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
 CC diseases
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 989 CCCAGAACCTGCTCATC 1005
 DB 19 CCCAGAACCTGCTCATC 3
 RESULT 1062
 AAZ23549/C
 ID AAZ23549 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAZ23549;
 XX 18-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 DT Deletion sequence oligonucleotide 2.
 DE Deletion sequence oligonucleotide; sensor array; eukaryotic pathogen;
 KW probe; cellular adhesion modulator; cellular proliferation modulator;
 KW human retrovirus; human immunodeficiency virus; non-human retrovirus;
 KW HIV; primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS WO9911820-A1.
 PN 11-MAR-1999.
 PD 01-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018084.
 PF 02-SEP-1997; 97US-00923771.
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA Chen D, Srivatsa GS;
 PI WPI; 1999-205198/17.
 DR New compositions comprising sensor arrays made up of unique probe
 PT

oligonucleotides - useful for characterizing a sample of target deletion oligonucleotides.

Example 1; Page 89; 163pp; English.

This invention describes a novel composition comprising a number of sensor arrays, where each array comprises a unique probe oligonucleotide, which is the reverse complement of part of a unique target oligonucleotide present in a mixture of target deletion sequence oligonucleotides. The compositions form a method for characterizing a sample of target deletion oligonucleotides which are labelled and hybridize with the probe oligonucleotides of the sensor arrays. Such oligonucleotides and their targets are represented in AAX23548-X23709. Oligonucleotides characterized by the method form pharmaceutical compositions that are useful for modulating cellular adhesion or proliferation, and being active against a eukaryotic pathogen, a human retrovirus, a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), or a non-human retrovirus, including influenza virus, Epstein-Barr virus, Respiratory Syncytial Virus or cytomegalovirus (CMV). The compositions enable characterization of deletion sequence oligonucleotides having related, but different nucleobase sequences, and quantification of different species of deletion sequence ("target") oligonucleotides in a mixture. Also, if the specificity of the oligonucleotide's nucleobase sequence for its reverse complement is not modified, the method may be performed using oligodeoxynucleotides

Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 5 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 133 ATGAGAGAGATCAACG 149
Db 18 AAGAAGAAGACCAACG 2

RESULT 1063
AAX92036
ID AAX92036 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX92036;
XX
DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
PN WO9927105-A2.
XX
PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Griffiths R;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
PS Page 1480; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX

AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames CC
CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae CC
CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as CC
CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in CC
CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema CC
CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading CC
CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used CC
CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae CC
CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions, CC
CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising CC
CC epitope of C. pneumoniae

Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1468 CTGGGGGAGCGGATCCA 1484
Db 4 CTCGAGAGCGGATCCA 20

RESULT 1064
AAZ46520
ID AAZ46520 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ46520;
XX
DT 13-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human EST JRL4A1 amplifying forward primer.
XX
KW Retinal calcium channel; RCC gene; alpha1F-subunit; retinal disorder;
KW myopia; nystagmus; strabismus; calcium-regulated development pathway;
KW eye disorder; human; EST; expressed sequence tag; CSNP; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9963078-A2.
XX
PD 09-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-CA000514.
XX
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087635P.
XX
PA (UYTE-) UNIV TECHNOLOGIES INT INC.
XX
PI Bech-Hansen T, Naylor MJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-097327/08.
XX
PT New isolated mammalian retinal calcium channel gene, used to develop
PT products for the diagnosis and treatment of incomplete congenital
PT stationary night blindness and related disorders.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 15; 55pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides a DNA molecule comprising a sequence of
CC nucleotides encoding an alpha1F-subunit of a mammalian retinal calcium
CC channel (RCC), including a human alpha1F-subunit, a murine alpha1F-
CC subunit and orthologs of the human and murine alpha1F-subunits. The RCC
CC gene may be used to develop products for diagnostic tests, for incomplete
CC CSMB and risk assessment in affected families. The RCC gene can provide
CC information as to the basic defect in this retinal conditions, which
CC could lead to effective methods for treatment or cure of the disorder. As
CC the associated features of myopia, nystagmus and strabismus frequently
CC observed in patients with incomplete CSNB may be caused by calcium-
CC regulated development pathways, identification of the RCC gene may help
CC to elucidate the molecular details of eye development and which may lead
CC to treatment for related eye disorders or diseases. Sequences AAZ46520-21

CC represent primers for amplifying the human expressed sequence tsg (EST)
 CC JRL4A1
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1698 TTACTCTGCTGCTACCT 1714
 |||||
 DB 1 TTCTCTCTGCTGCTACCT 17

RESULT 1065
 AAZ69753/C
 ID AAZ69753 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ69753;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:4109.
 XX
 KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9954500-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
 XX
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 XX
 PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome.
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Page 1107; 2745pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 6 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1060 ATCCCAACAAAGACATA 1076
 |||||
 DB 18 ATCAACACAGACATA 2

RESULT 1066
 AAA61782/C
 ID AAA61782 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA61782;
 XX
 DT 23-OCT-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human serine protease BSSP6 (hBSSP6), RACE PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:23.
 XX
 KW BSSP6; serine protease; human; hBSSP6; mouse; mBSSP6; brain;
 KW diagnostic marker; antibody; transgenic animal; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW epilepsy; cancer; inflammation; infertility; pancreatitis;
 KW prostatic hypertrophy; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200031257-A1.
 XX
 PD 02-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PF 19-NOV-1999; 99WO-JP006476.
 XX
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98JP-00347802.
 XX
 PA (FUSO) FUSO PHARM IND LTD.
 XX
 PI Uemura H, Okui A, Kominami K, Yamaguchi N, Mitsui S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-400067/34.
 XX
 PT Serine protease BSSP6, useful in detecting homologs, mutants and
 PT polymorphic variants as markers for diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease,
 PT epilepsy, cancer, inflammation, infertility and prostate hypertrophy,
 PT using blood or other tissues.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 30; 94pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to novel serine proteases designated BSSP6
 CC (AA61712-B11714), and to nucleic acids encoding them (AA61763-A61765).
 CC The invention also relates to vectors and transformants comprising BSSP6
 CC nucleic acids; transgenic animals in which the expression level of BSSP6
 CC can be varied; and an mBSSP6 knockout mouse. The invention additionally
 CC encompasses anti-BSSP6 antibodies and methods of production of such
 CC antibodies, methods of BSSP6 detection using the antibodies, and the use
 CC of BSSP6 proteins or fragments as diagnostic markers for certain medical
 CC conditions. Nucleotides encoding BSSP6 were initially isolated in a human
 CC brain cDNA library using degenerate PCR primers (AA61795-A61796) based
 CC on conserved regions of serine proteases. The BSSP6 serine proteases and
 CC nucleotides encoding them are useful in detecting homologues, mutants and
 CC polymorphic variants in biological samples (e.g., blood, urine, brain,
 CC prostate gland, placenta, testis and spleen) as diagnostic markers for
 CC conditions such as Alzheimer's disease, epilepsy, cancer, inflammation,
 CC infertility and prostatic hypertrophy. Sequences AA61768-A61796
 CC represent PCR primers used in the exemplifications of the invention.
 CC Primers AA61775-A61784 and AA61793- AA61796 were used to isolate and
 CC amplify human BSSP6 cDNAs (AA61763, AA61765), while primers AA61785-
 CC A61792 were used to isolate and amplify murine BSSP6 cDNA (AA61764).
 CC Primers AA61768-A61774 were used to construct plasmids used in the
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 44 GAGGACCAGCTGTGA 60
 DB 20 GAGCACCAGAGTGTGA 4

RESULT 1067

AAAX89471/c
 ID AAX89471 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAX89471;
 AC AAX89471;

DT 15-FEB-2000 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used to screen a BAC library for 14-3-3 sigma.

DE 14-3-3 sigma; HWE1; stratifin; p53; diagnosis; cancer; psoriasis; polyp;
 KW psoriasis; wart; inflammatory disease; proliferation; ss; PCR primer.
 XX Synthetic.

OS WO9931240-A2.
 PN 24-JUN-1999.

XX 18-DEC-1998; 98WO-US026924.
 PF 18-DEC-1997; 97US-0069416P.

XX 15-DEC-1998; 98US-00210748.
 PR (UJJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

XX Hermeking H, Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;
 PI WPI; 2000-022907/02.

XX Use of 14-3-3 sigma polypeptides and nucleic acids for the diagnosis or
 PT treatment of cancer.

XX Example 3; Page 33; 73pp; English.

PS PCR primers AAX89470-X89471 are used to screen a BAC library for the
 CC presence of a 14-3-3 sigma nucleotide sequence. 14-3-3 sigma is a member
 CC of the 14-3-3 protein family and is also known as HWE1 or stratifin. 14-3-
 CC 3 sigma expression is regulated by p53 and exogenous expression of 14-3-
 CC 3 sigma results in G2 block. The 14-3-3 sigma nucleotide and amino acid
 CC sequences are used in the invention to develop agents for the diagnosis,
 CC susceptibility determination and treatment of cancer. The amino acid
 CC sequence can be used in method for suppressing the growth of tumour
 CC cells. The 14-3-3 sigma polypeptides can mediate cell cycle arrest upon
 CC damage to cellular DNA. 14-3-3 sigma probes can be used for diagnosing,
 CC testing susceptibility to or treating cancers and identifying agents for
 CC treating cancers. They can also be used to treat other proliferative
 CC diseases, e.g. psoriasis, polyps, warts, and inflammatory diseases. The
 CC 14-3-3 sigma antisense oligonucleotides can be used for promoting the
 CC proliferation and growth of cells

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 843 TGAGTACCTGGACAGG 859

DB 18 TGAGTACCTGGACAGG 2

RESULT 1068
 AAA29848/c

ID AAA29848 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAA29848;
 AC AAA29848;

XX

DT 25-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 DE Human jun N-terminal kinase kinase-2 antisense oligonucleotide #33.
 XX Human; jun N-terminal kinase kinase-2; JKK-2; modulation; tumour;
 KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antiinfectious; infection; inflammation;
 KW detection; antisense therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"

XX US6054440-A.

PN 25-APR-2000.

XX 24-JUN-1999; 99US-00344001.
 PF 24-JUN-1999; 99US-00344001.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA Monia BP, Cowsett LM;

XX WPI; 2000-338506/29.

XX Antisense compound specifically hybridizing and inhibiting the expression
 PT of human Jun N-terminal kinase kinase-2 is useful for treating infection,
 PT inflammation and tumor.

XX Claim 3; Col 40; 31pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an antisense compound (I) of 8-30
 CC nucleobases, specifically hybridizing to, and inhibiting expression of,
 CC human jun N-terminal kinase kinase-2 (JKK-2). Also described is a method
 CC of inhibiting the expression of human JKK-2 in human cells or tissues,
 CC comprising contacting the cells or tissues, with (I), in vitro. (I) has
 CC antiinflammatory, cytostatic and antiinfectious activities. (I) is useful
 CC for inhibiting the expression of JKK-2 in human cells or tissues and
 CC prevents or delays infection, inflammation or tumour formation associated
 CC with altered expression of JKK-2. (I) is also useful for detecting the
 CC levels of JKK-2 in a sample. The present sequence represents a
 CC phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide for human JKK-2, from the
 CC present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 974 ACCGAGACCTCAAGCCC 990

DB 20 ACCGAGACCTCAAGCCC 4

RESULT 1069
 AAA30532

ID AAA30532 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAA30532;
 AC AAA30532;

XX 15-SEP-2003 (revised)
 DT 21-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX C. tropicalis CYP52A5A/CYP52A5B QC-RT-PCR primer. SEQ ID NO:47.
 DE Cytochrome P450; NADPH reductase; monooxygenase; CYP52A; CPR; POX;
 KW omega hydroxylase complex; omega-oxidation; fatty acid; alkane;
 KW alpha-omega-dicarboxylic acid production;

XX DE Human dopamine beta-hydroxylase (DBH) PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:2.
 XX AC
 XX DT Drug exposure; drug abuse; gene expression; EST; expressed sequence tag;
 XX KW identification; tolerance; addiction; therapy; screening;
 XX KW cellular response; ethanol; expression analysis; Northern blot;
 XX KW dopamine beta-hydroxylase; DBH; norepinephrine;
 XX KW reverse transcriptase-PCR; RT-PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX XX WO9967267-A1.
 XX PN
 XX PD 29-DEC-1999.
 XX XX
 XX PF 22-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013839.
 XX XX
 XX PR 21-JUN-1998; 98US-0090268P.
 XX PR 22-JUN-1999; 99US-00337022.
 XX XX
 XX PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX XX
 XX PI Miles MF, Lai C, Lockhart DU;
 XX XX WPI; 2000-147195/13.
 XX DR
 XX XX
 XX PT Novel methods for evaluating an organisms response to alcohol used to
 XX PT evaluate drug treatment and identifying susceptibility to alcohol.
 XX XX
 XX PS Example 3; Page 68-69; 98pp; English.
 XX XX
 XX CC The invention relates the identification of genes whose expression levels
 XX CC are altered by chronic exposure to one or more drugs of abuse (e.g.,
 XX CC ethanol, stimulants, opiates). The methods of the invention monitor the
 XX CC response of a cell to a drug of abuse, and comprise contacting the cell
 XX CC with the drug of abuse, and detecting the expression of one or more of
 XX CC 218 expressed sequence tags (ESTs) via the use of probes that
 XX CC specifically hybridize to the ESTs. The methods are used to identify
 XX CC genes whose expression levels are altered by chronic or acute exposure to
 XX CC one or more drugs of abuse. The identification of genes whose regulation
 XX CC is altered in alcohol tolerance and/or addiction provides a valuable tool
 XX CC to evaluate the response to one or more drugs of abuse. Evaluation of the
 XX CC nature of this response provides information useful in designing
 XX CC therapeutic and recovery regimens, and in evaluating the susceptibility
 XX CC of an organism or patient to drugs in a medical context. Monitoring the
 XX CC expression of identified genes and/or ESTs provides a mechanism by which
 XX CC test agents can be screened for the ability to alter or modulate the
 XX CC response of the organism to drugs of abuse. Sequences AAZ5944-Z59951
 XX CC represent reverse transcriptase-PCR (RT-PCR) primers used to amplify 4
 XX CC cDNA hybridisation probes from SH-SY5Y-AH1861 human neuroblastoma cell
 XX CC total RNA. The probes were used in Northern blot analysis of gene
 XX CC expression in control and ethanol-treated SH-SY5Y-AH1861 cells in an
 XX CC exemplification of the present invention. The genes whose expression was
 XX CC analysed were dopamine beta-hydroxylase (DBH) and sodium-dependent
 XX CC norepinephrine transporter (NET), both of which are involved in
 XX CC norepinephrine metabolism; delta-like protein (DLX); and monocyte
 XX CC chemoattractant peptide 1 (MCP-1). These genes are thought to be
 XX CC important targets of ethanol. Primers AAZ5944-Z59945 were used to
 XX CC generate the dopamine beta-hydroxylase (DBH) probe
 XX XX
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 400 GTGCAGTCTCCAGTGAG 416
 |||||
 DB 18 GTGCAGTAGCCAGTGAG 2
 RESULT 1072
 AAA92148

AA92148 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AAA92148;
 04-JAN-2001 (first entry)
 Human Lhx3 exon 6 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:113.
 Lhx3; LIM-3; P-LIM; identification; characterisation; diagnosis;
 chromosome 9; pituitary disease; subtelomeric region; mutation;
 pituitary trophic hormone gene promoter; PCR primer; ss.
 Homo sapiens.
 WO2000050868-A2.
 31-AUG-2000.
 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004424.
 22-FEB-1999; 99US-0121110P.
 (ADRE-) ADVANCED RES & TECHNOLOGY INST.
 Rhodes SJ, Bridwell JL, Meier BC, Parker GE, Price JR;
 Showalter AD, Sloop KW;
 WPI; 2000-594085/56.
 New isolated nucleic acid encoding mammalian Lhx3 for identifying a human
 with a disease, disorder, or condition caused by an altered level of
 expression or binding of Lhx3.
 Example 6; Page 169; 239pp; English.
 The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) encoding a
 mammalian Lhx3. (I) is used in assays to: (1) detect and quantify the
 presence and level of expression of Lhx3, Lhx3a or Lhx3b, in a sample;
 (2) identify a compound that affects expression, the level of expression,
 or the activity of Lhx3, Lhx3a, or Lhx3b in a cell; (3) identify a
 compound that affects binding of Lhx3 to nucleic acid or Lhx3 induction
 of a pituitary trophic hormone gene promoter; (4) identify a human
 afflicted with a disease, disorder, or condition caused by altered
 expression of Lhx3 or altered level of binding of Lhx3 to a nucleic acid;
 and (5) detect a mutation in a Lhx3 allele in a human. The coding region
 of human Lhx3 has been genomically mapped to the subtelomeric region of
 chromosome 9. Lhx3 is also known as P-LIM or LIM-3. The present sequence
 represents a PCR primer used in the amplification of human Lhx3, which is
 used in an example from the present invention
 Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 389 CCTCGATGAGTGTCAG 405
 |||||
 DB 1 CCTCGATGAGTGTCAG 17
 RESULT 1073
 AAA66884
 ID AAA66884 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC
 XX AC AAA66884;
 XX DT 09-OCT-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE Dog genomic marker oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:746.
 XX KW Dog; genome; genomic marker; radiation hybrid map; identification;
 XX KW chromosome location; gene marker; polymorphic microsatellite marker;

KW phenotype; behaviour; pedigree; ss.
 XX Canis familiaris.
 XX WO200029615-A2.
 XX 25-MAY-2000.
 XX 15-NOV-1999; 99WO-IB001907.
 XX 13-NOV-1998; 98US-0108193P.
 XX (CNRS) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
 XX Galibert F, Andre C;
 XX WPI; 2000-387821/33.
 XX New radiation hybrid map of the dog, Canine familiaris, genome, useful
 PT for e.g. identifying genes implicated in phenotypic and behavioral traits
 PT or in genetic diseases and for studying dog pedigrees.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 85; 87pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a radiation hybrid map of the dog (Canine
 CC familiaris) genome comprising the genome location of a marker selected
 CC from AAA66139 to AAA66942. The radiation hybrid map is useful for
 CC identifying and localising dog genes, since it covers approximately 80 %
 CC of the dog genome and provides a dense map integrating different types
 CC (i.e. Type I and Type II) of markers. The map and the dog genome markers
 CC (or complementary sequences) are especially useful to identify genes
 CC responsible for phenotypic and behavioural traits in dogs, to identify
 CC morbid genes, to analyse diseases and identify implicated genes in such
 CC diseases and their alleles, and to study dog pedigrees. They may also be
 CC useful for isolating corresponding human gene sequences e.g. genes
 CC involved in genetic diseases
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 393 GGATGAGGTGCGATCTC 409
 DB 4 GGAGAGGTGCAATCTC 20
 RESULT 1074
 AAK95171
 ID AAK95171 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAK95171;
 XX 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 DT Human cDNA clone-specific primer, SEQ ID NO: 4416.
 DE Human, full length cDNA; cDNA synthesis; oligo-capping; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX EP1130094-A2.
 PN
 XX 05-SEP-2001.
 PD
 XX 07-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114089.
 PF
 XX 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-00194486.
 PR
 XX 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00118774.
 PR
 XX 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00183765.
 XX (HELI-) HELIX RES INST.

XX Ota T, Nishikawa T, Isogai T, Hayashi K, Ishii S, Kawai Y;
 PI Wakamatsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;
 XX WPI; 2001-524255/58.
 XX 830 Primers useful for synthesizing full length cDNA clones and their use
 PT in genetic manipulation.
 PT
 XX Example 18; Page 132; 1380pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 PS The invention relates to primers for synthesising full length cDNA
 CC clones. 830 cDNA molecules encoding a human protein have been isolated
 CC and nucleotide sequences of 5'- and 3'-ends of the cDNA molecules have
 CC been determined. Primers for synthesising the full length cDNA are useful
 CC for clarifying the function of the protein encoded by the cDNA. The full
 CC length clones were obtained by construction of full length enriched cDNA
 CC libraries that were synthesised by the oligo-capping method. The primers
 CC enable the production of the full length cDNA easily without any special
 CC methods. The present sequence is a primer used to amplify a human cDNA
 CC clone provided in the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 19 TGGACAGCATGCGAG 35
 DB 4 TGGACAGCGCAAGCAG 20
 RESULT 1075
 AAH20451/c
 ID AAH20451 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH20451;
 XX 30-JUL-2001 (first entry)
 DT L. monocytogenes listeriolysin O variant LLO PCR primer #3.
 DE Transport system; gene therapy; infection; tumor; ss; LLO; PCR primer;
 KW human immune deficiency virus; hemophilia; muscular dystrophy; capsid;
 KW cystic fibrosis; virus-like particle; cell targeting; listeriolysin O.
 XX
 OS Listeria monocytogenes.
 XX WO200132851-A2.
 PN 10-MAY-2001.
 PD 03-NOV-2000; 2000WO-EP010876.
 PF 03-NOV-1999; 99DE-01052957.
 PR (ACGT-) ACGT PROGENOMICS AG.
 XX Boehm G, Rudolph R, Schmidt U, Esser D;
 PI WPI; 2001-316433/33.
 DR Transport system for compounds, useful e.g. in gene therapy, comprises
 PT mosaic-like assembly of different protein subunits able to encapsulate
 PT compounds.
 XX Example 11; Page 35; 106pp; German.
 PS This invention describes a novel transport system (A) for molecular
 CC substances (I) containing recombinantly prepared subunits (SU) based on
 CC amino acids (aa) comprising: (i) at least two modified SU with one
 CC difference; and/or (ii) one or more modified SU with at least two

CC differences; and (iii) (optionally) unmodified SU. The various SU are
CC combined in a mosaic fashion to form (A) in which (I) can be
CC encapsulated. (A) Are used to deliver (I) specifically to cells,
CC particularly DNA to eukaryotic cells for gene therapy, e.g. of infections
CC by human immune deficiency virus, tumors and a wide range of inherited
CC diseases such as hemophilia, muscular dystrophy or cystic fibrosis.
CC Capsids or other virus-like particles can be assembled, simply and in
CC modular fashion, in vitro, allowing control over stoichiometric
CC composition. SU can be modified to impart a wide variety of selected
CC properties, e.g. cell targeting, improved cellular uptake and reduced
CC immunogenicity. (A) do not require extensive testing to ensure that they
CC are safe (contrast replication-deficient viruses), also SU can be
CC prepared in very pure form and are easily labeled fluorescently (for
CC quality control or localization). This sequence represents a PCR primer
CC used in the production of a *Listeria monocytogenes* listeriolysin LLO
CC variant which is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 13 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

Qy 230 GTGCTGTGTGGCGGC 246
| | | | | | | | | |
Db 17 GC3GTGAGGTGGCGGC 1

RESULT 1076
AAH23201
ID AAH23201 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH23201;
XX
DT 17-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MMIF mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS #112711.
XX
KW Macrophage migration inhibitory factor; MMIF; antisense; neurological;
XX hyperproliferation; neotropic; antihormonal; immunosuppressive; human;
XX antiinflammatory; cytostatic; ss.

OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200153317-A1.
XX
PD 26-JUL-2001.

PF 16-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US001475.
XX
PR 20-JAN-2000; 2000US-00489869.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Murray SP, Cowseert LM, Wyatt JR;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-451899/48.

XX New antisense compound(s) are useful to inhibit a nucleic acid molecule
PT encoding macrophage migration inhibitory factor.
XX

PS Claim 3; Page 82; 105pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides 8-30 nucleotides in
CC length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding macrophage migration
CC inhibitory factor (MMIF), where the antisense compound specifically
CC hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of MMIF. The antisense
CC nucleotides are useful for the treatment of a disease or condition
CC associated with MMIF such as neurological, hormonal, immune, inflammatory
CC or hyperproliferative disorder. Sequences AAH23191-268 represent chimeric
CC antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used for inhibition of human
CC MMIF mRNA expression

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

Qy 39 GGCAGGAGGACACAGAG 55
| | | | | | | | | |
Db 2 GGCAGGAGGACACAGAG 18

RESULT 1077
AAF99813
ID AAF99813 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF99813;

XX 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #929.

XX Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;
DE immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;
KW fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
KW infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.

XX WO200122972-A2.
XX
XX 05-APR-2001.

XX 25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026383.
XX
XX 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.
PR 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.

XX (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
PA
PI Krieg AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-273485/28.

XX Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma
PT using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.
XX
XX Claim 101; Page 58; 338pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
CC response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
CC acid to a non-todent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
CC immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
CC (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
CC against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
CC and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
CC haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or
CC staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
CC also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
CC immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a
CC Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the
CC present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

Qy 1547 GCCTTCGGTCTTCGTCG 1563

Db 1 GCGTTCGATCTCGTGG 17

RESULT 1078

AAH48588/c
ID AAH48588 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAH48588;

XX DT 20-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human fascin associated primer SEQ ID 40.

XX KW Fascin; regulatory sequence; human; dendritic cell; antiviral; tumor;
XX KW antibacterial; antifungal; antiparasitic; anti-allergic; neurological;
XX KW immunomodulatory; apoptotic; expression regulator; vaccine; allergen;
XX KW Creutzfeld-Jakob disease; Alzheimer's disease; gene therapy;
XX KW autoimmune disease; transplant rejection; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200151631-A2.

XX PD 19-JUL-2001.

XX PF 12-JAN-2001; 2001WO-EP000362.

XX PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000DE-01001169.

XX PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000DE-01010188.

XX PA (RESK/) RESKE-KUNZ A.

XX PA (ROSS/) ROSS X.

XX PA (ROSS/) ROSS R.

XX PA (BROS/) BROS M.

XX PI Reske-Kunz A, Ross X, Ross R, Bros M;

XX DR WPI; 2001-451858/48.

XX PT New regulatory sequences from the fascin gene, useful for providing

XX PT dendritic cell-specific expression of e.g. antigens, e.g. for vaccination

XX PT against tumors and infections.

XX PS Claim 1d; Page 105; 117pp; German.

XX CC This invention describes novel regulatory sequences (A) derived from
XX CC human fascin that provide specific expression in dendritic cells (DC) and
XX CC which have antiviral, antibacterial, antifungal, antiparasitic, anti-
XX CC allergic, neurological, immunomodulatory and apoptotic activity. (A) are
XX CC used to regulate expression of antigens, immunoregulators, antisense
XX CC sequences etc. in DC-specific fashion. Recombinant DNA, vectors and host
XX CC cells that contain (A) are useful: (i) in vaccines against viruses,
XX CC bacteria, fungi, parasites, tumors, allergens and plagues in Creutzfeld-
XX CC Jakob and Alzheimer's disease; and (ii) for gene therapy of tumors, DC
XX CC allergies, infections, autoimmune diseases and transplant rejection. They
XX CC can also provide specific expression of antigens and immunoregulators
XX CC in DC; for isolation and identification of cell factors and cis-elements
XX CC from regulatory sequences that mediate DC-specific expression; to
XX CC determine the degree of maturity of DC and to block transcription
XX CC factors, by providing binding sites in DC. (A) provide DC-specific
XX CC expression of nucleic acid under their control, allowing a more specific
XX CC regulation of the immune response and eliminating the long and laborious
XX CC purification of DC (since a complete leucocyte population may be
XX CC transformed), including transformation in vitro. This sequence represents
XX CC a primer associated with the human fascin gene described in the invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e-02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 986 AGCCCGAGACCTGCTC 1002
Db 17 AGCCCGAGACCTGCTC 1

RESULT 1079

AAH76258/c
ID AAC89128 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAC89128;

XX DT 07-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Canine retroviral PCR primer MLVINS700+.

XX KW PCR primer; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy; retrovirus;
XX KW canine; autoimmune disease; haematopoietic malignancy; malignant tumour;
XX KW ss.

XX OS Unidentified.

XX PN WO200070024-A2.

XX PD 23-NOV-2000.

XX PF 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-EP004467.

XX PR 17-MAY-1999; 99EP-00401192.

XX PR 18-MAY-1999; 99EP-00401199.

XX PA (FRSA-) ETAB FR DU SANG.

XX PI Rigal D, Ghernati I, Corbine A, Darlix J;

XX DR WPI; 2001-016224/02.

XX PT New infectious retrovirus isolated from a canine cell line, useful for
XX PT producing medicaments to treat autoimmune diseases, haematopoietic
XX PT malignancies or malignant tumors and in diagnosis and gene therapy.

XX PS Claim 31; Fig 11; 131pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to a retrovirus of type C morphology, which
XX CC sediments in a sucrose gradient at a density of 1.16-1.18 g/l. The
XX CC retrovirus is infectious for canine cells and belongs to the oncovirinae
XX CC group. The present sequence is a PCR primer for the retrovirus of the
XX CC present invention. The retrovirus can be included in pharmaceutical
XX CC compositions or medicaments to treat autoimmune diseases, haematopoietic
XX CC malignancies or malignant tumors, especially in humans. The retrovirus
XX CC can also be used in gene therapy to introduce a transgene into an animal,
XX CC especially a human

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 12 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e-02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 226 GAGAGTGTGTTGGTGG 242

Db 20 GAGAGCGGTGGGGTGG 4

RESULT 1080

AAH76258
ID AAH76258 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAH76258;

XX DT 29-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human GABA(A) receptor-associated protein specific primer GABARP-R.

XX DE

KW Pyrone; gene therapy; antiinflammatory; gene expression; interleukin;
 KW hemoxygnase-1; prostaglandin G/H synthase-2; RANTES; TNF alpha; p78;
 KW macrophage inflammatory protein; chemokine; growth regulated protein-1;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase-9; migration inhibitory factor-related protein;
 KW lysozyme; GABA(A) receptor-associated protein; interferon; SCO homolog-2;
 KW transketolase; adenosine A2a receptor; CD37 antigen properdin P factor;
 KW G-protein; Nef-associated factor-1; signal peptidase; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200151480-A1.
 XX 19-JUL-2001.
 XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001WO-JP000082.
 XX 13-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00004989.
 XX 03-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00303711.
 XX (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
 XX Enoki T, Yamashita S, Nishimura K, Sagawa H, Kato I;
 XX WPI; 2001-514436/56.
 XX Agent for correcting gene expression regulation error comprises pyrone
 XX compound or dihydroxy compound.
 XX Example 6; Page 77; 93pp; Japanese.
 XX The invention provides an agent comprising a pyrone compound or dihydroxy
 XX compound of specified formulae given in the specification. The agent is
 XX used for correcting gene expression regulation errors. Errors in the
 XX following genes may be corrected: IL-6, IL-10, hemoxygnase-1,
 XX prostaglandin G/H synthase-2, macrophage inflammatory protein-1-alpha,
 XX RANTES, IL-1alpha, IL-beta, TNF alpha, IL-7 receptor, macrophage
 XX inflammatory protein -1beta, liver and activation-regulated chemokine,
 XX macrophage-derived chemokine, macrophage inflammatory protein-2-beta,
 XX macrophage inflammatory protein-2-alpha, growth regulated protein-1,
 XX matrix metalloproteinase-9, migration inhibitory factor-related protein -
 XX 8, lysozyme, GABA(A) receptor-associated protein, interferon-induced 17 -
 XX kDa/15-kDa protein, interferon-inducible protein p78, SCO homolog-2,
 XX transketolase, adenosine A2a receptor, CD37 antigen properdin P factor,
 XX regulator of G-protein signaling-2, Nef-associated factor-1, myeloid
 XX leukemia cell differentiation protein-1, signal peptidase complex, and
 XX also side-effects caused by them such as inflammation. Sequences AAH76220
 XX -76280 represent PCR primers used in the course of the invention
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 917 TGTTCCTCTTCCAGCTG 933
 Db 4 TGTTCCTCTTCCAGCTG 20
 RESULT 1081
 AAF80165
 ID AAF80165 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAF80165;
 XX 11-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 XX PCR primer used to amplify the left-hand GAL7 promoter region.
 XX Heavy chain variable region; llama; Malassezia furfur; dandruff;
 KW hair care; GAL7 promoter; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Unidentified.

XX WO200119871-A2.
 XX 22-MAR-2001.
 XX 28-AUG-2000; 2000WO-EP008380.
 XX 16-SEP-1999; 99EP-00307356.
 XX (UNIL) UNILEVER PLC.
 XX (UNIL) UNILEVER NV.
 XX (HIND-) HINDUSTAN LEVER LTD.
 XX Frenken LGJ, Van Der Vaart JM;
 XX WPI; 2001-257877/26.
 XX Composition for use in targeting active agent, especially antimicrobial
 XX agent to scalp for treating, preventing dandruff, has active agent
 XX conjugated to antibody capable of binding specifically to Malassezia
 XX furfur.
 XX Example 3; Page 33; 50pp; English.
 XX PCR primers AAF80165-66 were used to amplify the left-hand GAL7 promoter.
 XX The amplified sequence was used to express fusion proteins comprising a
 XX heavy chain variable region of an antibody isolated from llama, which was
 XX immunised with Malassezia furfur. M. furfur has been implicated in
 XX dandruff formation. The heavy chain variable region is conjugated to an
 XX active agent, and used to produce a composition for topical application,
 XX e.g. to the scalp. The topical composition, e.g. hair care products such
 XX as shampoos and conditioners, skin care lotions, shower gels, etc., is
 XX useful for targeting an active agent to a site at which M. furfur is
 XX present for the treatment and prevention of dandruff
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1472 GGGAGCGGATCCACAA 1488
 Db 1 GGGAGCGGATCCACAA 17
 RESULT 1082
 AAF69712/C
 ID AAF69712 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAF69712;
 XX 18-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX Human IL4Ralpha gene PCR primer #48.
 XX Polymorphism; human; interleukin 4 receptor-alpha; IL4R-alpha;
 KW allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200104270-A1.
 XX 18-JAN-2001.
 XX 13-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US019094.
 XX 13-JUL-1999; 99US-0143435P.
 XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX Chew A, Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
 XX Windemuth AK;

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XX WPI; 2001-103078/11.
XX New isolated polynucleotide useful for the identification of therapeutics
XX in allergic diseases is new.
XX Example 1; Page 61; 189pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to polymorphisms of the human interleukin 4
XX receptor-alpha gene (IL4R-alpha; see MAF57718 for the reference
XX sequence). Polynucleotides comprising polymorphic gene variants are
XX useful for therapeutic purposes. For example, where a patient may benefit
XX from expression of a particular IL4Ralpha protein isoform, an expression
XX vector encoding the isoform may be administered to the patient. It may
XX desirable to decrease or block expression of a particular IL4Ralpha
XX isogene, which may be done by turning off by transforming a targeted
XX organ, tissue or cell population with an expression vector that expresses
XX high levels of untranslatable mRNA for the isogene. Specific therapeutics
XX identified by these methods may be useful for allergic diseases. The
XX present sequence is a PCR primer for human IL4R-alpha
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 681 CACAGACACCTTGTGG 697
Db 20 CACAGACCCCTTGTGG 4
RESULT 1083
ABZ72182/c
ID ABZ72182 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABZ72182;
XX 03-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX Gene 216 SSCP detection primer SEQ ID NO 154.
XX Human; Gene 216; chromosome 20p13-p12; antiasthmatic; anorectic;
XX antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; gene therapy; vaccine; asthma;
XX obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO200178894-A2.
XX 25-OCT-2001.
XX 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
XX 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX Keith T;
XX WPI; 2001-639428/73.
XX Isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome 20p13-p12 and the
XX proteins they encode, useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment
XX of asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease.
XX Example 10; Page 149; 520pp; English.
XX The invention relates to isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome
XX 20p13-p12 and the proteins they encode. The nucleic acids and proteins
XX may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases
XX associated with inappropriate Gene 216 expression. For example, the
XX nucleic acids (or vectors) and proteins may be used to treat disorders
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CC associated with decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions
CC in a patient's genome that affect the activity of gene 216 by expressing
CC inactive proteins or to supplement the patients own production of gene
CC 216 proteins. Additionally, the nucleic acids may be used to produce the
CC secreted Gene 216 protein, by inserting the nucleic acids into a host
CC cell and culturing the cell to express the protein. The nucleic acids and
CC complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic
CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acid
CC sequences in samples and therefore which patients may be in need of
CC restorative therapy. The Gene 216 protein may also be used as antigens in
CC the production of antibodies against Gene 216 and in assays to identify
CC modulators of Gene 216 expression and activity. The anti-Gene 216
CC antibodies and antagonists may also be used to down regulate expression
CC of the anti-Gene 216 antibodies may also be used as diagnostic
CC agents for detecting the presence of Gene 216 proteins in samples (e.g.
CC prevented, diagnosed and/or treated by the above methods include, for
CC example asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease. The present
CC sequence is that of a Gene 216 related primer used in examples of the
CC invention. The primers are used in the physical mapping of the gene
CC (ABZ72067-ABZ72088), polymorphism identification using single strand
CC conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis (ABZ72091-ABZ72184),
CC sequencing (ABZ72185-ABZ72268) and genotyping (ABZ72317-ABZ72362)
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 538 CCCATCTTGTGACAGCC 554
Db 19 CCCTTCTGTGACAGCC 3
RESULT 1084
ABZ72122
ID ABZ72122 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ72122;
XX 03-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX Gene 216 SSCP detection primer SEQ ID NO 94.
XX Human; Gene 216; chromosome 20p13-p12; antiasthmatic; anorectic;
XX antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; gene therapy; vaccine; asthma;
XX obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO200178894-A2.
XX 25-OCT-2001.
XX 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
XX 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX Keith T;
XX WPI; 2001-639428/73.
XX Isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome 20p13-p12 and the
XX proteins they encode, useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment
XX of asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease.
XX Example 10; Page 149; 520pp; English.
XX The invention relates to isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome
XX 20p13-p12 and the proteins they encode. The nucleic acids and proteins
```


CC useful for medical diagnosis of diseases such as AIDS, also for
CC amplification of nucleic acids in biological samples. The invention has
CC the advantage that it enhances operatively as the heat resisting element
CC is directly coupled to the microscopic slide, and reduces costs as the
CC use of a heat sink is eliminated. (Updated on 07-AUG-2003 to correct OS
CC field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1308 CAAGACATACACTACC 1324
Db 19 CAAGACATACACTGCC 3

RESULT 1087
AAL46967/C
ID AAL46967 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAL46967;
XX
DT 30-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Rice lesion inhibitor protein Spl7 coding sequence PCR primer #9.
XX
KW Rice; lesion formation inhibition; heat stress; agriculture; Spl7;
KW transgenic; plant; horticulture; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Oryza sativa.
XX
PN WO200233092-A1.
XX
PD 25-APR-2002.
XX
PF 18-OCT-2001; 2001WO-JP009153.
XX
PR 18-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00318557.
XX
PA (NAAG-) NAT INST AGROBIOLOGICAL SCI.
XX
PI Yano M, Yamanouchi U;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-372312/40.
XX
PT Rice-originated gene, Spl7, that inhibits lesion formation and is
PT applicable in improving heat stress of plants thus leading to prevention
PT of lesion formation, for developing new breeds of plants for agriculture
PT and horticulture.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 47; 53pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of rice
CC lesion formation inhibitor Spl7. The protein improves the heat stress of
CC the plant, and can be used in the development of new breeds of plants for
CC agriculture and horticulture. The present sequence is a PCR primer used
CC to isolate the coding sequence of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 379 TCAGCCACGTCCTCGGA 395
Db 20 TCAGCCACGTCCTCGGA 4

RESULT 1088
AAS97855

ID AAS97855 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAS97855;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #422.
XX
KW Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;
KW obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;
KW blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;
KW protein replacement therapy.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO200183749-A2.
XX
PD 08-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013387.
XX
PR 28-APR-2000; 2000US-0200794P.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221419P.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247443P.
XX
PA (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
PA (MONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.
XX
PI Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;
PI Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-075162/10.
XX
PT Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human SAC1
PT polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for carbohydrates
PT or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity, diabetes, alcoholism.
XX
PS Claim 14; Page 90; 239pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant
CC form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated
CC with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.
CC The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by
CC recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or
CC alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in
CC screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic
CC embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce
CC or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or
CC alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human
CC (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1
CC gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a
CC predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a
CC diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological
CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex
CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and
CC mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SAC1 genes
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 360 TGGGAGAGTGACCAGG 376
Db 1 TGGGACAGTTACCAGG 17

RESULT 1089
ABN89264
ID ABN89264 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN89264;


```
XX 29-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX Human Talin antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:77.
XX
XX Human; Talin; antimicrobial; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; inhibitor;
XX antisense gene therapy; infection; inflammation; Talin inhibitor; tumour;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US6372492-B1.
XX
XX 16-APR-2002.
XX
XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.
XX
XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CP, Cowseert LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-470102/50.
XX
XX New antisense compound useful for inhibiting expression of Talin and for
XX preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor formation.
XX
XX Claim 14; Col 42; 46pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 16 to 30 bases
XX in length targeted to specific base regions of a nucleic acid encoding
XX human Talin. Also described: (a) an antisense compound up to 30 bases in
XX length which inhibits the expression of human Talin; (b) a composition
XX (II) comprising (I) or (a); and (c) inhibiting the expression of human
XX Talin in human cells or tissues comprising contacting the cells or
XX tissues in vitro with (I) or (a). (I) has antimicrobial, antiinflammatory
XX and cytostatic activities, and can be used in antisense gene therapy and
XX as a Talin expression inhibitor. (II) can be used to inhibit the
XX expression of human Talin in human cells or tissues; to prevent or delay
XX infection, inflammation or tumor formation; and in diagnostics,
XX therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and kits. The present
XX sequence represents a human Talin antisense chimeric phosphorothioate
XX oligonucleotide, having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings of 5 nucleotides
XX at the 5' and 3' ends and a 10 nucleotide deoxy gap in the middle, which
XX is used in an example from the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 98.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1571 ACTCAGGCGAGGCGAGCT 1587
XX |||||
XX 4 ACTCTGGCAGGCGCATCT 20
XX
XX RESULT 1090
```

```
ABS78535
ID ABS78535 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABS78535;
XX
XX 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #1019.
XX
XX Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
XX tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
XX diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;
XX corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;
XX rubeosis; Osler-Webber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;
XX plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophilic joint;
XX angiofibroma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;
XX scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2000253141-A2.
XX
XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.
XX
XX 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P.
XX
XX (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
XX
XX Bratzler RL;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-566690/60.
XX
XX Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one
XX antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 37; 276pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
XX administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also
XX included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic
XX nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject
XX having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is
XX useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,
XX tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
XX diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,
XX corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,
XX rubeosis, Osler-Webber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
XX neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophilic joints, angiofibroma, and
XX wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma, and
XX hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic
XX acid of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 98.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1547 GCCTTCGGTCTTCGTCG 1563
XX |||||
XX 1 GCCTTCGATCTTCGTTG 17
XX
XX RESULT 1091
XX ABK41307/c
XX ID ABK41307 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK41307;
XX
XX DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
```

DE Human LSR gene biallelic marker upstream PCR primer #2.
 XX Human; obesity associated-biallelic marker; ss; LSR; USP2; PCR; primer;
 KW drug response; hyperuricaemia; digestive pathology; hypertension; cancer;
 KW hepatic function disorder; cardiovascular disease; hyperlipidaemia;
 KW insulin disorder; atheromatous disease; cardiac insufficiency; obesity.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200206525-A2.
 XX
 XX 24-JAN-2002.
 XX
 XX 28-JUN-2001; 2001WO-IB001477.
 XX
 XX 18-JUL-2000; 2000US-0219704P.
 XX
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I, Abderrahim H, Bihain B;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-155043/20.
 XX
 XX Set of novel map-related biallelic markers, preferably located on obesity
 XX disorder-associated chromosomal regions on chromosomes 3, 10 and 19,
 XX useful, for e.g. detecting statistical correlations between marker allele
 XX and a phenotype.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 307; 311pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a set of novel map-related biallelic markers,
 XX preferably located on obesity disorder-associated chromosomal regions on
 XX chromosomes 3, 10 and 19. The markers are useful for genotyping or
 XX estimating the frequency of an allele in a population, for detecting an
 XX association between a genotype or haplotype and a phenotype, e.g. a
 XX disease involving drug responses, obesity or disorders related to
 XX obesity, such as hyperuricaemia, digestive pathology, hepatic function
 XX disorders, cancer, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, hyperlipidaemia,
 XX insulin disorders, atheromatous disease and cardiac insufficiency. The
 XX markers are useful for detecting a statistical correlation between a
 XX biallelic marker allele and a phenotype and/or between a biallelic marker
 XX haplotype and a phenotype. Sequences ABK41106-ABK41109 and ABK41128-
 XX ABK41331 represent PCR primers used to amplify human LSR gene or USP2
 XX gene biallelic markers
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1417 CGAATCGATCTCGC 1433
 DB 20 CGAATAGGATCTCAGC 4
 RESULT 1092
 ABQ93162/c
 ID ABQ93162 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX ABQ93162;
 XX
 XX 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX T. tauschii/wheat D genome microsatellite cfd60 right PCR primer.
 XX
 XX Microsatellite marker; wheat; D genome; mapping; genotyping;
 KW polymorphism; phenotypic trait; QTL; quantitative trait locus;
 KW disease-associated gene; development factor; quality factor;
 KW resistance factor; wheat product; identification; detection;
 KW genetically modified wheat; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Aegilops tauschii.
 OS Triticum aestivum.
 PN EPI217079-A1.
 XX 26-JUN-2002.
 XX
 XX 22-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00403659.
 XX
 XX 22-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00403659.
 XX
 XX (INRG) INRA INST NAT RECH AGRONOMIQUE.
 XX
 XX Bernard M, Sourdis P, Guyomarch H;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-550410/59.
 XX
 XX Map of wheat D genome comprising the genome location of a microsatellite
 XX marker, useful for e.g. identifying genes responsible for a desired
 XX phenotypic trait, especially quantitative trait loci in wheat, and
 XX diseases.
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 6; 105pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a map of the bread wheat D genome comprising the
 XX genome location of a microsatellite marker selected from a group of 185
 XX such markers (ABQ92733-ABQ92917). The invention also encompasses the use
 XX of left (ABQ92918-ABQ93102) and right (ABQ93103-ABQ933287) primers to
 XX amplify and detect the microsatellite markers, and to identify genes
 XX responsible for a phenotypic trait of interest in wheat. Wheat is an
 XX allohexaploid species consisting of 3 diploid genomes designated A, B and
 XX D, resulting from two successive intercrossings involving at least three
 XX different species. The D genome is thought to have been introduced in the
 XX most recent intercrossing between the amphiploid AABB and Triticum
 XX tauschii (DD), probably involving only a limited number of genotypes of
 XX both species. Due to its polyploid genome, the large size of its genome,
 XX and its low level of polymorphism, the genetic mapping of wheat has to
 XX date been difficult. Microsatellites are tandemly repeated sequences
 XX between one and six nucleotides long, and are very polymorphic in length,
 XX mainly due to polymerase slippage during replication. This high degree of
 XX polymorphism makes them especially suitable for the genetic mapping of
 XX species which show little intraspecific polymorphism, such as wheat. In
 XX addition, microsatellites are codominant, and exhibit Mendelian
 XX inheritance. The 185 microsatellite markers of the invention are
 XX developed from the ancestral diploid donor species Triticum tauschii and
 XX map to the wheat D genome, which is less polymorphic than the A or B
 XX genomes. These microsatellite markers thus help to overcome some of the
 XX problems associated with the genetic mapping of wheat. The wheat D genome
 XX map and the microsatellite markers and associated primers of the
 XX invention are useful for identifying genes responsible for a phenotypic
 XX trait of interest, most notably QTLs (quantitative trait loci). In
 XX particular they may be used for analysing genes and alleles implicated in
 XX disease and for identifying development factors, quality factors and
 XX factors conferring resistance to pathogens and xenobiotics. The
 XX microsatellite markers, and associated primers may be also used in
 XX mapping and genotyping diploid and polyploid species of Triticum,
 XX particularly Aegilops, Triticum monococcum, Triticum durum, Triticum
 XX aestivum, or related species; for identifying cultivars and hybrids of
 XX Triticum and related species; to assess whether or not a product
 XX comprises wheat or a related species; and to assess whether or not a
 XX product comprises genetically modified wheat. The present sequence
 XX represents a specifically claimed Triticum tauschii/wheat genome D
 XX microsatellite marker right PCR primer of the invention. (Updated on 29-
 XX AUG-2003 to standardise OS field)
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 996 CTTCTCTATCAACGAGA 1012
 |||||

Db 20 CCGTCTCATCAAAAGTGA 4

RESULT 1093
ABS51129/C

ID ABS51129 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
XX ABS51129;
AC

XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DT

XX Human NOV8 RTQ-PCR primer #2.
DE

XX Human; NOVX; NOV1; NOV2; NOV3; NOV4; NOV5; NOV6; NOV7; NOV8; NOV9; NOV10;
XX NOV11; NOV12; NOV13; NOVX-associated disorder; cardiomyopathy;
KW atherosclerosis; diabetes; cancer; cell signal processing; AIDS;
KW metabolic pathway; neuro-olfactory system disorder; neoplastic disorder;
KW acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; inflammatory disorder; obesity;
KW anorexia; cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder;
KW immune disorder; graft versus host disease; Crohn's disease;
KW multiple sclerosis; haemophilia; idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura;
KW infectious disease; bacterial infection; fungal infection; RTQ-PCR; ss;
KW protozoal infection; viral infection; real time quantitative-PCR; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS

XX W0200250277-A2.
DN

XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX

XX 21-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049519.
XX

XX 21-DEC-2000; 2000US-0257495P.
PR

XX 22-DEC-2000; 2000US-0258171P.
PR

XX 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269940P.
PR

XX 08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274191P.
PR

XX 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277826P.
PR

XX 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279840P.
PR

XX 11-APR-2001; 2001US-0282981P.
PR

XX 13-APR-2001; 2001US-0283556P.
PR

XX 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0309247P.
PR

XX 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311754P.
PR

XX 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313331P.
PR

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
PA

XX Alsobrook JP, Tchernev V, Liu X, Spytek KA, Zerhusen B;
PI Patturajan M, Grosse WM, Kepley DM, Burgess CE, Shimkets R;
PI Szekeres E, Vernet CAM, Li L, Casman SJ, Boldog F, Gorman L;
PI Gangolli EA, Fernandes E, Rieger D, Edinger S, Gunther E, Millet I;
PI Sciore P, Ellerman K, Macdougall J, Smithson G;
DE WPI; 2002-508801/54.
XX

XX New NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful in gene therapy,
PT particularly for treating or preventing cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis,
PT diabetes, Crohn's disease, hemophilia or cancer in humans.
XX

XX Example 2; Page 254; 391pp; English.
PS

XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human proteins
CC referred to as NOVX, and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The
CC NOVX proteins of the invention include NOV1-NOV13. NOVX proteins, NOVX
CC nucleic acids and antibodies are useful for treating or preventing a NOVX
CC -associated disorder, or alleviating a pathological state in a subject,
CC particularly humans. Such disorders include cardiomyopathy,
CC atherosclerosis, diabetes, cancer (e.g. adenocarcinoma, lymphoma,
CC prostate cancer, uterus cancer), disorders related to cell signal
CC processing and metabolic pathways, disorders of the neuro-olfactory
CC system (e.g. those induced by trauma, surgery and/or neoplastic
CC disorders), acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), inflammatory
CC disorders (e.g. asthma) obesity, anorexia, cancer-associated cachexia,
CC neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's

CC disease), immune disorders, graft versus host disease, Crohn's disease,
CC multiple sclerosis, haemophilia, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, and
CC infectious diseases (e.g. bacterial, fungal, protozoal or viral
CC infections). The polynucleotide sequences are also useful in gene
CC therapy. The present sequence represents a real time quantitative (RTQ)-
XX PCR primer used in NOVX expression studies

XX Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1240 TTCATCTCCGTATCTT 1256
Db 18 TTCATCTCCGCAATTT 2

RESULT 1094
AAL40400

ID AAL40400 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAL40400;
AC

XX 19-SEP-2002 (first entry)
DT

XX Mouse caspase 6 antisense inhibition related oligo SEQ ID No 119.
DE

XX Muscular; cytostatic; neurotropic; neuroprotective; ophthalmological;
KW anti-leukemic; osteopathic; caspase 6; Rieger's syndrome; bone metabolism;
KW ataxia telangiectasia; hyperproliferative disorder; cholesterol disorder;
KW haematopoietic disorder; cancer; neurological; Alzheimer's disease;
KW apoptotic; mouse; murine; ds.
XX

XX Mus musculus.
OS

XX W0200229066-A1.
PN

XX 11-APR-2002.
PD

XX 03-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US030871.
PF

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000US-00679299.
PR

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA

XX Brown-Driver VL, Zhang H, Watt AT;
PI WPI; 2002-471315/50.
DR

XX An antisense oligonucleotide of 8 to 50 nucleotides in length that
PT inhibits caspase 6, is useful for treating Rieger's syndrome.
PT

XX Claim 3; Page 92; 141pp; English.
PS

XX The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide compound of 8 to 50
CC nucleotides in length that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding caspase 6, where the oligonucleotide specifically hybridises
CC with and inhibits the expression of caspase 6. The oligonucleotide of the
CC invention specifically hybridises to and inhibits expression of caspase 6
CC in cells or tissues. The oligonucleotides can be administered
CC therapeutically or prophylactically to treat an animal having a disease
CC or condition associated with caspase 6, such as Rieger's syndrome or
CC ataxia telangiectasia, hyperproliferative disorder, a haematopoietic
CC disorder, a bone metabolism or cholesterol disorder, various types of
CC cancer, neurological conditions such as Alzheimer's disease and other de-
CC regulated apoptotic pathological conditions. This polynucleotide sequence
CC represents a mouse caspase 6 oligonucleotide relating to the invention.
CC NOTE: This phosphorothioate oligonucleotide sequence has 2'-MOE wings and
CC a deoxy gap
XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

```
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      211 CAGATAGGCTGGATGA 227
      3 CCGACAGGCTGGATGA 19

Db
RESULT 1095
ABS73952
ID ABS73952 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABS73952;
XX
DT 06-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human cytohesin-1 3' UTR antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS#111045.
XX
KW Human; antisense; cytohesin-1; guanine nucleotide exchange protein; ARF;
KW ADP ribosylation factor; inflammation; antiinflammatory; tumour;
KW cytosolic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200268584-A2.
XX
PD 06-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US047593.
XX
PR 22-FEB-2001; 2001US-00791243.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PA (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Rothlein R, Kishimoto TK, Cowse LM;
XX WPI; 2002-723198/78.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotide encoding human cytohesin-1, useful for
PT preventing or treating a disease or condition associated with cytohesin-1
PT expression e.g. tumor or inflammation.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 81; 107pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a new antisense compound, comprising 8-30
CC nucleobases targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human cytohesin-
CC 1, specifically hybridises with, and inhibits the expression of, human
CC cytohesin-1, a guanine nucleotide exchange protein for ARF (ADP
CC ribosylation factor). The antisense compound may be used in a
CC pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting the expression of cytohesin-1
CC in human cells or tissues, and in treating a disease or condition
CC associated with cytohesin-1 by administering to the human the antisense
CC compound e.g. tumour or inflammation. The antisense compound is also
CC useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research
CC reagents and kits. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeting human cytohesin-1
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      733 GCACCTGCACGGCCAT 749
      4 GCGCCCTGCACGGCCCT 20

Db
RESULT 1096
ABL43708
ID ABL43708 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      479 CACTACCATCTGCATC 495
      2 CACTACCATCTGCATC 18

Db
RESULT 1097
AAD37172/C
ID AAD37172 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD37172;
XX
DT 21-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MEKK4 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #123107.
XX
KW Human; MEKK4 modulation; mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 4; MTX1;
```

```
XX ABL43708;
AC
XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:752.
XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX JP2001321190-A.
XX 20-NOV-2001.
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX Arraying genome clones.
XX Claim 4; Page 19; 528pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      479 CACTACCATCTGCATC 495
      2 CACTACCATCTGCATC 18

Db
RESULT 1097
AAD37172/C
ID AAD37172 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD37172;
XX
DT 21-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MEKK4 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #123107.
XX
KW Human; MEKK4 modulation; mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 4; MTX1;
```

KW MAP3K4; MAP three kinase 1; MAP/ERK kinase kinase 4; MAPKKK4; cytotostatic;
KW prophylaxis; immunological; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; therapy;
XX antisense; inflammatory; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"

FT modified_base 6

FT /*tag= d

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 7

FT /*tag= e

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 12

FT /*tag= f

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 15

FT /*tag= g

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"

FT modified_base 18

FT /*tag= h

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 20

FT /*tag= i

FT /mod_base= m5c

XX WO200227033-A1.

XX 04-APR-2002.

XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US030549.

XX 29-SEP-2000; 2000US-00676436.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Ward DT, Gaarde WA, Monia BP, Wyatt JR;

XX WPI; 2002-416486/44.

XX New antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding mitogen-

XX activated protein kinase 4, useful for treating immunologic disorder,

XX inflammatory disorder or cancer.

XX Claim 3; Page 92; 132pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and

XX methods for modulating the expression of MEK4 (also referred as mitogen-

XX activated protein kinase kinase 4; MAP3K4; MAP three kinase 1; MAP/ERK

XX kinase kinase 4; MAPKKK4; MTX1). The antisense oligos are useful for

XX inhibiting the expression of MEK4 in cells or tissues. They are also

XX useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated

XX with MEK4 such as immunological, inflammatory, hyperproliferative

XX disorder or cancer. Sequences of the invention are also useful for

XX diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.

XX They are also useful in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an

XX antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human MEK4 DNA. This sequence is

XX used in the exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 150 GCAGCTGTCTCATGACAC 166

Db 18 GCAGTTGTCAAGGACAC 2

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Db 18 TCAGTACCGGAGAGG 2
|||||

RESULT 1099
ABZ30969
ID ABZ30969 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ30969;
XX DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5188.
XX DE Fungus; yeast; tetracyclin; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
KW signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
KW proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Candida albicans.
XX PN WO200253728-A2.
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX PF 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.
XX PR 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
XX PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
XX PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.
XX PA (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
XX PI Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;
XX WPI; 2002-566694/60.
XX
Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
PT a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
XX
PS Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 5188; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
CC recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
CC promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
CC contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
CC that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal
CC agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
CC and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
CC disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
CC activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
CC compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
CC activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
CC this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
CC on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1717 CTGAGCCATGTTCACT 1733
|||||
Db 4 CTGAGCCTTGTGCACCT 20

RESULT 1100
ABZ31379
ID ABZ31379 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ31379;
XX DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5598.
XX DE Fungus; yeast; tetracyclin; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
KW signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
KW proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Candida albicans.
XX PN WO200253728-A2.
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX PF 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.
XX PR 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
XX PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
XX PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.
XX PA (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
XX PI Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;
XX WPI; 2002-566694/60.
XX
Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
PT a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
XX
PS Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 5598; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
CC recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
CC promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
CC contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
CC that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal
CC agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
CC and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
CC disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
CC activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
CC compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
CC activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
CC this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
CC on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
QY 1335 AGCCGAGCCCTTTTGA 1351
Db 1 AGCCGATGCCCTTTTGA 17
||||| |||||||
1 AGCCGATGCCCTTTTGA 17

RESULT 1101
ABK31851
ID ABK31851 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK31851;
XX
XX 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Candida tropicalis CYP52A5A/CYP52A5B gene QC-RT-PCR primer 7581-97-F.
XX
XX CPRA; CPRB; CYP52A1A; CYP52A2A; CYP52A2B; CYP52A3A; CYP52A3B; CYP52A5A;
KW CYP52A5B; CYP52A8A; CYP52A8B; CYP52D4A; URA3A; cytochrome P450;
KW NADPH2 reductase; omega-hydroxylase complex; dicarboxylic acid; ss;
KW quantitative competitive reverse transcription PCR; QC-RT-PCR; primer.
XX
XX Candida tropicalis; 20336.
XX
XX US6331420-B1.
FN
XX 18-DEC-2001.
PD
XX 30-APR-1999; 99US-00302620.
PF
XX 01-MAY-1998; 98US-0083798P.
PR
XX 05-OCT-1998; 98US-0103099P.
PR
XX 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0123555P.
XX
XX (WILS/) WILSON C R.
PA
XX (CRAF/) CRAFT D L.
PA
XX (EIRL/) EIRICH L D.
PA
XX (ESHO/) ESHOO M.
PA
XX (MADD/) MADDURI K M.
PA
XX (CORN/) CORNETT C A.
PA
XX (BREN/) BRENNER A A.
PA
XX (TANG/) TANG M.
PA
XX (LOPE/) LOPEZ J C.
PA
XX (GLEE/) GLEESON M.
XX
XX Wilson CR, Craft DL, Eirich LD, Eshoo M, Madduri KM, Cornett CA;
PI Brenner AA, Tang M, Loper JC, Gleeson M;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-138383/18.
DR
XX
XX Novel isolated nucleic acid encoding cytochrome P450 and NADPH reductase
PT enzymes of omega-hydroxylase complex of Candida tropicalis, useful for
PT increasing production of dicarboxylic acids.
XX
XX Example 11; Col 35-36; 173pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of Candida tropicalis
CC 20336 novel genes (CPRA, CPRB, CYP52A1A, CYP52A2A, CYP52A2B, CYP52A3A,
CC CYP52A3B, CYP52A5A, CYP52A5B, CYP52A8A, CYP52A8B, CYP52D4A and URA3A),
CC which encode cytochrome P450 and NADPH2 reductase enzymes of the omega-
CC hydroxylase complex. Also disclosed are vectors containing these genes
CC and methods of producing these enzymes. The genes and vectors are useful
CC for increasing production of a dicarboxylic acid by providing a host cell
CC having a naturally occurring number of the genes of the invention and
CC increasing in the host cell, the number of genes encoding these enzymes.
CC ABK31841-ABK31884 represent quantitative competitive reverse
CC transcription PCR (QC-RT-PCR) primers used in the methods of the present
CC invention. (Updated on 29-AUG-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
```

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Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
```

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Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1010 AGAGGGGAGAGCTCAAG 1026
Db 2 AGAGGGCAGGGCTCAAG 18
||||| |||||||
2 AGAGGGCAGGGCTCAAG 18

RESULT 1102
ABK16359/C
ID ABK16359 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK16359;
XX
XX 14-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Mouse adipose protein, adp, PCR primer #4.
XX
XX Adipose protein; ss; adp; obesity; transgenic animal; obesity;
KW adipositas; bulimia; wasting; cachexia; eating disorder;
KW body weight disorder; weight loss; cancer; infectious disease;
KW hypogonadism; Prader-Willi syndrome; Laurence-Moon-Biedl syndrome;
KW hypothyroidism; diabetes; Cushing's syndrome; endocrine disorder;
KW gastrointestinal diseases; inflammatory bowel disease; PCR primer;
KW ulcerative colitis; anorexia nervosa; glycogen storage disease;
KW lipid storage disease; lipoma; liposarcoma; heart disease; hypertension;
KW infertility; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; AIDS.
XX
XX Mus musculus.
OS
XX WO200196371-A2.
FN
XX 20-DEC-2001.
PD
XX 13-JUN-2001; 2001WO-EP006713.
PF
XX 16-JUN-2000; 2000US-0211914P.
PR
XX 23-JUN-2000; 2000EP-00113049.
PR
XX 28-JUN-2000; 2000US-0214518P.
PR
XX 17-APR-2001; 2001EP-00109537.
XX
XX (DEVE-) DEVELOGEN AG.
XX
XX Broenner G, Ciossek T, Dohrmann C, Haeder T, Rothe M;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-106464/14.
DR
XX
XX Novel nucleic acid encoding adipose polypeptide which regulates, causes
PT or contributes to obesity, useful for treating obesity, heart disease,
PT hypertension, infertility, and controlling weight loss in cancer
PT patients.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 158; 189pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid encoding a adipose (ADP)
CC polypeptide which regulates, causes or contributes to obesity in an
CC animal or a human. The polynucleotides, proteins, ant-adv antibodies,
CC modulators of adp activity, adp antisense nucleic acids, expression
CC vectors, adp transgenic animals are useful in the diagnosis and treatment
CC of obesity, adipositas, bulimia, wasting (cachexia), eating disorders
CC and/or disorders of body weight/body mass, weight loss due to cancer or
CC infectious diseases, genetic disorders associated with hypogonadism e.g.
CC Prader-Willi syndrome, Laurence-Moon-Biedl syndrome, hypothyroidism,
CC diabetes, Cushing's syndrome, endocrine disorders, gastrointestinal
CC diseases, inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, and anorexia
CC nervosa. They are also useful for treating disorders of body weight/mass
CC e.g. glycogen storage diseases, and lipid storage diseases and for
CC treating lipomas, and/or liposarcomas. The compositions are also useful
CC for treating heart disease, hypertension, and infertility and for
CC treating conditions associated with under weight e.g. enhancing or
CC controlling fertility, controlling weight loss in acquired
CC immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or cancer patients. The present sequence
CC is a PCR primer used to amplify an adp nucleic acid
XX
```

```
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 867 GCAGTACCTGGATGACT 883
DB 18 GGATGCTCGGATGACT 2

RESULT 1103
AAD44838/C
ID AAD44838 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD44838;
XX XX
XX 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Human raf kinase related antisense oligonucleotide #17.
XX KW Raf kinase; hyperproliferation; neovascularisation; ocular angiogenesis;
XX KW therapy; cancer; cytostatic; anti-angiogenic; vascular; ophthalmological;
XX KW antisense; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX PN US6410518-B1.
XX XX
XX 25-JUN-2002.
XX PD
XX PF 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00506073.
XX XX
XX 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
XX PR 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
XX PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
XX PR 07-JUL-1997; 97US-00898982.
XX PR 06-JUL-1998; 98WO-US013961.
XX PR 28-AUG-1998; 98WO-00143214.
XX XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX Monia BP;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2002-597918/64.
XX DR
XX Treating cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularization by administering
XX PT antisense oligonucleotides targeted to human raf sequences.
XX PS Disclosure; Col 59; 41pp; English.
XX CC
XX The present invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides which
XX CC are targeted to nucleic acids encoding human raf proteins and capable of
XX CC inhibiting raf expression. The invention also relates to methods of
XX CC inhibiting hyperproliferation of cells which involves contacting the
XX CC hyperproliferating cells with a therapeutically effective amount of an
XX CC oligonucleotide of the invention. The method is useful for treating
XX CC cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularisation, especially ocular
XX CC angiogenesis or neovascularisation. The present DNA sequence is human raf
XX CC kinase related antisense oligonucleotide
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1152 TCACATGGGGGTGGTGG 1169
DB 17 TGAGATGTGTGGTGGTGG 1

RESULT 1104
```

```
ABA96039
ID ABA96039 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABA96039;
XX XX
XX 08-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DT
XX Mouse syndecan-1 reverse transcription PCR primer #2.
XX DE
XX Smad3; wound healing; fibrosis; antifibrotic; vulnertary; mouse;
XX KW PCR primer; reverse transcription; syndecan-1; ss.
XX OS Mus sp.
XX PN WO200189556-A1.
XX XX
XX 29-NOV-2001.
XX PD
XX PF 19-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013725.
XX XX
XX 19-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013725.
XX PR
XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX PA
XX Roberts AB, Ashcroft GS, Russo A, Mitchell JB, Deng C;
XX PI WPI; 2002-075348/10.
XX DR
XX Example; Page 38; 65pp; English.
XX PS
XX The sequence represents a mouse syndecan-1 reverse transcription PCR
XX CC primer. The invention relates to a novel use of a Smad3 inhibitor in
XX CC preparing a medicament to treat or prevent wounds or fibrosis. The
XX CC invention has antifibrotic and vulnerary activity. The Smad3 inhibitors
XX CC are useful for preventing fibrosis and improving wound healing. The Smad3
XX CC protein, polypeptides and peptide fragments are useful for generating
XX CC antibodies, as reagents for research purposes, or the identification of
XX CC other cellular gene products involved in the regulation of fibrosis and
XX CC improvement of wound healing, as reagents in assays for screening for
XX CC compounds that can be used in the prevention of fibrosis and improvement
XX CC of wound healing, and as pharmaceutical reagents in protecting against
XX CC fibrosis and improving wound healing related to Smad3. Compounds that
XX CC bind to Smad3 may be used in inhibiting the activity of wild type and/or
XX CC mutant Smad3 gene products, in elaborating the biological function of
XX CC Smad3, and in identifying compounds that disrupt normal Smad3
XX CC interactions
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1093 ACACGTGCTGCTACCGGCC 1109
DB 1 ACACGTGCTGCTACCGGCC 17

RESULT 1105
ABQ66488
ID ABQ66488 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABQ66488;
XX XX
XX 22-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DT
XX Human cytohesin-1 mRNA levels inhibitor #57.
XX DE
XX Cytohesin-1; CTI; inhibit; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
XX KW
```


KW anti-infective; antisense gene therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour;
KW human; ss; inhibitor.
OS Synthetic.
XX US6383809-B1.
XX 07-MAY-2002.
XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702246.
XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702246.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;
XX WPI; 2002-478395/51.
XX
XX New antisense compounds directed against human cytohesin-1, useful for
XX treating and preventing infection, inflammation and tumors.
XX
XX Claim 14; Col 41; 40pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel antisense compound of 16-30 nucleotides
XX targeted to any of 71 specified regions of the sequence that encodes
XX human cytohesin-1 (CTL), where the compound hybridises and inhibits
XX expression of human CTL. The compound of the invention has
XX anti-inflammatory, cytoskeletal, and anti-infective activity. The antisense
XX compounds may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The antisense
XX compounds are useful for treating or preventing disorders associated with
XX expression of human CTL, e.g. infections, inflammation and tumours, and
XX as research and diagnostic reagents. Sequences ABQ6432-ABQ6511
XX represent chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotides, with 2'-MOE wings
XX and a decoy gap. The claimed sequences inhibit production of cytohesin-1
XX mRNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 733 GCACCTCGACCGCCAT 749
DB 4 GCGCCCTGCACCGCCCT 20

RESULT 1106
ABI95418/c
ID ABI95418 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABI95418;
XX
XX 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#2505 oligo #9.
XX
XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
XX ligation detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
XX infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
XX oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
XX environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200179548-A2.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX

XX
XX
XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Klinan R;
XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
XX oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
XX oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where
XX (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
XX for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
XX e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
XX infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
XX Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
XX Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
XX selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Praxunculus
XX medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
XX as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
XX Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
XX involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
XX cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
XX p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
XX method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
XX and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
XX electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
XX particular sites and identifying (if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
XX sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
XX presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB82074 to
XX ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
XX of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 288 ACTTCGTTCTGCACGGG 304
DB 18 AGTTCGTTCTGCACGGG 2

RESULT 1107
ABI93431/c
ID ABI93431 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABI93431;
XX
XX 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#518 oligo #9.
XX
XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
XX ligation detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
XX infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
XX oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
XX environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200179548-A2.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX

XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
 XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.
 XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
 XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 XX oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 XX oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
 XX (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 XX for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 XX e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenzae, fungal
 XX infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
 XX Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
 XX Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
 XX selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
 XX medinis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 XX as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 XX Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 XX involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 XX cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 XX p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 XX method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 XX and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 XX electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 XX particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
 XX sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 XX presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to
 XX ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 XX of the present invention
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 567 CCTCCGTCGTGCAAGCC 583
 DB 19 CCTCCGTCGTGCAAGCC 3
 RESULT 1108
 ABL50712/c
 ID ABL50712 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ABL50712;
 XX 19-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Rat G protein-coupled receptor protein PCR primer SEQ ID NO:67.
 XX DE Rat; rZAQ1; rZAQ2; G protein-coupled receptor; GPCR; antidiarrheic;
 XX laxative; drug development; digestive organ disease; colitis; diarrhoea;
 XX constipation; malabsorption syndrome; diagnosis; gene therapy;
 XX PCR primer; ss.
 XX Rattus sp.
 XX OS WO200216607-A1.
 XX PN 28-FEB-2002.
 XX PD 23-AUG-2001; 2001WO-JP007209.
 XX PF 24-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00253862.
 XX PR

PA (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
 XX Terao Y, Shintani Y;
 XX WPI; 2002-269361/31.
 XX Human and rat brain-originated G protein-coupled receptor proteins and
 XX encoded DNAs, for developing drugs to treat diseases of the digestive
 XX organs, e.g. colitis, diarrhea, constipation and mal-absorption syndrome.
 XX Example 5; Page 77; 135pp; Japanese.
 XX The present invention describes human and rat brain-originated G protein-
 XX coupled receptor (GPCR) proteins. The GPCR sequences have antidiarrheic
 XX and laxative activities. The GPCR sequences can be used for developing
 XX drugs to treat diseases of the digestive organs, e.g. colitis, diarrhoea,
 XX constipation and malabsorption syndrome, including gene diagnosis and
 XX therapy. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for rat GPCR, which
 XX is used in an example from the present invention
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 862 CTGAAGCAGTACTGGA 878
 DB 19 CTGAAGCAGTACTGGA 3
 RESULT 1109
 ABZ86270/c
 ID ABZ86270 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ABZ86270;
 XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX DE Human; antiseize; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; anti-allergic;
 XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 XX antiseize gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX OS WO200285308-A2.
 XX PN 31-OCT-2002.
 XX PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX PA Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 XX ublquinone.
 XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1512; 872pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 58 TGAAGTCTGTAACCCAG 74
 |||||
 Db 19 TGAAGTCTGTAATACAG 3

RESULT 1110
 ABZ89410/C
 ID ABZ89410 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ89410;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200285308-A2.

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4652; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 343 TTGAAGATGGGTTCTCA 359

|||||
 Db 20 TTGAAGATGAAGTTCTCA 4

RESULT 1111

ABZ97631

ID ABZ97631 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ97631;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human IL5-R oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200285308-A2.

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12873; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction.
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. NO. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1444 ATGAACATCCATCTT 1450
 Db 3 ATGAAGCATCCACTT 19
 ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 1112
 ABZ91330
 ID ABZ91330 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABZ91330;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200285308-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 DR

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6572; 872pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction.
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. NO. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1269 TGAGGACACGTGGCCAG 1285
 Db 4 TGAGGACACGTGGCCTG 20
 ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 1113
 ABZ93366/C
 ID ABZ93366 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ93366;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200285308-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 DR

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8608; 872pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Cy 548 ACAAGCCCTCAGCCGC 564
Db 18 ACAAGCCCTCAACCGC 2

RESULT 1114
ABZ85750/C
ID ABZ85750 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ85750;

XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX KW lung inflammation; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200285308-A2.

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX FF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX DR Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX PT ubiquinone.

XX PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 992; 872pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Cy 212 AGATAGGCCTGGATGAG 228
Db 17 AGATGGCCTGTATGAG 1

RESULT 1115

ABSS7272

ID ABSS7272 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABSS7272;

XX DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human PDEF DNA, PCR primer 603.

XX KW Human; retinal pigmented epithelium derived neurotrophic factor; PDEF;
XX KW retinal disease; retinal tumour; retinoblastoma; retinal detachment;
XX KW neuronal-retinal tumour; macular degeneration; retinitis pigmentosa;
XX KW diabetic retinopathy; inherited and age-related pathology; tumour;
XX KW ocular disease; nerve injury; serine protease related disorder;
XX KW cytostatic; ophthalmological; antiinflammatory; antidiabetic; PCR;
XX KW primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN US6451763-B1.

XX PD 17-SEP-2002.

XX PF 29-AUG-1995; 95US-00520373.

XX PR 04-JUN-1992; 92US-00894215.

XX PR 24-SEP-1992; 92US-00952796.

XX PR 25-JUL-1994; 94US-00279979.

XX XX 25-JAN-1995; 95US-00377710.

XX PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.

XX PI Tombran-Tink J, Chader GJ, Becerra SP, Rodriguez IR, Steele FR;
XX PI Johnson LV;

XX WPI; 2003-056723/05.

XX PT Treating retinal disease such as retinal tumors, retinitis pigmentosa,
XX PT macular degeneration and diabetic retinopathy, in a subject, involves
XX PT administering Pigment Epithelium Derived Factor to the subject.

PS Example 48; Col 45; 53pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to the isolation of a human retinal
 CC pigmented epithelium derived neurotrophic factor (PEDF), and
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding it. The gene encoding human PEDF maps
 CC to chromosome 17p13.1-per. The invention also describes a truncated
 CC version of PEDF referred to as PEDF-SH, vectors comprising nucleic acids
 CC encoding PEDF or PEDF-SH, and a method of using these sequences to treat
 CC retinal diseases such as retinal tumours (e.g. retinoblastoma), neuronal-
 CC retinal tumours, macular degeneration, retinitis pigmentosa, retinal
 CC detachment, diabetic retinopathy, inherited and age-related pathologies,
 CC tumours, ocular diseases, nerve injuries, and conditions resulting from
 CC the activity of serine proteases. The present sequence represents a PCR
 CC primer used to isolate human PEDF genomic clones

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1631 CCAGCAGCGCAGCGCTG 1647
 |||||
 Db 2 CAAGCTGCGCAGCGCTG 18

RESULT 1116
 ABZ80343
 ID ABZ80343 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABZ80343;
 DT 28-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 DE Mouse Emx1 antisense PCR primer SEQ ID NO:66.
 XX Purification; neural stem cell; NSC; undifferentiated; neurotrophic;
 KW neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; gene therapy; nervous system;
 KW central nervous system; CNS; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
 KW acute brain injury; CNS dysfunction; tissue regeneration; tissue repair;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX Mus sp.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200297067-A1.
 XX 05-DEC-2002.
 XX 31-MAY-2002; 2002WO-AU000700.
 XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001AU-00005403.
 XX (HALL-) HALL INST MEDICAL RES WALTER & ELIZA.
 PA Bartlett PF, Rietze RL;
 PI WPI; 2003-140465/13.
 DR Generating substantially homogeneous population of undifferentiated cells
 PT from sample, by disrupting tissue sample, discriminating cells in
 PT population based on size and performing cell-surface marker-
 PT discrimination.
 XX Example 10; Page 48; 90pp; English.

PS The present invention describes a method (M) for generating a
 CC substantially homogeneous population of undifferentiated cells (UC) from
 CC a biological sample (BS), which comprises subjecting BS or its sub-sample
 CC to tissue-disruption to provide a mixed population (MP) comprising UC,
 CC subjecting MP to a cell size-discrimination (SD) step, and simultaneously
 CC or sequentially with SD, subjecting the cell population obtained to a
 CC cell-surface marker-discrimination step. Also described: (i) a

CC substantially homogeneous population of undifferentiated cells (I)
 CC prepared by (M); (2) a composition (II) for use in cell replacement
 CC therapy, comprising a population of substantially homogeneous population
 CC of neural stem cells (NSCs) generated by (M); and (3) a composition (III)
 CC comprising a growth factor identified using a homogeneous population of
 CC NSCs generated by (M). (I) can have neurotrophic, neuroprotective and
 CC antiparkinsonian activities, and can be used in gene therapy. (M) is
 CC useful for generating a substantially homogeneous population of
 CC undifferentiated cells such as NSCs from a biological sample, and is
 CC useful for the replacement of neural or non-neural tissue in an animal.
 CC (II) is useful in cell replacement therapy in an organ such as the brain
 CC or in the nervous system, preferably central nervous system (CNS), for
 CC treating a CNS disorder such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease,
 CC acute brain injury and CNS dysfunction. (i) is useful for the repair or
 CC regeneration of tissue. ABZ80278 to ABZ80363 represent PCR primers which
 CC are used in an example from the present invention for markers defining
 CC cell populations

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 919 TTCCTGTTCCAGCTGCT 935
 |||||
 Db 4 TTCCTGTTCCAGCTGCT 20

RESULT 1117
 ABX33976
 ID ABX33976 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABX33976;
 DT 10-FEB-2003 (first entry)
 DE Human interleukin 12 p40 subunit antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #139149.
 XX Human; ss; antisense; interleukin 12 p40 subunit; antibacterial;
 KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; infection; inflammation; tumour.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "all cytosines are 5-methylcytidines and the
 FT nucleotides are linked via a phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 XX US6448081-B1.
 PN 10-SEP-2002.
 PD 07-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851062.
 XX 07-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851062.
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Baker BF, Freier SM;
 XX WPI; 2003-074100/07.
 DR

PT New antisense chimeric oligonucleotide, useful for modulating the
PT expression of human Interleukin 12 p40 subunit, in treating or preventing
PT disease states in humans and animals, and as research reagents and
PT diagnostics.
XX
XX Example 15; Col 45; 42pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an antisense compound 20-50 nucleobases in
CC length targeted to a start codon region, coding region, a stop codon
CC region or a 3'-untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC human Interleukin 12 p40 subunit. The compound specifically hybridises
CC with one of the regions and inhibits the expression of human Interleukin
CC 12 p40 subunit. The new compound is useful for inhibiting the expression
CC of human Interleukin 12 p40 subunit in cells or tissues and comprises
CC contacting the cells or tissues in vitro with the compound, so that
CC expression of the human Interleukin 12 p40 subunit is inhibited. The
CC antisense compound may also be used as research reagents and diagnostics,
CC and as treatment or prevention of disease states, e.g. to prevent or
CC delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation, in animals and humans.
CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 480 ACTACCAGCTGACATCC 496
Db 3 ACTCCAGCTGACCTCC 19

RESULT 1118
ACD42154/C
ID ACD42154 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD42154;
XX
DT 05-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human raf-associated antisense oligonucleotide #16.
XX
KW Antisense; c-raf; a-raf; b-raf; protein kinase; cancer; ss;
KW signal transduction; cell proliferation; lung carcinoma; cytostatic;
KW antisense gene therapy; chemotherapeutic agent; angiogenesis;
KW hyperproliferative condition; neovascularisation; ocular angiogenesis.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN US2003032607-A1.
XX
PD 13-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00057550.
XX
PR 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
PR 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
PR 07-JUL-1997; 97US-00888982.
PR 06-JUL-1998; 98WO-US013961.
PR 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-000506073.
XX
PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
XX
PI Monia BP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-503332/47.
XX
PT Novel antisense oligonucleotide which is targeted to mRNA encoding human
PT raf and which is capable of inhibiting raf expression, useful for
PT treating or preventing hyperproliferative conditions such as cancer.
XX

PS Disclosure; Page 32; 42pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide 8-50 nucleotides in length
CC which is targeted to mRNA encoding human c-raf, a-raf or b-raf (raf is a
CC protein kinase playing a regulatory role in signal transduction,
CC regulating cell proliferation and has been implicated in lung carcinoma),
CC and which is capable of inhibiting raf expression. Also included is a
CC composition comprising the oligonucleotide and a pharmaceutically
CC acceptable carrier. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of human raf in human cells or tissues, by
CC contacting the human cells or tissues with the oligo. The oligo. is also
CC is useful for treating or preventing a disease or condition associated
CC with the expression of raf by administering it in combination with a
CC chemotherapeutic agent to a human or cells of the human, where the
CC expression of raf is abnormal expression, and the condition is a
CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, angiogenesis or
CC neovascularisation (preferably ocular angiogenesis or
CC neovascularisation). The oligo. is also useful for inhibiting
CC hyperproliferation of cells. The oligos. are also useful as tools, for
CC example for detecting and determining the role of raf expression in
CC various cell functions and physiological processes and conditions and for
CC diagnosing conditions associated with raf expression and for research
CC purposes. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide included
CC in the sequence listing but not mentioned elsewhere in the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1152 TGACATGTGGGTGTGG 1168
Db 17 TGAGATGTGTGTGTGG 1

RESULT 1119
ABQ77206/C
ID ABQ77206 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABQ77206;
XX
DT 24-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ABCC12 exon 22/intron 22 boundary.
XX
KW Adenosine triphosphate (ATP)-binding cassette transporter subfamily C12;
KW cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator; human; CFTR/MRP;
KW multidrug resistance-like subgroup; somatic gene therapy; ABCC12;
KW paroxysmal kinesigenic choreoathetosis; cysteinyl leukotriene;
KW anionic drug; methotrexate; neutral drug; glutathione; glucuronate;
KW sulphate conjugated drug; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285943-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 05-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP0033320.
XX
PR 05-MAR-2001; 2001US-0272759P.
XX
PA (AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA SA.
XX
PI (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
DR Rosier-Montus M, Prades C, Arnould-Reguigne I, Deneffe P, Dean M;
PI Allikmets R;
XX
WPI; 2003-093101/08.
XX
PT New ATP-binding cassette transporter gene subfamily C12, ABCC12
PT polypeptide, useful for preventing or treating paroxysmal kinesigenic

PT choreoathetosis.

PS Disclosure; Page 44; 122pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel human ABC12 (adenosine triphosphate (ATP)-binding cassette transporter gene subfamily C12, i.e. cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator/multidrug resistance-like subgroup (CFTR/MRP) family) polypeptide and its encoding polynucleotides. The polypeptide is useful for screening agonists and antagonists of the ABC12 polypeptide. The products of the invention are useful for screening an active ingredient for preventing and treating paroxysmal kinesigenic choreoathetosis or pathologies linked to dysfunction of transport of organic anion transporters such as cysteinyl leukotriene, anionic drugs, such as methotrexate, neutral drugs conjugated to acidic ligands, such as glutathione, glucuronate or sulphate conjugated drugs and can be used for somatic gene therapy. This sequence represents a region corresponding to an exon/intron boundary from the gene encoding a human ABC12 isoform described in the disclosure of the invention

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 865 AAGCAGTACCTGGATGA 881

DB 19 AGGCATTACCTGGATGA 3

RESULT 1120

ABX74975

ID ABX74975 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABX74975;

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human gene 216 polymorphism detection PCR primer #32.

XX Human; mouse; ss; primer; gene 216; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory;

KW anorectic; chromosome 20p13-p12; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;

KW gene therapy; respiratory disease; asthma; obesity; PCR;

KW bronchial hyper-responsiveness; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;

KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; inflammatory bowel syndrome.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200283077-A2.

XX PD 24-OCT-2002.

XX PF 15-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012063.

XX PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.

XX PR 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.

XX PA (SCHE) SCHERING CORP.

XX PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

XX PI Keith T, Little RD, Van Berdewegh P, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;

XX PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;

XX DR WPI; 2003-092960/08.

XX New isolated gene 216 nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing, preventing or

PT treating a disorder, such as asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness,

PT chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obesity or inflammatory bowel

XX syndrome.

XX Example 10; Page 155; 650pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid, gene 216,

XX CC

CC identified from human chromosome 20p13-p12. The invention also discloses regions of the 216 gene that contain single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP's) which may be used as markers for disease susceptibility or severity. The nucleotides of the invention may have antiasthmatic, antiinflammatory or anorectic activities and may be used in gene therapy. The nucleic acids, antibodies or its fragments are useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating a disorder, such as respiratory diseases (e.g. asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or adult respiratory distress syndrome), obesity, or inflammatory bowel syndrome. The nucleic acids are also useful for identifying increased susceptibility of a subject to the disorders mentioned. The nucleic acids can also be used as primers and templates for the recombinant production of disorder-associated peptides or polypeptides. The present sequence represents a gene 216 specific PCR primer used in the scope of the invention

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 538 CCCATCTTTCACAAGCC 554

DB 2 CCCTTCTGTGACAAGCC 18

RESULT 1121

ABX75035/C

ID ABX75035 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABX75035;

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human gene 216 polymorphism detection PCR primer #92.

XX Human; mouse; ss; primer; gene 216; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory;

KW anorectic; chromosome 20p13-p12; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;

KW gene therapy; respiratory disease; asthma; obesity; PCR;

KW bronchial hyper-responsiveness; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;

KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; inflammatory bowel syndrome.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200283077-A2.

XX PD 24-OCT-2002.

XX PF 15-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012063.

XX PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.

XX PR 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.

XX PA (SCHE) SCHERING CORP.

XX PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

XX PI Keith T, Little RD, Van Berdewegh P, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;

XX PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;

XX DR WPI; 2003-092960/08.

XX New isolated gene 216 nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing, preventing or

PT treating a disorder, such as asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness,

PT chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obesity or inflammatory bowel

XX syndrome.

XX Example 10; Page 155; 650pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid, gene 216,

XX CC

XX identified from human chromosome 20p13-p12. The invention also discloses regions of the 216 gene that contain single nucleotide polymorphisms

XX CC

(SNP's) which may be used as markers for disease susceptibility or severity. The nucleotides of the invention may have antiasthmatic, antiinflammatory or anorectic activities and may be used in gene therapy. The nucleic acids, antibodies or its fragments are useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating a disorder, such as respiratory diseases (e.g. asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or adult respiratory distress syndrome), obesity, or inflammatory disease or bowel syndrome. The nucleic acids are also useful for identifying increased susceptibility of a subject to the disorders mentioned. The nucleic acids can also be used as primers and templates for the recombinant production of disorder-associated peptides or polypeptides, for chromosome and gene mapping, or for tissue distribution studies. The present sequence represents a gene 216 specific PCR primer used in the scope of the invention

Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 538 CCCATCTTTGACAGCC 554
DB 19 CCCTCTGTGACAGCC 3

RESULT 1122

AAD55476

ID AAD55476 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD55476;

AC AAD55476;

XX 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)

DT Human FGFR-3 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #125180.

DE Human; antisense; fibroblast growth factor receptor 3; prophylaxis;

XX developmental disorder; hyperproliferative disorder; antisense therapy;

KW FGFR-3; ACH; JTK4; CEK2; cancer; phosphorothioate; ss.

KW FGFR-3; ACH; JTK4; CEK2; cancer; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

XX WO2003023004-A2.

XX 20-MAR-2003.

XX 06-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028549.

XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-00953047.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;

XX WPI; 2003-313244/30.

XX Novel compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding fibroblast

PT growth factor receptor 3, useful for inhibiting the expression of the

PT receptor and for treating an animal having cancer or developmental

XX disorder.

XX Example 15; Page 79; 120pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid

CC molecule encoding fibroblast growth factor (FGF) receptor 3 (also known

CC as FGFR-3, ACH, JTK4 and CEK2) to inhibit its expression. Antisense

CC compounds of the invention are useful for treating diseases or conditions

CC associated with FGFR-3 such as developmental disorders or

CC hyperproliferative disorders, especially cancer of colorectal, bladder,

CC bone, lung, cervical, breast or skin. They are useful as research

CC reagents, therapeutics, prophylaxis, kits and diagnostics, and as tools

CC in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate expression

CC patterns of a portion of the genes expressed within cells and tissues.

CC They are also useful in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an

CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human FGFR-3

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;

DB Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 977 GAGACCTCAAGCCCGAG 993

DB 2 GAGACCCCAAGCCCGCTG 18

RESULT 1123

ACPF57208/c

ID ACF57208 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACF57208;

AC ACF57208;

XX 16-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DT Human LAMA3 reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:8.

DE Human; mouse; skin structure; skin; laminin 5 chain gene; LAMA3; LAMB3;

XX LAMC2; extracellular matrix component; matrix metalloproteinase; MMP-1;

XX MMP-2; MMP-3; MMP-9; TIMP-1; TIMP-2; TIMP-3; collagen; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX JPD2002330792-A.

XX 19-NOV-2002.

XX 15-JAN-2002; 2002JP-00006797.

XX 15-JAN-2001; 2001JP-00006952.

XX (SHIS) SHISEIDO CO LTD.

XX WPI; 2003-407328/39.

XX A method and a kit for determination of expression of mRNA or cDNA of a

XX protein participating in the maintenance of skin structure.

XX Claim 1; Page 2; 34pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method and a kit for determining the

CC expression of mRNA or cDNA of a protein participating in the maintenance

CC of skin structure. The method is quantitative, simple and accurate in the

CC determination of extracellular matrix components of laminin 5 chain genes

CC LAMA3, LAMB3 and LAMC2, matrix metalloproteinases MMP-1, MMP-2, MMP-3 and

CC MMP-9, VII collagen, type I collagen alpha 1 chain, type I collagen alpha

CC 2 chain, type III collagen alpha 1 chain, type IV collagen alpha 1 chain,

CC type IV collagen alpha 2 chain, TIMP-1, TIMP-2 and TIMP-3. ACF57201 to

CC ACF57290 represent PCR primers and probes used in the method of the

```
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
    Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1113 TCACATCCTGCTGGGT 1129
DB 20 TGTCTCTGCTGGGT 4

RESULT 1124
ACF05737
ID ACF05737 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACF05737;
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #972.
XX Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
KW antitumor; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
KW psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX US2003050268-A1.
XX
XX 13-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.
XX
XX 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.
XX
XX (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.
XX (BERG/) BERG D J.
XX
XX Krieg AM, Berg DJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-521815/49.
XX
XX Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
XX allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
XX disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 35; 229pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
XX disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
XX developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
XX nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
XX useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
XX psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
XX inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
XX This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
    Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1547 GCCTTCGGTCTCTGTCG 1563
DB 1 GCCTTCGATCTTCTGTTG 17

RESULT 1126
ADB37315
ID ADB37315 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADB37315;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #929.
XX
XX ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
XX hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX
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OS Synthetic.
XX US2003087848-A1.
XX PD
XX XX
XX 08-MAY-2003.
XX PF
XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX DF
XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX PR
XX (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
XX PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
XX PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX XX
XX Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX WPI; 2003-657977/62.
XX DR
XX Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
XX nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX PT
XX Disclosure; Page 19; 221pp; English.
XX PS
XX The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
XX asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
XX in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
XX invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
XX especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
XX an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX CC
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1547 GCCTTCGCTTCGTCG 1563
Db 1 GCCTTCGATCTTCGTTG 17

RESULT 1127
ADB90016/c
ID ADB90016 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX ADB90016;
XX DT
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Antisense oligonucleotide targeting mouse C3 component, ISIS140104.
XX KW Mouse; ss; antisense; complement component C3; inflammation;
XX septic shock; multiple organ failure; hyperacute organ failure;
XX autoimmune disorder; CNS inflammation; multiple sclerosis;
XX atherosclerosis; tumour.
XX KW Mus musculus.
XX OS
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone and all cytosines are 5
XX -methyl cytosines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX FT
XX XX

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FN US2003096775-A1.
XX PD
XX 22-MAY-2003.
XX XX
XX 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-00001076.
XX PF
XX 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-00001076.
XX PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX Graham MJ, Watt AT;
XX PI WPI; 2003-606441/57.
XX DR
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding complement component C3, useful for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with complement component C3, e.g. autoimmune
XX disorder or infection.
XX PT
XX Example 16; Page 27; 72pp; English.
XX PS
XX The invention relates to a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
XX to a nucleic acid molecule encoding complement component C3. The compound
XX specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX complement component C3 and inhibits the expression of complement
XX component C3, or specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase
XX portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding complement
XX component C3. Also included are a composition comprising the compound and
XX a pharmaceutical carrier or diluent, inhibiting the expression of
XX complement component C3 in cells or tissues (comprising contacting the
XX cells or tissues with the compound cited above) and treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with complement component C3
XX comprising administering to the animal the compound cited above so that
XX expression of complement component C3 is inhibited. The antisense
XX compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of complement
XX component C3 in cells or tissues, or for treating an animal having a
XX disease or condition associated with complement component C3 such as an
XX autoimmune disorder (e.g. multiple sclerosis), an infection, or
XX atherosclerosis, inflammation, septic shock, multiple organ failure,
XX hyperacute organ failure and CNS inflammation. The compounds are also
XX useful as research reagents and diagnostics, in distinguishing functions
XX of various members of a biological pathway, or for preventing or delaying
XX infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence is an
XX antisense oligonucleotide targeting mouse C3.
XX CC
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 391 TCGGATGAGGTGCAGTC 407
Db 20 TCAGATGAGGTGCAGGC 4

RESULT 1128
ADB81512
ID ADB81512 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX ADB81512;
XX DT
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Antisense oligo (SeqID 29) used to inhibit human EIF2C1 DNA.
XX KW antisense; ss; human; eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2C 1;
XX EIF2C1; Co-eIF2C; eIF2C; Golgi ER protein 95kDa; GERP95; Q99;
XX gene therapy; hyperproliferative disorder;
XX familial hypercholesterolaemia; cancer; polycystic kidney disease;
XX cystic fibrosis; progeriod syndrome; cytostatic; antilepaemic.
XX KW Homo sapiens.
XX OS

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XX PH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT Modified_base 1..20
FT FT /mod_base= a
FT FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone, where 1-5 and
FT FT 16-20 are 2' methoxyethyl nucleotides. All cytidines are
FT FT 5-methylcytidines"
XX PN W02003040321-A2.
XX PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX PF 04-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035324.
XX PR 08-NOV-2001; 2001US-00007078.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Ward DT, Watt AT;
XX DR WPI; 2003-44948/42.
XX PT New compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding human
XX PT collapsin response mediator protein 2, useful for preparing a composition
XX PT for treating hypercholesterolemia or hyperproliferative disorder, e.g.,
XX PT cancer.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 76; 120pp; English.
XX CC This invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides that modulate
XX CC the expression of human eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2C1
XX CC (EIF2C1). EIF2C1 is located on chromosome 1p34-35, and is also known as
XX CC Co-EIF2C, eIF2C, Golgi ER protein 95kDa, GERP95 and Q99. It is an
XX CC intracellular membrane associated protein thought to be involved in
XX CC cellular differentiation, such that altered expression of EIF2C1 can
XX CC affect cell growth, morphology and tumorigenicity. Accordingly,
XX CC antisense oligonucleotides that inhibit the expression of EIF2C1 in cells
XX CC or tissues can be used in gene therapy to treat various conditions
XX CC including hyperproliferative disorders, familial hypercholesterolemia
XX CC and cancer, as well as polycystic kidney disease, cystic fibrosis and
XX CC progeroid syndrome. As such, the oligos of the present invention can be
XX CC described as having cytostatic and antiproliferative activities. This
XX CC oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense oligo used to inhibit expression
XX CC of the human eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2C1 (EIF2C1) DNA
XX CC of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 568 CTCCTCTGTCAGCCT 584
Db 1 CTCCTCTGTCAGCCT 17
RESULT 1129
ADB99096
ID ADB99096 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADB99096;
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human retinal pigment epithelial-derived factor (PEDF) PCR primer #1.
XX KW Human; ss; PCR; retinal pigment epithelial-derived neurotrophic factor;
XX KW PEDF; tumour; ocular disease; neuronal cell pathology; serine protease;
XX KW blood coagulation; thrombosis; bacterial infection; parasitic infection;
XX KW elastosis; vascular disorder; fibroid formation; coagulation disorder;
XX KW arteriosclerosis; ischaemia; arthrosis diabetes; emphysema; arthritis;

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KW septic shock; lung disease; complement activation; ulcer;
KW ulcerative colitis; pancreatitis; psoriasis; fibrinolytic disease;
KW arthropathy; bone resorption; hypertension; congestive heart failure;
KW cirrhosis; protease allergy; chromosome 17p13.1-pter; primer.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2003096750-A1.
XX PD 22-MAY-2003.
XX PF 09-AUG-2002; 2002US-00216373.
XX PR 04-JUN-1992; 92US-00894215.
XX PR 24-SEP-1992; 92US-00952796.
XX PR 29-AUG-1995; 95US-00520373.
XX PA (TOMB/) TOMBRAN-TINK J.
XX PA (STEE/) STEELE F R.
XX PA (CHAD/) CHADER G J.
XX PA (BEC/) BECERRA S P.
XX PA (JOHN/) JOHNSON L V.
XX PA (RODR/) RODRIGUEZ I R.
XX PI Tombran-Tink J, Steele FR, Chader GJ, Becerra SP, Johnson LV;
XX PI Rodriguez IR;
XX DR WPI; 2003-743982/70.
XX PT New purified retinal pigmented epithelium derived neurotrophic factor
XX PT composition, useful for treating tumors, i.e. retinal tumor, ocular
XX PT disease, neuronal cell pathologies, coagulation disorders or
XX PT arteriosclerosis.
XX PS Example 48; SEQ ID NO 9; 58pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a composition comprising purified retinal
XX CC pigmented epithelium derived neurotrophic factor (PEDF). The PEDF
XX CC proteins comprise ADB99089, ADB99090 or sequences equivalent to but not
XX CC identical to ADB99089. Human PEDF is encoded by ADB99088. Also included
XX CC are purifying PEDF, producing PEDF comprising expressing the DNA sequence
XX CC encoding the PEDF in a host cell, a recombinant DNA molecule comprising a
XX CC genomic DNA fragment for PEDF (appearing as ADB99091 - ADB99093), a
XX CC vector comprising a PEDF nucleic acid molecule, an organism transformed
XX CC with a recombinant DNA molecule comprising a retinal PEDF cDNA, a host
XX CC cell containing the vector, a recombinantly produced PEDF protein which
XX CC is free from the risks normally associated with proteins isolated or
XX CC purified from a naturally occurring source organism and a purified human
XX CC genomic DNA molecule encoding a PEDF protein. The purified retinal
XX CC pigmented epithelium derived neurotrophic factor is useful for treating
XX CC tumors, i.e. retinal tumor, ocular disease, neuronal cell pathologies,
XX CC or conditions resulting from the activity of serine proteases, e.g.
XX CC excessive or unwanted blood coagulation, thrombosis, bacterial infection,
XX CC parasitic infection, elastosis, vascular disorders involving fibroid
XX CC formation, coagulation disorders, arteriosclerosis, ischaemia, arthrosis
XX CC diabetes, emphysema, arthritis, septic shock, lung diseases, excessive
XX CC complement activation, ulcers, ulcerative colitis, pancreatitis,
XX CC psoriasis, fibrinolytic disease, arthropathy, bone resorption,
XX CC hypertension, congestive heart failure, cirrhosis, or allergy caused by
XX CC proteases. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate genomic
XX CC DNA encoding human retinal pigmented epithelium derived neurotrophic
XX CC factor (PEDF).
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1631 CCACGACGACGCGCTG 1647
Db 2 CAAGCTGCGACGCGCTG 18

```

RESULT 1130
ADC65775/c
ID ADC65775 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADC65775;
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human TGF-beta receptor II targeted antisense oligonucleotide #52.

XX human; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX transforming growth factor beta receptor II; TGF-beta receptor II;

XX hyperproliferative disorder; breast cancer; autoimmune disorder;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer;

XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003000656-A2.

XX PD 03-JAN-2003.

XX PF 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US019665.

XX PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-00888361.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Murray SF, Wyatt JR;

XX DR WPI; 2003-175279/17.

XX New compound having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX transforming growth factor beta-receptor II, useful for preparing a

XX composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder e.g., lung, liver,
XX colon or gastric cancer.

XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 71; 141bp; English.

XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted to
XX the nucleic acid encoding transforming growth factor beta (TGF-beta)

XX receptor II. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful
XX for treating hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. breast cancer), or an

XX autoimmune disorder (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis). The present DNA sequence
XX represents a 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer oligonucleotide with a

XX phosphorothioate backbone that is targeted to human TGF-beta receptor II.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1202 CCTCTTTCGGGCTCC 1218

DB 19 CCATCTTTCGGGCTCC 3

RESULT 1131

ADC68507
ID ADC68507 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADC68507;

XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Tannin biosynthesis gene related PCR primer SEQ ID NO:217.

XX Lolium perenne; Festuca arundinacea; lignin; fructan; tannin;
XX biosynthetic pathway; plant; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.
XX OS

OS Lolium perenne.

XX Schedonorus arundinaceus.

XX PN WO2003040306-A2.

XX PD 15-MAY-2003.

XX PF 07-NOV-2002; 2002WO-NZ000239.

XX PR 07-NOV-2001; 2001US-0337703P.

XX (GENE-) GENESIS RES & DEV CORP LTD.

XX (WRIG-) WRIGHTSON SEEDS LTD.

XX Demmer J, Forster RL, Gibson JB, Shenk MA, Norriss MG, Glenn M;
XX Salsbury KM, Hall C;

XX WPI; 2003-441544/41.

XX New polynucleotide encoding polypeptides from Lolium perenne or Festuca
XX arundinacea, useful for modulating the biosynthesis of lignin, fructan or
XX tannin in a plant.

XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 217; 240pp; English.

XX The present invention describes isolated polynucleotides (I) encoding
XX proteins (II) from Lolium perenne and Festuca arundinacea which are

XX active in lignin, fructan and tannin biosynthetic pathways. Also
XX described: (1) an isolated oligonucleotide probe or primer comprising at

XX least 10 contiguous residues complementary to 10 contiguous residues of
XX (1); (2) a kit comprising the oligonucleotide probe or primer; (3) a

XX genetic construct comprising (1); (4) a transgenic plant cell comprising
XX the genetic construct of (3); (5) a plant or its seed, fruit or progeny

XX comprising the transgenic plant cell of (4); (6) modulating one or more
XX of the lignin, fructan or tannin compositions of a plant; (7) producing a

XX plant having one or more of the lignin, fructan or tannin compositions;
XX and (8) modifying the activity of (II) involved in a lignin, fructan or

XX tannin biosynthetic pathway in a plant. (I) can be used for modulating
XX the biosynthesis of lignin, fructan or tannin in a plant. The present

XX sequence is used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 851 TGGACATGACCTGAAG 867

DB 2 TGGACATGACCTGAAG 18

RESULT 1132

ADC45046
ID ADC45046 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADC45046;

XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX Yeast CYP52A5A/B genes 5' region RT-PCR primer #1.

XX PCR; Primer; ss; Yeast; omega oxigenase complex;
XX cytochrome P450 monooxygenase; CYP; NADPH reductase enzymes; CPR; CPRA;

XX CYP52A1A; CYP52A2A; CYP52A2B; CYP52A3A; CYP52A3B; CYP52A5A;
XX CYP52A5B; CYP52A8A; CYP52A8B; CYP52A8C; CYP52A8D; CYP52A8E; CYP52A8F;

XX CYP52A8G; CYP52A8H; CYP52A8I; CYP52A8J; CYP52A8K; CYP52A8L; CYP52A8M;
XX CYP52A8N; CYP52A8O; CYP52A8P; CYP52A8Q; CYP52A8R; CYP52A8S; CYP52A8T;

XX CYP52A8U; CYP52A8V; CYP52A8W; CYP52A8X; CYP52A8Y; CYP52A8Z; CYP52A9A;
XX CYP52A9B; CYP52A9C; CYP52A9D; CYP52A9E; CYP52A9F; CYP52A9G; CYP52A9H;

XX CYP52A9I; CYP52A9J; CYP52A9K; CYP52A9L; CYP52A9M; CYP52A9N; CYP52A9O;
XX CYP52A9P; CYP52A9Q; CYP52A9R; CYP52A9S; CYP52A9T; CYP52A9U; CYP52A9V;

XX CYP52A9W; CYP52A9X; CYP52A9Y; CYP52A9Z; CYP52A10A; CYP52A10B;
XX CYP52A10C; CYP52A10D; CYP52A10E; CYP52A10F; CYP52A10G; CYP52A10H;

XX CYP52A10I; CYP52A10J; CYP52A10K; CYP52A10L; CYP52A10M; CYP52A10N;
XX CYP52A10O; CYP52A10P; CYP52A10Q; CYP52A10R; CYP52A10S; CYP52A10T;

XX CYP52A10U; CYP52A10V; CYP52A10W; CYP52A10X; CYP52A10Y; CYP52A10Z;
XX CYP52A11A; CYP52A11B; CYP52A11C; CYP52A11D; CYP52A11E; CYP52A11F;

XX CYP52A11G; CYP52A11H; CYP52A11I; CYP52A11J; CYP52A11K; CYP52A11L;
XX CYP52A11M; CYP52A11N; CYP52A11O; CYP52A11P; CYP52A11Q; CYP52A11R;

XX CYP52A11S; CYP52A11T; CYP52A11U; CYP52A11V; CYP52A11W; CYP52A11X;
XX CYP52A11Y; CYP52A11Z; CYP52A12A; CYP52A12B; CYP52A12C; CYP52A12D;

XX CYP52A12E; CYP52A12F; CYP52A12G; CYP52A12H; CYP52A12I; CYP52A12J;
XX CYP52A12K; CYP52A12L; CYP52A12M; CYP52A12N; CYP52A12O; CYP52A12P;

XX CYP52A12Q; CYP52A12R; CYP52A12S; CYP52A12T; CYP52A12U; CYP52A12V;
XX CYP52A12W; CYP52A12X; CYP52A12Y; CYP52A12Z; CYP52A13A; CYP52A13B;

XX PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX PF 03-MAY-2002; 2002US-00138838.
XX PR 01-MAY-1998; 98US-0083798P.
XX PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-0103099P.
XX PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0123555P.
XX PR 30-APR-1999; 99US-00302620.
XX PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976800.
XX (WILS/) WILSON C R.
XX PA (CRAF/) CRAFT D L.
XX PA (BIRI/) EIRICH L D.
XX PA (ESHO/) ESHOO M.
XX PA (MADD/) MADDURI K M.
XX PA (CORN/) CORNETT C A.
XX PA (BREN/) BRENNER A A.
XX PA (TANG/) TANG M.
XX PA (LOPE/) LOPER J C.
XX PA (GLEE/) GLEESON M.
XX PI Wilson CR, Craft DL, Eirich LD, Eshoo M, Madduri KM, Cornett CA;
XX PI Brenner AA, Tang M, Loper JC, Gleeson M;
XX DR WPI; 2003-777150/73.
XX PT New nucleic acid encoding cytochrome P450 and NADPH reductase enzymes
XX PT (e.g. CPRA, CPRB or CYP52A1A), useful for producing dicarboxylic acids
XX PT that may be utilized as industrial intermediates in manufacturing
XX PT diesters and polymers.
XX XX Example 11; SEQ ID NO 47; 196pp; English.
XX XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid selected encoding
XX CC Candida tropicalis omega oxygenase complex enzymes (cytochrome P450
XX CC monooxygenase (CYP) and NADPH reductase enzymes (CPR) designated CPRA,
XX CC CPRB, CYP52A1A, CYP52A2A, CYP52A2B, CYP52A3A, CYP52A3B, CYP52A5A,
XX CC CYP52A5B, CYP52A8A, CYP52A8B or CYP52D4A) or their coding regions. Also
XX CC included are the CPR/CYP proteins, a vector comprising the nucleic acid
XX CC cited above, a host cell transfected or transformed with the above
XX CC nucleic acid, producing the amount of target mRNA in a sample, increasing
XX CC family by quantifying the amount of target mRNA in a sample, increasing
XX CC production of a dicarboxylic acid and increasing the production of the
XX CC proteins cited above. The host cell is C. tropicalis is specifically
XX CC H5343 ura-. The nucleic acid is useful for producing dicarboxylic acids
XX CC that may be utilized as industrial intermediates in the manufacture of
XX CC diesters and polymers (e.g. as thermoplastics, plasticising agents,
XX CC lubricants, hydraulic fluids, agricultural chemicals, pharmaceuticals,
XX CC dyes, surfactants or adhesives). The present sequence is a quantitative
XX CC competitive reverse transcription (QC-RT) PCR primer used to assay the
XX CC levels of CYP, CPR or control POX mRNA in response to exogenously added
XX CC substrates.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1010 AGAGGGGAGACTCAAG 1026
DB 2 AGAGGGCAGGCTCAAG 18
RESULT 1133
ADC45616
ID ADC45616 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADC45616;
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX

DE XX Yeast CYP52A5A/B genes 5' region RT-PCR primer #1.
XX KW PCR; Primer; ss; yeast; omega oxygenase complex;
XX KW cytochrome P450 monooxygenase; CYP; NADPH reductase enzymes; CPR; CPRA;
XX KW CPRB; CYP52A1A; CYP52A2A; CYP52A2B; CYP52A3A; CYP52A3B; CYP52A5A;
XX KW CYP52A5B; CYP52A8A; CYP52A8B; CYP52D4A; dicarboxylic acid; diester;
XX KW polymer; thermoplastic; plasticising agent; lubricant; hydraulic fluid;
XX KW agricultural chemical; pharmaceutical; dye; surfactant; adhesive;
XX KW QC-RT-PCR; quantitative competitive reverse transcription PCR.
XX OS Candida tropicalis.
XX XX US2003049822-A1.
XX PN 13-MAR-2003.
XX PD 03-MAY-2002; 2002US-00139031.
XX PF 01-MAY-1998; 98US-0083798P.
XX PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-0103099P.
XX PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0123555P.
XX PR 30-APR-1999; 99US-00302620.
XX PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976800.
XX XX (WILS/) WILSON C R.
XX PA (CRAF/) CRAFT D L.
XX PA (BIRI/) EIRICH L D.
XX PA (ESHO/) ESHOO M.
XX PA (MADD/) MADDURI K M.
XX PA (CORN/) CORNETT C A.
XX PA (BREN/) BRENNER A A.
XX PA (TANG/) TANG M.
XX PA (LOPE/) LOPER J C.
XX PA (GLEE/) GLEESON M.
XX XX Wilson CR, Craft DL, Eirich LD, Eshoo M, Madduri KM, Cornett CA;
XX PI Brenner AA, Tang M, Loper JC, Gleeson M;
XX DR WPI; 2003-765370/72.
XX XX New nucleic acid encoding cytochrome P450 and NADPH reductase enzymes
XX XX (e.g. CPRA, CPRB or CYP52A1A), useful for producing dicarboxylic acids
XX XX PT that may be utilized as industrial intermediates in manufacturing
XX XX diesters and polymers.
XX XX Example 11; SEQ ID NO 47; 196pp; English.
XX XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid selected encoding
XX CC Candida tropicalis omega oxygenase complex enzymes (cytochrome P450
XX CC monooxygenase (CYP) and NADPH reductase enzymes (CPR) designated CPRA,
XX CC CPRB, CYP52A1A, CYP52A2A, CYP52A2B, CYP52A3A, CYP52A3B, CYP52A5A,
XX CC CYP52A5B, CYP52A8A, CYP52A8B or CYP52D4A) or their coding regions. Also
XX CC included are the CPR/CYP proteins, a vector comprising the nucleic acid
XX CC cited above, a host cell transfected or transformed with the above
XX CC nucleic acid, producing the amount of target mRNA in a sample, increasing
XX CC family by quantifying the amount of target mRNA in a sample, increasing
XX CC production of a dicarboxylic acid and increasing the production of the
XX CC proteins cited above. The host cell is C. tropicalis is specifically
XX CC H5343 ura-. The nucleic acid is useful for producing dicarboxylic acids
XX CC that may be utilized as industrial intermediates in the manufacture of
XX CC diesters and polymers (e.g. as thermoplastics, plasticising agents,
XX CC lubricants, hydraulic fluids, agricultural chemicals, pharmaceuticals,
XX CC dyes, surfactants or adhesives). The present sequence is a quantitative
XX CC competitive reverse transcription (QC-RT) PCR primer used to assay the
XX CC levels of CYP, CPR or control POX mRNA in response to exogenously added
XX CC substrates.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1010 AGAGGGGAGAGCTCAAG 1026
Db 2 AGAGGGGAGAGCTCAAG 18
RESULT 1134
ID ADC35600/c
XX ADC35600;
AC
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CD81/TAPA-1 antisense oligonucleotide #60.
XX
KW Antisense; ss; human; CD81; TAPA-1; tetraspanin; viral infection;
KW cocaine addiction; autoimmune disorder; antiinflammatory; antibacterial;
KW virucide; antiparasitic; inflammatory disorder; parasitic infection;
KW bacterial infection.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone and all cytidines are 5
FT -methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotide"
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotide"
XX
US2003113914-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006430.
XX
XX 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006430.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Graham MJ, Dobie K;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-810907/76.
XX
XX Novel compound hybridizing with nucleic acid molecule encoding CD81 and
PT inhibiting the expression of CD81, useful for treating infections and
PT disease associated with expression of CD81 such as inflammation disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 72; 55pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound (antisense oligonucleotide)
CC hybridizing with the eighth nucleobase portion of an active site on a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding CD81 (also known as TAPA-1, a tetraspanin)
CC and inhibiting the expression of CD81. Also included is a composition
CC comprising the antisense oligonucleotide and a carrier or a diluent. The
CC antisense oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting the expression of CD81
CC in cells or tissues. The antisense oligonucleotide is also useful for
CC treating infections preferably viral, bacterial and parasitic and
CC diseases such as inflammatory disorders and autoimmune disorders. The
CC disease or condition is characterised by chemical dependency (e.g.
CC cocaine addiction). The present sequence is a CD81 antisense
XX oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1700 ACTCTCTGCGCTACCTGC 1716
Db 17 ACTCTCTGCGCTACCTGC 1
RESULT 1135
ID ADC84236
XX ADC84236 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human papillomavirus type 6 (HPV 6) detection oligonucleotide #2.
XX
KW probe; human papilloma virus; HPV; detection; identification; ss.
XX
OS Human papillomavirus type 6.
XX
PN EP1302550-A1.
XX
PD 16-APR-2003.
XX
PF 10-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123379.
XX
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123379.
XX
PA (KING-) KING CAR FOOD IND CO LTD.
XX
PI Lin C, Lin R, You C, Huang H, Lee B, Lee H, Lin Y, Fan C;
PI Hsu H, Shih C, Yeh C, Kao Y, Pan C, Chan P;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-432398/41.
XX
XX Detector for identifying human papilloma virus subtypes, comprises
PT carrier having two parts carrying first and second oligonucleotides that
PT respectively hybridize with DNA contained in first and second subtypes of
PT the virus.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 466; 221pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises oligonucleotides for detecting and identifying
CC subtypes of human papilloma virus (HPV) contained in a sample. The
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for simultaneously detecting
CC and identifying subtypes of HPVs. The present DNA sequence represents an
CC HPV detection oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1677 CCCCACTACATCTTCC 1693
Db 3 CCGTAACATACATCTTCC 19
RESULT 1136
ID ADC84235
XX ADC84235 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human papillomavirus type 6 (HPV 6) detection oligonucleotide #1.
XX
KW probe; human papilloma virus; HPV; detection; identification; ss.
XX

```
OS Human papillomavirus type 6.
XX EPI302550-A1.
XX
XX 16-APR-2003.
PD
XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123379.
PF
XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123379.
PR
XX (KING-) KING CAR FOOD IND CO LTD.
XX
XX Lin C, Lin R, You C, Huang H, Lee B, Lee H, Lin Y, Fan C;
XX Hsu H, Shih C, Yeh C, Kao Y, Pan C, Chan P;
XX WPI; 2003-432398/41.
XX
XX Detector for identifying human papilloma virus subtypes, comprises
XX carrier having two parts carrying first and second oligonucleotides that
XX respectively hybridize with DNA contained in first and second subtypes of
XX the virus.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 465; 221pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises oligonucleotides for detecting and identifying
XX subtypes of human papilloma virus (HPV) contained in a sample. The
XX oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for simultaneously detecting
XX and identifying subtypes of HPVs. The present DNA sequence represents an
XX HPV detection oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
    Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
    Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
    QY 1677 CCCCACTACATCTTCC 1693
    Db 4 CCGTACTACATCTTCC 20
    ||| ||||| |||||
    RESULT 1137
    ADD69057/C
    ID ADD69057 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
    XX
    AC ADD69057;
    XX
    DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
    DE
    DE Angiogenesis inhibitor-related PCR primer RBv8-WR2.
    XX
    XX angiogenesis inhibitor; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; cancer;
    KW ovarian disease; diabetic retinopathy; inflammatory; ZAQ; Bv8; I5E; ss;
    KW PCR; primer; RBv8-WR2.
    XX
    XX Unidentified.
    OS
    XX WO2003069860-A1.
    FN
    XX 14-AUG-2003.
    PD
    XX
    PF 03-FEB-2003; 2003WO-JP001057.
    XX
    XX 04-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00027299.
    PR
    XX (TAKE ) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
    PA
    XX Ohtaki T, Masuda Y, Takatsu Y;
    PI
    XX WPI; 2003-646310/61.
    DR
    XX Angiogenesis inhibitors for treatment and prevention of cancer, ovarian
    XX diseases and inflammatory disease.
    PT
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```
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 35; 308pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel angiogenesis inhibitor comprising a
XX compound that inhibits the activity of an amino acid sequence given in
XX the specification. Angiogenesis-related proteins Bv8, ZAQ and I5E were
XX utilised within the method of the invention. The molecules of the
XX invention demonstrate cytostatic and antiinflammatory activities whilst
XX the method may be useful for treatment and prevention of cancer, ovarian
XX diseases, diabetic retinopathy and inflammatory disease. The current
XX sequence is that of the angiogenesis inhibitor-related PCR primer of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
    Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
    Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
    QY 862 CTGAAGCAGTACTCTGGA 878
    Db 19 CTGAAGCAGGAGCTGGA 3
    ||| ||||| |||||
    RESULT 1138
    ADD42212
    ID ADD42212 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
    XX
    AC ADD42212;
    XX
    DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
    DE
    DE Human infertility associated primer SEQ ID 73.
    XX
    XX primer; male infertility; infertility-associated mutation;
    KW azoospermia factor; Y-chromosome;
    KW cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator; CTRF;
    KW Kallmann syndrome; KALL; androgen resistance; steroid 21-hydroxylase;
    KW CYP21; microarray; quantitative trait locus; in vitro fertilization;
    KW oligospermia; ss.
    XX
    XX Homo sapiens.
    OS
    XX WO2003050299-A2.
    FN
    XX 19-JUN-2003.
    PD
    XX
    PF 10-DEC-2002; 2002WO-BP013995.
    XX
    XX 10-DEC-2001; 2001DE-01060563.
    PR
    XX (OGHA-) OGHAM GMBH.
    PA
    XX Cullen P, Seedorf U;
    PI
    XX WPI; 2003-505402/47.
    DR
    XX
    XX Investigating male genetic infertility, useful for diagnosis e.g. for
    PT assessing suitability for in vitro fertilization, based on multifactorial
    PT analysis of infertility-related mutations.
    XX
    XX Claim 13; SEQ ID NO 73; 110pp; German.
    PS
    XX
    XX This invention describes a novel method for investigating genetic
    CC infertility or predisposition in males. The method involves selecting at
    CC least two infertility-associated mutations which are recessive or
    CC intermediate that are associated with infertility in the heterozygous
    CC state and/or only in the homozygous state. Preferably at least one
    CC azoospermia factor is detected which may be lost by microdeletions in
    CC intervals 5 or 6 of the Y-chromosome. Also any of several hundred
    CC mutations, listed, present in the cystic fibrosis transmembrane
    CC conductance regulator (CTRF), Kallmann syndrome (KALL), androgen
    CC resistance (AR) or steroid 21-hydroxylase (CYP21) genes may be detected.
```


KW Yeast; ss; PCR; primer; cytochrome P450; CYP; NADPH reductase; CPR;
 KW omega-hydroxylase complex; omega-oxidation; long chain fatty acid;
 KW QC-RT PCR; Quantitative competitive reverse transcriptase PCR.

XX Candida tropicalis.

XX US2003073220-A1.

XX 17-APR-2003.

XX 03-MAY-2002; 2002US-00138916.

XX 01-MAY-1998; 98US-0083798P.

XX 05-OCT-1998; 98US-0103099P.

XX 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0123855P.

XX 30-APR-1999; 99US-00302620.

XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976800.

XX (WILS/) WILSON C R.

XX (CRAF/) CRAFT D L.

XX (EIRI/) EIRICH L D.

XX (ESHO/) ESHOO M.

XX (MADD/) MADDURI K M.

XX (CORN/) CORNETT C A.

XX (BREN/) BRENNER A A.

XX (TANG/) TANG M.

XX (LOPE/) LOPER J C.

XX (GLEE/) GLEESON M.

XX Wilson CR, Craft DL, Eirich LD, Eshoo M, Madduri KM, Cornett CA;

XX Brenner AA, Tang M, Loper JC, Gleeson M;

XX WPI; 2003-625522/59.

XX New cytochrome P450 and NADPH oxidoreductase, i.e. CPR and CYP, genes and

XX proteins, useful for discriminating members of a gene family by

XX quantifying the amount of target mRNA in a sample, or for omega-oxidation

XX of long chain fatty acids.

XX Example 11; SEQ ID NO 47; 194pp; English.

XX The invention relates to isolated nucleic acids encoding cytochrome P450

XX (CYP) and NADPH reductase (CPR) enzymes of the omega-hydroxylase complex

XX of Candida tropicalis. Also included are the CYP and CPR proteins

XX (comprising CPRA, CPRB, CYP52A1A, CYP52A2A, CYP52A3A, CYP52A3B,

XX CYP52A5A, CYP52A5B, CYP52A8A, CYP52A8B, or CYP52D4A), a vector comprising

XX any one of the nucleic acid sequences cited above, a host cell

XX transfected or transformed with the nucleic acid, methods of producing

XX the CPR or CYP proteins, a method for discriminating members of a gene

XX family by quantifying the amount of target mRNA in a sample and methods

XX for increasing the production of a dicarboxylic acid, (or the CPR/CYP

XX proteins). The CPR and CYP genes and proteins are useful for

XX discriminating members of a gene family by quantifying the amount of

XX AC

XX ADE64291;

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX C. tropicalis CYP52A5A/B QC-RT-PCR primer #1.

XX Yeast; ss; PCR; primer; NADPH reductase; CPR; cytochrome P450; CYP;

XX omega-hydroxylase; dicarboxylic acid; QC-RT PCR;

XX Quantitative competitive reverse transcriptase PCR.

XX Candida tropicalis.

XX US2003068800-A1.

XX 10-APR-2003.

XX 03-MAY-2002; 2002US-00138905.

XX 01-MAY-1998; 98US-0083798P.

XX 05-OCT-1998; 98US-0103099P.

XX 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0123555P.

XX 30-APR-1999; 99US-00302620.

XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976800.

XX (WILS/) WILSON C R.

XX (CRAF/) CRAFT D L.

XX (EIRI/) EIRICH L D.

XX (ESHO/) ESHOO M.

XX (MADD/) MADDURI K M.

XX (CORN/) CORNETT C A.

XX (BREN/) BRENNER A A.

XX (TANG/) TANG M.

XX (LOPE/) LOPER J C.

XX (GLEE/) GLEESON M.

XX Wilson CR, Craft DL, Eirich LD, Eshoo M, Madduri KM, Cornett CA;

XX Brenner AA, Tang M, Loper JC, Gleeson M;

XX WPI; 2004-020205/02.

XX Novel isolated CPRA, CPRB, CYP52A1A, CYP52A2A, CYP52A2B, CYP52A3A,

XX CYP52A3B, CYP52A5A, CYP52A5B, CYP52A8A, CYP52A8B or CYP52D4A protein,

XX useful for increasing production of dicarboxylic acid in cells.

XX Example 11; SEQ ID NO 47; 195pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated CPRA, CPRB, CYP52A1A, CYP52A2A,

XX CYP52A2B, CYP52A3A, CYP52A3B, CYP52A5A, CYP52A5B, CYP52A8A, CYP52A8B or

XX CYP52D4A protein (CYP - cytochrome P450, CPR - NADPH reductase) of the

XX Candida tropicalis omega-hydroxylase complex. Also included are the

XX nucleic acids encoding the CYP/CPR proteins (including their coding

XX regions), a vector comprising the nucleotide acid, a host cell

XX transfected or transformed with the amount of target mRNA in a sample and

XX increasing production of a dicarboxylic acid (comprising: providing a

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Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1010 AGAGGGGAGGCTCAAG 1026

Db 2 AGAGGGGAGGCTCAAG 18

RESULT 1141

ADE64291

ID ADE64291 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

```

XX RESULT 1142
XX AAQ03910
XX ID AAQ03910 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ03910;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DE HPV6 typing probe (MY12) for use with L1 consensus primers.
XX KW Papilloma-virus; consensus primer; PCR; probe; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN W09002821-A.
XX PD 22-MAR-1990.
XX PF 09-SEP-1988; 88US-00243486.
XX PR 09-SEP-1988; 88US-00243486.
XX PR 10-MAR-1989; 89US-00322550.
XX PA (CETU ) CETUS CORP.
XX PI Manos MM, Wright DK, Ting Y;
XX DR WPI; 1990-116005/15.
XX PT Detecting and typing human papilloma-virus - using consensus primers in
XX PT polymerase chain reaction to amplify particular genomic regions.
XX PS Disclosure; Table 5; 33pp; English.
XX CC Genome position 6813-6833. See also AAQ03898-Q03949. (Updated on 25-MAR-
XX CC 2003 to correct PR field.)
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1677 CCCCACTACTCTTCC 1693
XX Db 4 CCGTAACTACTCTTCC 20
XX
XX RESULT 1143
XX AAQ27035
XX ID AAQ27035 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ27035;
XX DT 21-JAN-1993 (first entry)
XX DE HCV primer P6.
XX KW Recombinant vector; E. coli; diagnostic; reagent; type C hepatitis; PCR;
XX KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP04179482-A.
XX PD 26-JUN-1992.
XX PF 11-NOV-1990; 90JP-00304417.
XX PR 11-NOV-1990; 90JP-00304417.
XX
XX RESULT 1144
XX AAV05593
XX ID AAV05593 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAV05593;
XX DT 22-MAY-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Primer for hepatitis C virus antigen DNA.
XX KW non-A non-B hepatitis virus; NANBH; hepatitis C virus; HCV; antigen;
XX KW diagnosis; detection; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Hepatitis virus.
XX JP05176774-A.
XX 20-JUL-1993.
XX 18-DEC-1991; 91JP-00354708.
XX 18-DEC-1990; 90JP-00412020.
XX (SHIM/) SHIMOTONO K.
XX (GREC ) GREEN CROSS CORP.
XX WPI; 1993-260858/33.
XX Protein contg. non-A non-B hepatitis antigen fragment - prepd. by
XX PT culturing transformants transformed by vector contg. base sequence coding
XX PT specified aminoacid sequences, used for detecting hepatitis.
XX PS Example 1; Page 8; 53pp; Japanese.
XX CC The present sequence is a primer for a DNA encoding a non-A non-B
XX CC hepatitis virus (NANBH) or hepatitis C virus (HCV) antigen, useful for
XX CC diagnosis or detection
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 13 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 228 GAGTGTGTGTGTGCG 244
XX Db 5 GAGGCGTGTGTGTGCG 21
XX
XX RESULT 1144
XX AAV05593
XX ID AAV05593 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAV05593;
XX DT 22-MAY-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Primer for hepatitis C virus antigen DNA.
XX KW non-A non-B hepatitis virus; NANBH; hepatitis C virus; HCV; antigen;
XX KW diagnosis; detection; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Hepatitis virus.
XX JP05176774-A.
XX 20-JUL-1993.
XX 18-DEC-1991; 91JP-00354708.
XX 18-DEC-1990; 90JP-00412020.
XX (SHIM/) SHIMOTONO K.
XX (GREC ) GREEN CROSS CORP.
XX WPI; 1993-260858/33.
XX Protein contg. non-A non-B hepatitis antigen fragment - prepd. by
XX PT culturing transformants transformed by vector contg. base sequence coding
XX PT specified aminoacid sequences, used for detecting hepatitis.
XX PS Example 1; Page 8; 53pp; Japanese.
XX CC The present sequence is a primer for a DNA encoding a non-A non-B
XX CC hepatitis virus (NANBH) or hepatitis C virus (HCV) antigen, useful for
XX CC diagnosis or detection
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 13 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 228 GAGTGTGTGTGTGCG 244

```

Db 5 GAGGGTGGCGTGGCG 21
|||||

RESULT 1145

AAQ56381
ID AAQ56381 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAQ56381;

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX DT 29-JUL-1994 (first entry)

XX DE L1 consensus primer HPV6 typing probe MY12.

XX KW Human papilloma virus; amplification; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;

XX KW detection; assay; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX FN US5283171-A.

XX PD 01-FEB-1994.

XX PF 15-FEB-1991; 91US-00651356.

XX PR 09-SEP-1988; 88US-00243486.

XX PR 10-MAR-1989; 89US-00322550.

XX PR 29-AUG-1989; 89WO-US003747.

XX PA (UVRP) UNIV ROCHESTER.

XX PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE INC.

XX PI Wolinsky SM, Broker TR, Ting Y, Manos MM, Wright DK;

XX DR WPI; 1994-048082/06.

XX PT Detection of genital human papilloma virus - by PCR amplification using

XX PT defined consensus primer pairs.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 8; 13pp; English.

XX CC The sequence is that of HPV6 typing probe MY12 for use with L1 consensus

XX CC primers as part of a simple and rapid assay method for detecting and

XX CC typing HPV in biological samples. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF

XX CC field.)

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1677 CCCCACTACATCTTCC 1693

|||

Db 4 CCGTAACTACATCTTCC 20

RESULT 1146

AAQ56141/c

ID AAQ56141 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAQ56141;

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX DT 08-AUG-1994 (first entry)

XX DE Glucose oxidase secretion plasmid construction primer.

XX KW GOD; enzyme; recombinant; hypoglycosylated; Aspergillus niger; yeast;

XX KW expression; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX DB4301904-A1.

XX PD 10-FEB-1994.

XX PF 25-JAN-1993; 93DE-04301904.

XX PR 07-AUG-1992; 92DE-04226095.

XX PA (BOEF) BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH.

XX PI Kopetzki E, Lehnert K;

XX DR WPI; 1994-049996/07.

XX PT New hypoglycosylated recombinant glucose oxidase - produced by expressing

XX PT Aspergillus GOD gene in yeast mutant with N-glycosylation defect.

XX PS Example 1; Page 7; 27pp; German.

XX CC The sequence is that of a primer which was used in the construction of a

XX CC plasmid for the secretion of Aspergillus niger glucose oxidase (GOD) in

XX CC Saccharomyces cerevisiae. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 225 TGAGAGTGTGTGTGTG 241

|||

Db 20 TGTCACTGTGTGTGTG 4

RESULT 1147

AAQ57082/c

ID AAQ57082 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAQ57082;

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX DT 22-JUL-1994 (first entry)

XX DE Plasmid YEpL/GOD-(His)4 construction primer.

XX KW Amplification; secretion; plasmid; construction; glucose oxidase; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN EP582244-A2.

XX PD 09-FEB-1994.

XX PF 02-AUG-1993; 93EP-00112338.

XX PR 07-AUG-1992; 92DE-04226094.

XX PR 25-JAN-1993; 93DE-04301932.

XX PA (BOEF) BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH.

XX PA (HOFF) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.

XX PI Lehle L, Lehnert K, Kopetzki E;

XX DR WPI; 1994-044288/06.

XX PT Yeast mutants with N-glycosylation defects - for prodn. of hypo-

XX PT glycosylated proteins, including recombinant proteins.

XX PS Example 1; Page 11; 31pp; German.

XX CC The sequence is that of a PCR primer which was used in the construction

XX CC of plasmid YEpL/GOD-(His)4 as part of the construction of plasmids for

```
CC the secretion of A. niger glucose oxidase (GOD) in S. cerevisiae.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PA field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 225 TGAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGG 241
DB 20 TGTCACTGGTGGTGGTGG 4

RESULT 1148
AAT10818
ID AAT10818 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAT10818;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 10-APR-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE Human papilloma virus 6 specific oligonucleotide probe MY12.
XX
KW Human papilloma virus; probe; detection; diagnosis; genital; oral;
KW carcinomas; research; typing; HPV6; specific; MY12; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US5447839-A.
XX
PD 05-SEP-1995.
XX
PF 20-APR-1993; 93US-00050743.
XX
PR 09-SEP-1988; 88US-00243486.
PR 10-MAR-1989; 89US-00322550.
PR 09-SEP-1989; 89WO-US003747.
PR 14-NOV-1990; 90US-00611142.
XX
PA (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE INC.
XX
PI Ting Y, Resnick RM, Greer CE, Manos MM, Bauer HM;
XX WPI; 1995-319884/41.
XX
PT Detection of human papilloma virus DNA by amplification - using specific
PT consensus primer pairs and pref. detection with generic or type specific
PT probes for use in research and diagnosis.
XX
PS Claim 3; Col 15-16; 36pp; English.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1677 CCCCAACTACATCTTCC 1693
DB 4 CCGTAACACTACATCTTCC 20

RESULT 1149
AAT00342/C
ID AAT00342 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
```

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XX AAT00342;
AC
XX
DT 14-AUG-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE Family 2 bFGF DNA consensus ligand (experiment 3).
XX
XX Family 1; family 2; ligand; thrombin;
KW systematic evolution of ligands by exponential enrichment; SELEX;
KW heparin; selection; region of homology; inhibitor; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9521853-A1.
XX
PD 17-AUG-1995.
XX
PF 06-FEB-1995; 95WO-US001458.
XX
PR 10-FEB-1994; 94US-00195005.
PR 28-MAR-1994; 94US-00219012.
XX
PA (NEXS-) NEXSTAR PHARM INC.
XX
PI Janjic N, Gold L, Tasset D;
XX WPI; 1995-293073/38.
XX
PT Identification of ligands to basic fibroblast growth factor and thrombin
PT - which can be modified for increased in vivo stability.
XX
XX Claim 21; Page 106; 236pp; English.
XX
XX The sequences given in AAT00282-394 represent DNA ligands to basic
XX fibroblast growth factor (bFGF). These sequences were isolated using the
XX primers and target regions given in AAQ98421-29 using systematic
XX evolution of ligands by exponential enrichment (SELEX). DNA templates
XX containing a region of 30 or 40 random nucleotides flanked by constant
XX sequence regions, were synthesized. The constant regions were designed to
XX be amplified by the primers. The primer 3p7.1PS has 2 biotin
XX phosphoramidites and two additional A residues covalently attached to its
XX 5' terminus during synthesis. The random region was generated by
XX utilising an equimolar mixture of the four nucleotides during oligo-
XX nucleotide synthesis. Three pools of ssDNA were created that contain
XX internal random regions. Each pool was incubated with bFGF at an excess
XX of DNA to target. DNA bound to bFGF were selected by filtration. The
XX selected single stranded DNA (ssDNA) was then amplified by PCR. A
XX significant improvement in affinity of DNA ligands was seen after 10
XX rounds of selection. Five distinct families of ssDNA were identified,
XX based on regions of homology. Some sequences showed no obvious homology
XX to the five families and are considered to be orphans
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 7 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 57.1%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 6; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 84 CCGCGGCTCTGAGCTGCTCG 104
DB 21 CYGYGGRVTRAARYTCCTCG 1

RESULT 1150
AAT35284/C
ID AAT35284 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAT35284;
XX
DT 09-DEC-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE Chemokine receptor X5.5 primer X5-5B (antisense).
XX
```

KW Chemokine receptor KS.5; MIP-1-alpha; RANTES; MCP-1; allergy; atheroma;
KW HIV; AIDS; graft rejection; stem cell; primer; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX W09623068-A1.
PN
XX 01-AUG-1996.
PD
XX 24-JAN-1996; 96WO-GB000143.
XX
XX 27-JAN-1995; 95GB-00001683.
PR
XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
PA
XX Wells TNC, Power CA;
PI
XX WPI; 1996-362692/36.
DR
XX Chemokine receptor which binds MIP-1-alpha, RANTES and/or MCP-1 - useful
PT in screening for agents to treat asthma, hay fever, eczema, allergies,
PT atopic dermatitis, rhinitis or conjunctivits.
XX
XX Example; Fig 2; 47pp; English.
PS
XX A set of internal sequencing primers (AAT35281-91) were used to sequence
CC cDNA clone E1-Cl9 (see also AAT35277), which codes for chemokine receptor
CC KS.5 (AAR99274). They were designed on the basis of previous sequencing
CC results
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 754 GAAGTGTCCTGCTCAA 770
Db 19 GATGTGTACCTGCTCAA 3
RESULT 1151
AAT44762
ID AAT44762 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAT44762;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 29-JAN-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX HPV typing probe MY12 for use with L1 consensus primers.
XX
XX Probe; primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; amplification;
KW human papillomavirus; consensus; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX US5527898-A.
PN
XX 18-JUN-1996.
PD
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474542.
XX
XX 09-SEP-1988; 88US-00243486.
PR 10-MAR-1989; 89US-00322550.
PR 09-SEP-1989; 89WO-US003747.
PR 14-NOV-1990; 90US-00613142.
PR 20-APR-1993; 93US-00050743.
PR 24-SEP-1993; 93US-00126452.
XX
XX (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE INC.
PA
XX Bauer HM, Resnick RM, Greer CE, Manos MM, Zhang TY, Gravitt PE;
PI

XX WPI; 1996-299903/30.
DR
XX Nucleic acid hybridisation probes - specific for selected human papilloma
PT virus types.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 31-32; 96pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to new oligonucleotide probes and primers used for
CC the detection of human papillomaviruses (HPV) which are not genital types
CC 6, 11, 16, 18 or 33. The probes and primers AAT44608-T44693 are esp. used
CC to detect HPV types 26, 31, 31B, 35, 39, 40, 43, 45, 51-59 and 68. The
CC primers can be used to detect these HPV types in conjunction with the
CC consensus primers and typing probes AAT44733-144906, which are based on
CC and amplify fragments of the L1, E6, E7 and E1 regions of the HPV
CC sequences. Detection of the amplification products is done with probes
CC derived from consensus sequences found in all characterised HPV
CC sequences. Probes AAT44762-810 are examples of HPV typing probes for
CC identifying the amplified products generated by L1 consensus primers.
CC This sequence is a sense probe which has specificity for HPV6 and binds
CC to the HPV genome at position 6813. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF
CC field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1677 CCCCAACTACATCTTCC 1693
Db 4 CCGTAACTACATCTTCC 20
RESULT 1152
AAT78006
ID AAT78006 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAT78006;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-OCT-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Human papillomavirus 6 specific typing probe MY12.
DE
XX Human; papillomavirus 6; HPV6; typing probe; detection; ss.
KW
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX US5639871-A.
PN
XX 17-JUN-1997.
PD
XX 01-JUN-1995; 95US-00457648.
XX
XX 09-SEP-1988; 88US-00243486.
PR 10-MAR-1989; 89US-00322550.
PR 29-AUG-1989; 89WO-US003747.
PR 14-NOV-1990; 90US-00613142.
PR 20-APR-1993; 93US-00050743.
PR 24-SEP-1993; 93US-00126452.
XX
XX (HOFF) ROCHE MOLECULAR SYSTEMS INC.
PA
XX Imprim CC, Manos MM, Bauer HM, Zhang TY, Greer CE, Resnick RM;
PI Gravitt PE;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-332084/30.
DR
XX New oligonucleotide probes for human papilloma-virus - used for
PT detecting and typing HPV and for detecting previously unknown HPV types
PT and subtypes.
XX

PS Disclosure; Col 115-116; 94pp; English.

XX The present sequence is a human papillomavirus 6 (HPV6) specific typing

CC probe. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-

CC 2003 to correct PR field.)

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1677 CCCCACTACATCTTCC 1693

DB 4 CCGTAACATCACTTCC 20

RESULT 1153

AAV27016

ID AAV27016 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAV27016;

XX

DT 11-SEP-1998 (first entry)

XX

DE Homo sapiens gp-Fy PCR primer.

XX

KW gp-FY protein; Fyb71-81; duffy blood group; antigen; alpha; beta;

KW alternative splicing; RBC; red blood cell; malaria; treatment;

KW PCR primer; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO9821224-A1.

XX

PD 22-MAY-1998.

XX

PF 14-NOV-1997; 97WO-US021067.

XX

PR 15-NOV-1996; 96US-00749543.

XX

PA (NYBL-) NEW YORK BLOOD CENT INC.

XX

PI Pogo OA, Chaudhuri A;

XX

DR WPI; 1998-297854/26.

XX

PT Nucleic acid encoding gp-Fy. Duffy antigen proteins - used to prevent

PT vivax malaria and to regulate erythrocyte, neutral or renal function.

XX

PS Claim 17; Page 32; 87pp; English.

XX

CC The sequence is that of a PCR primer p2as which was used in the isolation

CC of DNA encoding a major subunit of the Duffy blood group antigenic

CC system, the gp-Fy proteins. The gp-Fy proteins are gp-Fy alpha and gp-Fy

CC beta which are produced from the same gene via a mRNA splicing mechanism.

CC It contains the major receptor by which Plasmodium vivax enters red blood

CC cells (RBC) and causes malaria. The proteins are thus useful in

CC preventing malaria and in regulating RBC, renal and neural function. The

CC protein or certain fragments of it, may also be used to generate

CC antibodies, complementary peptides and drugs modelled on their tertiary

CC structure, useful in the same way

XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1146 TCAGATTGACATGTGG 1162

DB 1 TCAGGTTGACAGGTGG 17

PS Disclosure; Col 115-116; 94pp; English.

XX The present sequence is a human papillomavirus 6 (HPV6) specific typing

CC probe. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-

CC 2003 to correct PR field.)

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1677 CCCCACTACATCTTCC 1693

DB 4 CCGTAACATCACTTCC 20

RESULT 1153

AAV38524

ID AAV38524 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAV38524;

XX

DT 08-OCT-1998 (first entry)

XX

DE PCR primer for prostate specific antigen.

XX

KW DNA marker; metastatic prostate cancer; human; detection; PCR primer;

KW disease marker identification; lupus erythematosus; rheumatoid arthritis;

KW multiple sclerosis; asthma; myasthenia gravis; autoimmune thyroiditis;

RESULT 1154

AAV17380

ID AAV17380 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC AAV17380;

XX

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 04-JUN-1998 (first entry)

XX

DE Probe WY12 for human papillomavirus typing.

XX

KW Human papillomavirus; HPV; HPV detection; HPV typing;

KW LI type-specific probe; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

OS Human papillomavirus.

XX

PN US5705627-A.

XX

PD 06-JAN-1998.

XX

PF 26-MAY-1995; 95US-00452055.

XX

PR 09-SEP-1988; 88US-00243486.

PR 10-MAR-1989; 89US-00322550.

PR 14-NOV-1990; 90US-00613142.

PR 20-APR-1993; 93US-00050743.

XX

PA (HOFF) ROCHE MOLECULAR SYSTEMS INC.

XX

PI Ting Y, Resnick RM, Greer CE, Bauer HM, Manos MM;

XX

DR WPI; 1998-192210/17.

XX

PT Human papilloma probes and primers - useful for, e.g. detecting and

PT typing of human papilloma viruses.

XX

PS Claim 1; Col 15-16; 37pp; English.

XX

CC This sequence represents a human papillomavirus (HPV) LI type-specific

CC probe of the invention. This sequence may be used in conjunction with LI

CC specific primers for detecting and typing HPV. Identification and typing

CC of HPV is important as different types of HPV pose different risks for

CC infected individuals. HPV16 and HPV18 have been more consistently

CC identified in higher grades of cervical dysplasia and carcinoma than

CC other HPV types. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)

XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1677 CCCCACTACATCTTCC 1693

DB 4 CCGTAACATCACTTCC 20

RESULT 1155

AAV38524

ID AAV38524 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC AAV38524;

XX

DT 08-OCT-1998 (first entry)

XX

DE PCR primer for prostate specific antigen.

XX

KW DNA marker; metastatic prostate cancer; human; detection; PCR primer;

KW disease marker identification; lupus erythematosus; rheumatoid arthritis;

KW multiple sclerosis; asthma; myasthenia gravis; autoimmune thyroiditis;

KW amyloid lateral sclerosis; interstitial cystitis; prostatitis;
 KW prostate specific antigen; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9824935-A1.

XX 11-JUN-1998.

XX 05-DEC-1997; 97WO-US022105.

XX 06-DEC-1996; 96US-0032619P.

XX 12-DEC-1996; 96US-0032701P.

XX 24-MAR-1997; 97US-0041576P.

XX (UROC-) UROCOR INC.

XX Ralph D, An G, Ohara M, Veltre R;

XX WPI; 1998-333350/29.

XX Identifying markers for disease states - by amplifying RNA from
 PT peripheral blood and identifying RNA which is differential expressed
 PT between normal and disease state subjects.

XX Example 6; Page 98; 158pp; English.

CC This sequence is a PCR primer for the gene encoding the prostate specific
 CC antigen, and were used in the method of the invention. The method is for
 CC identifying markers for a disease state, and comprises: (a) providing a
 CC first set of peripheral blood mRNAs from one or more subjects known to
 CC exhibit the disease state and a second set of peripheral blood mRNAs from
 CC one or more normal subjects; (b) amplifying both sets of mRNAs to provide
 CC nucleic acid amplification products; (c) comparing the sets of
 CC amplification products; and (d) identifying those mRNAs that are
 CC differentially expressed between normal subjects and subjects exhibiting
 CC the disease state; where a difference in quantity of expression of an
 CC mRNA is indicative of a disease marker. The identified marker sequence
 CC can be used in a method of detecting a metastatic cancer disease state,
 CC especially for detection prostate cancer. Using the methods, a disease
 CC state may be detected, diagnosed, or a prognosis may be delivered by
 CC examining a blood sample rather than relying on a more invasive or less
 CC sensitive test. In addition, a subject may be monitored for disease
 CC progression, status and response to therapies through monitoring of
 CC differentially expressed disease markers. The methods can be used for
 CC diseases such as cancer (especially metastatic or prostate cancer),
 CC asthma, lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
 CC myasthenia gravis, autoimmune thyroiditis, amyloid lateral sclerosis,
 CC interstitial cystitis, prostatitis or other systemic or chronic conditions

XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1461 CCTCAGCTGGGAGC 1477

DB 2 CCTCAGCTGGGAGC 18

RESULT 1156

AAV40603

ID AAV40603 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAV40603;

XX 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)

XX Human TSC gene exon 19 forward primer hTSCex19.

XX Thiazide-sensitive Na-Cl cotransporter; TSC; hTSC gene; human;

KW

KW

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ion transport; Gitelman's syndrome; Bartter's syndrome;
 KW hypokalaemic alkalosis; hypocalciuria; hypomagnesemia; diagnosis;
 KW therapy; SSCP; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9829431-A1.

XX 09-JUL-1998.

XX 19-DEC-1997; 97WO-US023553.

XX 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00778052.

XX (UYA) UNIV YALE.

XX Lifton RP, Simon DB;

XX WPI; 1998-388029/33.

XX Thiazide sensitive cotransporter and ATP sensitive potassium channel
 PT genes - useful for developing products for the diagnosis and treatment of
 PT ion transport disorders, e.g. Gitelman's Syndrome or Bartter's Syndrome.

XX Example 1; Page 51; 105pp; English.

XX Primers hTSCex19 forward and reverse (see AAV40603 and AAV40604,
 CC respectively) are designed to amplify exon 19 of the human hTSC gene (see
 CC AAV40561) that codes for thiazide-sensitive Na-Cl cotransporter TSC (see
 CC AAW29682). Both primers are located within introns of hTSC. 27 Sets of
 CC specific primers (see AAV40565-V40618) were used for SSCP analysis of
 CC hTSC. Amplified products were analysed for molecular variants by
 CC electrophoresis, and identified variants were sequenced. Complete linkage
 CC of Gitelman's syndrome with TSC was demonstrated. Identification of the
 CC molecular basis of Gitelman's syndrome allows for the genetic diagnosis
 CC of this disorder. The invention provides products and methods useful for
 CC diagnosis and treatment of Gitelman's syndrome and other ion transport
 CC disorders

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 516 GGAGAGCTGACCTCA 532

DB 1 GGAGAGCTGACCTCA 17

RESULT 1157

AAZ25918/c

ID AAZ25918 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAZ25918;

XX 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)

XX Human polymorphic region 107.

Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
 KW cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
 KW allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
 KW atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
 KW dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
 KW graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9841648-A2.

XX 24-SEP-1998.

XX PF 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
XX PR 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
XX PA (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
XX PI Houseman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
XX PT WPI; 1998-521232/44.
XX DR Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
XX PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
XX PT dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX PS Example 14; Fig 1; 605pp; English.
XX CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
XX CC potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
XX CC on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
XX CC subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
XX CC used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
XX CC precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
XX CC specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
XX CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
XX CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
XX CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
XX CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
XX CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
XX CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
XX CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
XX CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
XX CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
XX CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AAZ25812-226825 represent
XX CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 741 CACCGCCATCCGGGAG 757
DB 19 CACCGCCATCCGGGAG 3
RESULT 1158
AAZ30746
XX AC AAZ30746 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAZ30746;
XX DT 19-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human prostate specific antigen PCR primer #15.
XX KW Prostate specific antigen; DNaseI; marker; expression; diagnosis;
XX KW differential; disease; cancer; metastatic; breast cancer; prostate;
XX KW peripheral leukocyte; immune response; asthma; lupus erythematosus;
XX KW rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; myasthenia gravis;
XX KW autoimmune thyroiditis; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
XX KW interstitial cystitis; prostatitis; mRNA; PCR; reverse transcriptase-PCR;
XX KW RT-PCR; screening; early; diagnosis; prognosis; monitoring; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS WO9949083-A1.
XX PN 30-SEP-1999.
XX PD 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006488.

XX PR 24-MAR-1998; 98US-00046894.
XX PA (UROC-) UROCOR INC.
XX PI Ralph D, An G, O'hara SM, Veltri RW;
XX PT WPI; 1999-591105/50.
XX DR Identifying markers of human disease, specifically for diagnosis of
XX PT metastatic prostatic and breast cancers.
XX PS Disclosure; page 101; 225pp; English.
XX CC This sequence represents human prostate specific antigen (PSA) PCR primer
XX CC #15, used with PCR primer #16 (AAZ30747) in experiments to confirm
XX CC whether a sample of total cell RNA treated with DNaseI is completely free
XX CC of DNA. If contaminating DNA is present, these primers will amplify a PCR
XX CC product, which can be visualised via agarose gel electrophoresis. Once
XX CC DNA has been completely removed from total cell RNA, the RNA can be used
XX CC as a template for relative quantitative reverse transcriptase-PCR (RT-PCR). These
XX CC amplification of novel markers of human disease (AAZ30713-230719). These
XX CC markers are differentially expressed in peripheral leukocytes between
XX CC healthy subjects and patients with metastatic cancers (especially those
XX CC of the prostate or breast). Detecting levels of such human disease
XX CC markers is used for diagnosis (also prognosis and monitoring) of
XX CC diseases, including metastatic or organ-confined cancers, and diseases
XX CC which also elicit an immune response such as asthma, lupus erythematosus,
XX CC rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, autoimmune
XX CC thyroiditis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), interstitial cystitis
XX CC and prostatitis, but especially metastatic prostatic and breast cancer. A
XX CC particular use is differentiating between prostatic cancer and benign
XX CC prostatic hypertrophy, and between advanced and localised prostatic
XX CC cancer, by multivariate analysis of several different markers. Cancers
XX CC can be treated by administering sequences antisense to sequences that
XX CC encode human disease markers. The method detects a leukocyte response to
XX CC disease rather than products of diseased cells, so is suitable for large-
XX CC scale screening of asymptomatic subjects. Disease can be detected at an
XX CC early stage, when few, if any, diseased cells are present in the
XX CC circulation. Analysis of blood samples eliminates the need for more
XX CC invasive methods for obtaining samples
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1461 CCTCAGTCTGGGGAGC 1477
DB 2 CCTCAGTCTGGGGAGC 18
RESULT 1159
AAZ78886
XX ID AAZ78886 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAZ78886;
XX DT 08-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human plasminogen PCR primer plg+289.
XX KW Tissue factor; human; thrombogenic; substructure; thrombose; tumour;
XX KW vasculative malformation; vascular endothelium; plasminogen; PCR primer;
XX KW ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS WO9932143-A1.
XX PN 01-JUL-1999.
XX PD
XX PF

PF 22-DEC-1998; 98WO-US027498.
 XX 23-DEC-1997; 97US-00996744.
 PR (NUVA-) NUVAS LLC.
 XX Houston LL, Dickinson CD;

PI WPI; 1999-405116/34.
 XX New thrombogenic polypeptides used to, e.g. obliterate vasculature
 DR malformations.
 XX Example 8; Page 81; 97pp; English.

XX This invention describes novel thrombogenic polypeptides which comprise a
 CC thrombogenic substructure and a context-dependent entity which recognizes
 CC desired biologically susceptible sites, e.g. tumour vascular endothelium.
 CC A novel context-dependent functional entity comprises a substructure with
 CC thrombogenic potential and one or more context-enhancing substructures
 CC having the ability to recognize desired biologically susceptible sites,
 CC where the entity imparts thrombogenic activity when positioned in the
 CC function-forming-context at the biologically susceptible sites, and the
 CC entity has no thrombogenic activity absent a function-forming-context at
 CC the biologically susceptible sites. The context-dependent functional
 CC entities impart thrombogenic activity only at biologically susceptible
 CC sites. They can be used to obliterate vasculature malformations or to
 CC selectively thrombose the vasculature of solid tumours. This sequence
 CC represents a human plasminogen PCR primer used in the method of the
 CC invention

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 874 CTGGATGACTGTGGAA 890
 Db 4 CTGGATGACTGTGGAA 20

RESULT 1160
 AAC69272/c

ID AAC69272 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAC69272;

XX 29-JAN-2001 (first entry)

XX Human ABC1 gene exon 7 fragment corrected sequence, SEQ ID NO:171.

XX Human ABC1 cholesterol transporter; chromosome 9q31;
 KW ATP-binding cassette; HDL deficiency disorder; high density lipoprotein;
 KW Tangier disease; TD; familial HDL deficiency; FHA; polymorphism;
 KW cerebrovascular disease; coronary artery disease; coronary restenosis;
 KW cerebrovascular disease; peripheral vascular disease;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; Niemann-Pick disease; Huntington's disease;
 KW X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy; cancer; gene therapy; genetic diagnosis;
 KW prognosis; prophylaxis; drug screening; transgenic animal; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO20005318-A2.

XX 21-SEP-2000.

XX 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-IB000532.

XX 15-MAR-1999; 99US-0124702P.

PR 08-JUN-1999; 99US-0138048P.

PR 17-JUN-1999; 99US-0138600P.

PR 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0151977P.

XX

PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
 PA (XENO-) XENON BIORESEARCH INC.

XX Hayden MR, Wilson AR, Pimstone SN;
 PI WPI; 2000-587528/55.

XX New ABC1 polypeptide is useful for treating diseases associated with ABC1
 XX biological activity, e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease and
 XX cancer.

XX Example; Fig 11; 229pp; English.

XX The invention relates to the human ABC1 cholesterol transporter protein
 CC (P38082) and to nucleic acid sequences (C69120) which encode it. ABC1 is
 CC a member of the ATP-binding cassette (ABC transporter) superfamily of
 CC proteins, and plays a crucial role in cholesterol transport, particularly
 CC intracellular cholesterol trafficking in monocytes and fibroblasts, being
 CC involved in cholesterol efflux from the cell. The gene encoding ABC1 is
 CC located on chromosome 9q31, and mutations in this gene are associated
 CC with two genetic HDL (high density lipoprotein) deficiency disorders,
 CC Tangier disease (TD) and familial HDL deficiency (FHA). These diseases
 CC are distinguishable in that TD is an autosomal recessive disorder, while
 CC FHA is inherited as an autosomal dominant trait. Low levels of HDL ("good
 CC cholesterol") in the blood correlate with a high risk of cardiovascular
 CC disease, particularly coronary artery disease, but also cerebrovascular
 CC disease, coronary restenosis, and peripheral vascular disease.
 CC Conversely, a high level of HDL has protective effects against
 CC cardiovascular disease. The invention provides genetic constructs and
 CC transgenic cells and non-human animals comprising human ABC1 nucleic
 CC acids, and methods of gene therapy for the treatment or prevention of
 CC cardiovascular disease comprising the administration of an expression
 CC vector encoding ABC1 or an active fragment thereof. The invention also
 CC encompasses compounds which mimic ABC1 activity, compounds which
 CC stimulate ABC1 expression and methods of screening for such compounds. It
 CC further relates to methods for determining whether a patient has an
 CC increased risk for cardiovascular disease due to polymorphisms in the
 CC ABC1 gene. Human ABC1 proteins and nucleotides can be used to treat or
 CC prevent cardiovascular disease, especially coronary artery disease,
 CC cerebrovascular disease, coronary restenosis or peripheral vascular
 CC disease. They may also be used in the treatment of diseases associated
 CC with ABC1 biological activity, such as Alzheimer's disease, Niemann-Pick
 CC disease, Huntington's disease, X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy and cancer.
 CC The invention specifically excludes proteins with the exact amino acid
 CC sequences of GenBank Accession No: CAA10005.1 and X75926, and the nucleic
 CC acid with the exact sequence as GenBank Accession No: AJ012376.1.
 CC Sequences C69269-C69282 represent published and corrected versions of
 CC human ABC1 gene exon fragments

XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 375 GGCTTCAGCCAGCTCCT 391
 Db 17 GGCTTCAGCCAGCTCCT 1

RESULT 1161
 AAZ60648/c

ID AAZ60648 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAZ60648;

XX 16-MAY-2000 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used to amplify kappa3-related opioid receptor cDNA.

DE Splice variant; kappa3 opioid receptor; muopioid receptor-1; KOR-3;
 KW morphine analgesia; opioid-mediated ingestive response; opioid;

KW analgesic; gastrointestinal motility; respiration; immune system;
KW endocrine system; autonomous nervous system; peristalsis regulator;
KW body weight; neuroendocrine disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.

XX WO200004151-A2.
XX 27-JAN-2000.
XX
XX 15-JUL-1999; 99WO-US015977.
XX
XX 16-JUL-1998; 98US-0093002P.
XX
XX (SLOAN) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.
XX
XX Pasternak G, Pan Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-182421/16.

XX New splice variants of the kappa-opioid receptor, useful in screening for
PT selective analgesics and for regulating morphine analgesia or body
PT weight.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 29; 61pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AAZ60647-48 were used to amplify cDNA fragments of the murine
CC kappa3 opioid receptor (muopioid receptor-1, KOR-3). The specification
CC describes four new exons of the KOR-3 gene, which combine to yield seven
CC new KOR-3 splice variants of human, mouse and rat origin. These splice
CC variants are potential targets for modulating morphine analgesia and
CC opioid-mediated ingestive responses. The KOR-3 polypeptide are used to
CC screen compounds for opioid activity. Such compounds are potential
CC analgesics or more generally agents that affect gastrointestinal
CC motility, respiration or the immune, endocrine or autonomous nervous
CC systems, e.g. regulators of peristalsis. Antagonists, agonists and
CC ligands of KOR-3, as well as DNA vectors expressing KOR-3-encoding
CC nucleic acids, or sequences antisense to KOR-3 nucleic acids, are used to
CC regulate morphine analgesia and body weight. The level of KOR-3 or tissue
CC distribution of KOR-3 can be measured to diagnose KOR-3 related
CC pharmacological abnormalities or neuroendocrine disorders, particularly
CC inherited disorders. Transgenic animals with extra copies of the KOR-3
CC gene, or with endogenous alleles deleted, are used to study loss or gain
CC of function phenotypes
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 681 CACAGACACCTTGTGG 697
DB 18 CACAGACATCCTTGTGG 2

RESULT 1162
AAZ60652/C
ID AAZ60652 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAZ60652;
XX
XX 16-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify kappa3-related opioid receptor cDNA.

XX Splice variant; kappa3 opioid receptor; muopioid receptor-1; KOR-3;
KW morphine analgesia; opioid-mediated ingestive response; opioid;
KW analgesic; gastrointestinal motility; respiration; immune system;
KW endocrine system; autonomous nervous system; peristalsis regulator;
KW body weight; neuroendocrine disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.

XX WO200004151-A2.
XX 27-JAN-2000.
XX
XX 15-JUL-1999; 99WO-US015977.
XX
XX 16-JUL-1998; 98US-0093002P.
XX
XX (SLOAN) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.
XX
XX Pasternak G, Pan Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-182421/16.

XX New splice variants of the kappa-opioid receptor, useful in screening for
PT selective analgesics and for regulating morphine analgesia or body
PT weight.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 30; 61pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AAZ60651-52 were used to amplify cDNA fragments of the murine
CC kappa3 opioid receptor (muopioid receptor-1, KOR-3). The specification
CC describes four new exons of the KOR-3 gene, which combine to yield seven
CC new KOR-3 splice variants of human, mouse and rat origin. These splice
CC variants are potential targets for modulating morphine analgesia and
CC opioid-mediated ingestive responses. The KOR-3 polypeptide are used to
CC screen compounds for opioid activity. Such compounds are potential
CC analgesics or more generally agents that affect gastrointestinal
CC motility, respiration or the immune, endocrine or autonomous nervous
CC systems, e.g. regulators of peristalsis. Antagonists, agonists and
CC ligands of KOR-3, as well as DNA vectors expressing KOR-3-encoding
CC nucleic acids, or sequences antisense to KOR-3 nucleic acids, are used to
CC regulate morphine analgesia and body weight. The level of KOR-3 or tissue
CC distribution of KOR-3 can be measured to diagnose KOR-3 related
CC pharmacological abnormalities or neuroendocrine disorders, particularly
CC inherited disorders. Transgenic animals with extra copies of the KOR-3
CC gene, or with endogenous alleles deleted, are used to study loss or gain
CC of function phenotypes
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 681 CACAGACACCTTGTGG 697
DB 18 CACAGACATCCTTGTGG 2

RESULT 1163
AAZ77136
ID AAZ77136 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAZ77136;
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:11492.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9954500-A2.
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX

PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.

PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.

XX Claim 9; Page 2680; 2745pp; English.

XX AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 364 GAGAGTGCACGAGGCTTC 380
D 2 GAGAGTTACTAGGCTTC 18

RESULT 1164

AAZ76024
ID AAZ76024 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX
AC AAZ76024;

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10380.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO9954500-A2.

PN 28-OCT-1999.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.

XX Claim 9; Page 2443; 2745pp; English.

XX AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1445 TGAACATCCACTCTTC 1461

D 5 TGAACATCCACTCTTC 21

RESULT 1165

AAF95402/C
ID AAF95402 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX
AC AAF95402;

DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #163.

XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT Variation replace(11,T)
FT /*tag= a

XX /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

XX WO200118250-A2.

XX 15-MAR-2001.

XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.

XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.

XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.

XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.

XX (WHEED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy J;

XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.

XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.
XX Example; Page 59; 242pp; English.
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 11 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 226 GAGAGTGTGTGGTGG 242
DB 21 GAGTGTGTGTGGTGG 5
RESULT 1166
AAF95850/C
ID AAF95850 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC AAF95850;
XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #611.
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH replace(11,T)
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and

PT atherosclerosis.
XX Example; Page 90; 242pp; English.
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 190 AAGACCAATGTCGCC 206
DB 21 AAGACTAATGTCGCC 5
RESULT 1167
AAF97421/C
ID AAF97421 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC AAF97421;
XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2182.
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH replace(11,G)
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.
XX Example; Page 198; 242pp; English.

CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
 CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
 CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
 CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Length 21;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 392 CGGATGAGGTGCAGTCT 408
 Db 20 CTGTTGAGGTGCAGTCT 4

RESULT 1168

AAF96964

ID AAF96964 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC AAF96964;

XX

DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1725.

XX

KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
 KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
 KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
 KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT Variation

FT replace(11,C)
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

XX

PN WO200118250-A2.

XX

PD 15-MAR-2001.

XX

PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.

XX

PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.

XX

PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.

XX

PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.

XX

XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

PA

PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX

PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, Mccarthy JJ;

XX

XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.

XX

XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in

FT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic

PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and

PT atherosclerosis.

XX

PS Example; Page 163; 242pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease

CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various

CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4

CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided

CC

CC

CC

CC

CC

CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
 CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
 XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1031 CTGACTTTGGCTGGCC 1047

Db 1 CTGACTTTGGCTGGCC 17

RESULT 1169

AAF96582

ID AAF96582 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC AAF96582;

XX

DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1343.

XX

KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
 KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
 KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
 KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT Variation

FT replace(11,A)
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

XX

PN WO200118250-A2.

XX

PD 15-MAR-2001.

XX

PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.

XX

PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.

XX

PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.

XX

PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.

XX

XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

PA

PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX

PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, Mccarthy JJ;

XX

XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.

XX

XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in

PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic

PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and

PT atherosclerosis.

XX

PS Example; Page 140; 242pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease

CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various

CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4

CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided

CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the

CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart

CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and

CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also

CC

CC

CC

CC

CC

CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPS shown in the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1268 CTGAGGAGCGCTGGCCA 1284
Db 1 CTATGGAGACGTGGCCA 17
RESULT 1170
AAF93032/c
ID AAF93032 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF93032;
XX
DT 17-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Partial exon 7 corrected sequence.
XX
KW High density lipoprotein-cholesterol; HDL-C; cardiovascular; ABC1; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200115676-A2.
XX
PD 08-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 01-SEP-2000; 2000WO-IB001492.
XX
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0151977P.
XX
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-00526193.
XX
PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213958P.
XX
XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX (XENO-) XENON GENETICS INC.
XX
PI Hayden MR, Brooks-Wilson AR, Pimstone SN, Clee SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-244356/25.
XX
XX Treating a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C)
PT level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a cardiovascular
PT disease, by administering a compound that modulates LXR- or RXR-mediated
PT transcriptional activity.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 4; 317pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for treating a patient
CC diagnosed as having a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-
CC cholesterol (HDL-C) level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a
CC cardiovascular disease, involving administering a compound that modulates
CC LXR- or RXR-mediated transcriptional activity or ABC1 expression or
CC activity. The LXR gene product may be used in an assay to identify
CC compounds useful for the treatment of a disease or condition selected a
CC lower than normal HDL cholesterol level, a higher than normal
CC triglyceride level, and a cardiovascular disease
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 375 GGCTTCAGCCAGCTCT 391
Db 17 GGCTTCAGCCAGCTCT 1

RESULT 1171
AAH40230/c
ID AAH40230 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAH40230;
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 3026.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200129262-A2.
XX
PD 26-APR-2001.
XX
PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
XX
PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
XX
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 65; 83pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 751 CGGGAAGTGTCTCTCT 767
Db 17 CAGGAAGTTCCTCTCT 1

XX
PI Au K, Chen J, Patil N, Thomas D;
XX WPI; 2001-335945/35.
DR
XX New polymorphic sites derived from the human genome are useful to
PT determine sites correlating with phenotypic traits, particularly disease,
PT and also in forensics and paternity testing.
XX
XX Claim 71; Page 12; 43pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to human oligonucleotides comprising a
CC single nucleotide polymorphic site (SNP: AA88797-AA889219). The present
CC sequence is one such oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotides can be used in
CC forensics, paternity testing, correlation of polymorphisms with
CC phenotypic traits, genetic mapping of phenotypic traits and marker
CC assisted breeding of animals and crop plants
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;
XX
QY 198 TGGTGGCCCTGAGCAGA 214
DB 19 TGGAGCCCTGAGCTGA 3

RESULT 1175
ABA01349
ID ABA01349 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
AC ABA01349;
XX
XX 03-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE YMDD oligonucleotide #9.
XX
XX Selenoprotein; HIV; Ebola virus; cancer; immune system disorder; ss.
XX
XX Simian immunodeficiency virus.
XX
XX US6303295-B1.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 12-JUL-1996; 96US-00679493.
XX
XX 14-JUL-1995; 95US-0001203P.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1995; 95US-0003112P.
XX
XX (UYGE-) UNIV GEORGIA RES FOUND INC.
XX
XX Taylor EW, Nadimpalli RG, Ramanathan CS;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-024734/03.
DR
XX New selenoprotein for use in detecting certain viruses, e.g. human
PT immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or Ebola, cancer and immune system
PT disorders.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 69-70; 140pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to selenoproteins encoded in the genome of
CC a virus, where the coding sequence of the selenoprotein is genetically
CC engineered for expression in a nucleic acid construct. The invention also
CC discloses a method for identifying selenoprotein coding sequences, for
CC detecting certain viruses (e.g. HIV or Ebola), cancer and immune system
CC disorders. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 3; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 3;
XX
QY 866 AGCAGTACTCGATGAC 882
DB 5 ACCAGUACUGGAGAC 21
XX
RESULT 1176
ABA91520
ID ABA91520 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ABA91520;
XX
XX 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE DNA probe for human papilloma virus genotyping.
XX
XX HPV; genotyping; nucleic acid detection; probe; ss.
XX
XX Human papillomavirus.
OS
XX WO200206531-A2.
XX
XX 24-JAN-2002.
XX
XX 12-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US022166.
XX
XX 14-JUL-2000; 2000US-00616761.
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-00823647.
XX
XX (GENE-) APPLIED GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
XX Dattagupta N;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-171819/22.
XX
XX Probes for detecting target nucleotide sequence in sample, has sequence
PT that forms hairpin structure having a double-stranded segment and single-
PT stranded loop collectively forming region complementary to target
PT sequence.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 44; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence comprises a probe for human papillomavirus (HPV)
CC genotyping that was used in an example of the use of hairpin probes in
CC nucleic acid hybridisation analysis. The probe sequence is present within
CC the 5' stem portion of an RNA-DNA probe (see ABA91521) that is capable of
CC forming a hairpin structure. The DNA portion of the hairpin probe
CC includes methylphosphonates. The hairpin probe is immobilised onto a
CC membrane by BSA conjugation and the resulting probe-containing strip is
CC contacted with HPV genomic DNA. After hybridisation, the strip is treated
CC with RNase H to digest the portion of the hybridised probe with RNA-DNA
CC structure. A second hybridisation is then performed using biotin-labelled
CC probes, which are complementary to the portions of immobilised probe that
CC become single-stranded after hybridisation and digestion. Biotin in the
CC hybrid is detected by streptavidin-horsearadish peroxidase conjugate
CC chemiluminescence. This is an example of the use of hairpin probes that
CC are capable of both intramolecular and intermolecular hybridisation and
CC in which the nucleotide sequence that is complementary to the target
CC sequence is located entirely within the double-stranded portion of the
CC hairpin probe. The use of such probes reduces background hybridisation,
CC thereby improving specificity
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;
XX
QY 1677 CCCCACTACATCTCC 1693
XX
XX

Dd 4 CCGTAACACTACATCTTCC 20

RESULT 1177

ABK65477/c

ID ABK65477 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ABK65477;

XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Human single nucleotide polymorphism #97.

XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; sickle cell anaemia;

XX agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; Lesch-Nyhan syndrome;

XX muscular dystrophy; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome; Fabry's disease;

XX familial hypercholesterolaemia; polycystic kidney disease; cancer;

XX hereditary spherocytosis; Von Willebrand's disease; tuberous sclerosis;

XX hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia; familial colonic polyposis;

XX Ehlers-Danlos syndrome; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;

XX acute intermittent porphyria; inflammation; nervous system disorder;

XX infection; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; diabetes;

XX systemic lupus erythematosus; Graves disease; longevity; obesity;

XX baldness; fertility; forensic; paternity testing; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002037508-A1.

XX 28-MAR-2002.

XX 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-00765081.

XX 19-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176861P.

XX (CARG/) CARGILL M.

XX (IREL/) IRELAND J.S.

XX (LAND/) LANDER E.S.

XX Cargill M, Ireland JS, Lander ES;

XX WPI; 2002-315108/35.

XX Nucleic acid comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in

XX forensics, paternity testing and diagnosis of disease.

XX Claim 1; Page 46; 96pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid comprising single nucleotide

XX polymorphisms (SNPs) associated with diseases. The nucleic acids

XX comprising the SNPs and probes and primers for detecting them may be used

XX in assays for the diagnosis of diseases associated with SNPs (such as

XX sickle cell anaemia, agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan

XX syndrome, muscular dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease,

XX familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary

XX spherocytosis, Von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary

XX haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos

XX syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, and acute intermittent porphyria,

XX symptoms of, or susceptibility to, multifactorial diseases of which a

XX component is or may be genetic, such as autoimmune diseases,

XX inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous system, and infection by

XX pathogenic microorganisms, autoimmune diseases including rheumatoid

XX arthritis, multiple sclerosis, diabetes (insulin-dependent and non-

XX independent), systemic lupus erythematosus and Graves disease, cancers

XX including cancers of the bladder, brain, breast, colon, oesophagus,

XX kidney, leukaemia, liver, lung, oral cavity, ovary, pancreas, prostate,

XX skin, stomach and uterus, longevity, appearance (e.g., baldness,

XX obesity), strength, speed, endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or

XX receptivity to particular drugs or therapeutic treatments), in forensics

XX and in paternity testing. ABK65381-ABK65841 represent human single

XX nucleotide polymorphisms of the invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred.No.9e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 767 TCAAGGACCTCAACACGCG 785

DB 21 TCATAAGATGTYAACACGCG 3

RESULT 1178

ABS60808/c

ID ABS60808 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ABS60808;

XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #445.

XX Aminopeptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;

XX tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; Cl esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;

XX KKL1; bradykinin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; gene therapy;

XX angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; gene therapy; PI4;

XX polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;

XX cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;

XX myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;

XX aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angiodaema;

XX arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;

XX autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;

XX viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;

XX Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200261131-A2.

XX 08-AUG-2002.

XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.

XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.

XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.

XX 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.

XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.

XX (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.

XX (HUIL/) HUI L.

XX Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;

XX Swanson BN, Powell JR;

XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.

XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful

XX for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,

XX cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and

XX autoimmune diseases.

XX Disclosure; Page 883; 977pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene

XX encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),

XX tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), Cl esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein

XX 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme

XX 2 (ACE2), or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one

XX polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a

XX polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single

XX nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic

XX sequence; (2) analysing (MI) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising

XX obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the

XX nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene

XX encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)

CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
CC ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor
CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 915 ACTGTTCTCTGTCACG 931
Db 19 ACTGTTCTCTGTCACG 3

RESULT 1179
ABS60583/c
ID ABS60583 standard; DNA; 21 BP:
XX ABS60583;
XX
XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #332.

XX Aminopectidase P; XPNEP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;
XX tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH); kallikrein 1;
XX KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
XX angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;
XX polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
XX cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
XX myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
XX aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
XX arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
XX autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
XX viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
XX Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200261131-A2.
XX
XX 08-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
XX 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
XX
XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.

PA (HUIL/) HUI L.
XX
XX Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
XX for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
XX cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
XX autoimmune diseases.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 809; 977pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
XX encoding aminopectidase P (XPNEP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
XX tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
XX 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
XX 2 (ACE2), or protease inhibitor 4 (P14), comprising at least one
XX polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
XX polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
XX nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
XX sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
XX obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
XX nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
XX encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
XX haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
XX ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
XX upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor,
XX using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
XX comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
XX human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
XX individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
XX nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
XX least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
XX and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
XX preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
XX involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
XX disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
XX hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
XX hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
XX artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
XX hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
XX arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
XX obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
XX diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
XX polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
XX against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
XX and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
XX listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 915 ACTGTTCTCTGTCACG 931
Db 19 ACTGTTCTCTGTCACG 3

RESULT 1180
ABS60582/c
ID ABS60582 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ABS60582;
XX
XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #331.
XX Aminopectidase P; XPNEP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;

CC tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
 CC KKL1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; Gene therapy;
 CC angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; PI4;
 CC polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
 CC cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
 CC myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
 CC aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angiodema;
 CC arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
 CC autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
 CC viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
 CC Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
 CC Homo sapiens.
 CC WO200261131-A2.
 CC 08-AUG-2002.
 CC 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
 CC 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
 CC 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
 CC 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
 CC (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 CC (TSUC) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
 CC (HUIL) HUI L.
 CC Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
 CC Swanson BN, Powell JR;
 CC WPI; 2002-619285/66.
 CC New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
 CC for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
 CC cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
 CC autoimmune diseases.
 CC Disclosure; Page 809; 977pp; English.

CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
 CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
 CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
 CC
 CC SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 CC Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 CC Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 CC QY 915 ACTGTTCCCTGTTCCAGC 931
 CC |||||
 CC DB 19 ACTGTTCCCTGTTCCAGC 3
 CC
 CC RESULT 1181
 CC AAS99452
 CC ID AAS99452 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 CC XX
 CC AC AAS99452;
 CC XX
 CC DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 CC XX
 CC DE Anti-human ALLIM monoclonal antibody, sequencing primer #2.
 CC XX
 CC KW Human; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; antidiabetic; antipsoriatic;
 CC KW antiallergic; antitumor; neuroprotective; antithyroid; vasotropic;
 CC KW immunosuppressive; dermatological; antiinflammatory; hepatotropic;
 CC KW activation inducible lymphocyte immunomodulatory molecule; ALLIM;
 CC KW monoclonal antibody; allergy; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes mellitus;
 CC KW multiple sclerosis; autoimmune thyroiditis; psoriasis; hepatitis;
 CC KW allergic contact-type dermatitis; chronic inflammatory dermatosis;
 CC KW systemic lupus erythematosus; autoimmune disorder; inflammation;
 CC KW graft versus host reaction; immune rejection; intestinal immunity;
 CC KW ulcerative colitis; pneumonia; nephritis; vasculitis; pancreatitis;
 CC KW PCR primer; ss.
 CC XX
 CC OS Homo sapiens.
 CC OS Synthetic.
 CC XX
 CC PN WO200187981-A2.
 CC XX
 CC PD 22-NOV-2001.
 CC XX
 CC PF 15-MAY-2001; 2001WO-JP004035.
 CC XX
 CC PR 18-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00147116.
 CC PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00099508.
 CC XX
 CC PA (NISR) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.
 CC XX
 CC PI Tsuji T, Tezuka K, Hori N;
 CC DR WPI; 2002-075313/10.
 CC XX
 CC PT New human monoclonal antibody that binds to activation inducible
 CC lymphocyte immunomodulatory molecule, useful for treating rheumatoid
 CC arthritis, multiple sclerosis and inflammation.
 CC XX
 CC PS Example 10; Page 247; 300pp; English.
 CC XX
 CC CC The invention relates to a novel human antibody (I), preferably a human
 CC monoclonal antibody which binds to an activation inducible lymphocyte
 CC immunomodulatory molecule (ALLIM). (I) is useful for modulating signal
 CC transduction into a cell mediated by ALLIM, for modulating proliferation
 CC of ALLIM-expressing cells, for modulating production of a cytokine from
 CC ALLIM-expressing cells, and for inducing antibody-dependent cytotoxicity
 CC against ALLIM-expressing cells and/or immune cytotoxicity or apoptosis of
 CC ALLIM-expressing cells. (I) is useful for treating, preventing or
 CC prophylaxis of delayed type allergy. (I) is useful for treating and
 CC preventing various diseases associated with ALLIM-mediated costimulatory
 CC transduction, and for inhibiting the onset and/or advancement of the
 CC diseases. (I) is useful for suppression, prevention and/or treatment of

CC rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, autoimmune thyroiditis,
 CC allergic contact-type dermatitis, chronic inflammatory dermatosis,
 CC systemic lupus erythematosus, insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus,
 CC psoriasis, autoimmune or allergic disorders, inflammation, graft versus
 CC host reaction, graft versus host disease, immune rejection, disorders
 CC caused by abnormal intestinal immunity, specifically inflammatory
 CC intestinal disorders such as ulcerative colitis, pneumonia, hepatitis,
 CC nephritis, vasculitis, and pancreatitis. (I) induces no serious
 CC immunorejection due to antigenicity to human, i.e., human anti-mouse
 CC antigenicity (HAMA) in a host. AAS9444-AAS9477 represent anti-human
 CC AILIM monoclonal antibody coding sequences and PCR primers of the
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 |||||
 QY 849 CCTGGACAGGACTGCA 865
 DB 1 CCTGGACAGGCTTGA 17
 |||||
 RESULT 1182
 AAD45724
 ID AAD45724 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD45724;
 XX
 DT 27-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mycobacterium sp. hsp70 operon promoter amplifying primer, Hsp701.
 XX
 KW Immunogenic; infection; vaccine; mycobacterial disease; tuberculosis;
 KW Crohn's disease; gene therapy; antiinflammatory; antibacterial; hsp70;
 KW heat shock protein 70; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Mycobacterium sp.
 XX
 PN WO200267982-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 20-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US005038.
 XX
 PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269801P.
 PR 28-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294170P.
 XX
 PA (SEQU-) SEQUELLA INC.
 PA (YOUNG) YOUNG D B.
 PA (STEW) STEWART G R.
 PA (OGAO) O'GAORA P C E.
 XX
 PI Young DB, Stewart GR, O'gaora PCB;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-698637/75.
 XX
 PT Immunogenic composition of mycobacterial mutants with modified protein
 PT production capabilities, useful for vaccinating and treating infections
 PT in particular mycobacterial diseases such as tuberculosis and Crohn's
 PT disease.
 XX
 PS Example 9; Page 29; 59pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an immunogenic composition of mycobacterial
 CC mutants with modified protein production capabilities. The invention also
 CC relates to methods for the treatment and prevention of infectious
 CC diseases. The methods and compositions of the invention are useful for
 CC vaccinating and treating infections in particular mycobacterial diseases
 CC such as tuberculosis and Crohn's disease. The invention is also used in
 CC gene therapy. The present sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying
 CC Mycobacterium sp. hsp70 (heat shock protein 70) operon promoter. This

CC sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 |||||
 QY 1020 GGTCAAGCTGGGTGACT 1036
 DB 3 GGTCAAGCTGGGTGACT 19
 |||||
 RESULT 1183
 ABT06423/C
 ID ABT06423 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT06423;
 XX
 DT 07-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cyclin 14-3-3 sigma gene PCR primer #7.
 XX
 KW Human; methylated gene; methylation; breast cancer; marker; WT-1;
 KW cell proliferative disorder; TWIST; HOMA5; NES-1; RARbeta; cyclin D2;
 KW retinoic acid receptor beta; oestrogen receptor; Wilms' tumour;
 KW 14.3.3 sigma; HIN-1; RASSF1A; tumour suppressor gene; hypermethylation;
 KW PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200259347-A2.
 XX
 PD 01-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002455.
 XX
 PR 26-JAN-2001; 2001US-00771357.
 XX
 PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 XX
 PI Sukumar S, Evron E, Dooley WC, Sacchi N, Davidson N, Packler MJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-599803/54.
 XX
 PT Diagnosing and/or determining a predisposition to a cellular
 PT proliferative disorder of breast tissue, in particular breast cancer, by
 PT determining the state of methylation of one or more nucleic acids
 PT isolated from the subject.
 XX
 PS Claim 12; Page 44; 115pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method of diagnosing a cellular
 CC proliferative disorder of breast tissue, which involves determining the
 CC state of methylation of one or more nucleic acids isolated from the
 CC subject, where the state of methylation of the nucleic acids as compared
 CC with a state of methylation from a subject not having the cellular
 CC proliferative disorder of breast tissue is indicative of a cellular
 CC proliferative disorder of breast tissue in the subject. The nucleic acids
 CC may be TWIST, HOMA5, NES-1, retinoic acid receptor beta (RARbeta),
 CC oestrogen receptor, cyclin D2, Wilms' tumour gene (WT-1), 14.3.3 sigma,
 CC HIN-1 or RASSF1A. The method is useful for diagnosing and/or determining
 CC a predisposition to a cellular proliferative disorder, in particular
 CC breast cancer including ductal carcinoma in situ, lobular carcinoma,
 CC colloid carcinoma, tubular carcinoma, medullary carcinoma, metaplastic
 CC carcinoma, intraductal carcinoma in situ, lobular carcinoma in situ and
 CC papillary carcinoma in situ. The present sequence is a primer used in the
 CC exemplification of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 843 TGAGTACTGGACAGG 859
 |||||
 Db 19 TGAGTACCGGAGAGG 3

RESULT 1184
 ABS97470
 ID ABS97470 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC ABS97470;
 XX
 XX
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 DE
 DE Human diazepam binding inhibitor (DBI) gene polymorphic sequence #14.
 XX Human; ds; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP450A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
 KW cytochrome P450 A2; CYP450A2; cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; LTF;
 KW adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR112;
 KW aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
 KW cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
 KW epoxide hydroxylase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
 KW glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
 KW NNMT; kallikrein 2; KIK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
 KW NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfotransferase thermolabile; STM;
 KW UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
 KW UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; uPA;
 KW multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
 KW acetylcholine muscarinic associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
 KW altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
 KW central nervous system; pulmonary; immunologic; SNP;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200257410-A2.
 XX
 XX 25-JUL-2002.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724399.
 XX
 XX (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.
 XX
 XX Guida M, Hall J;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-698522/75.
 XX
 XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
 PT e.g. cytochrome p450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
 FT for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
 PT disorder-related traits.
 XX
 XX Example 9; Page 115; 714pp; English.
 XX
 XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
 CC molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
 CC human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP450A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP450A2),
 CC cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADRB1),
 CC aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
 CC (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
 CC inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydroxylase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
 CC protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
 CC transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
 CC sulfotransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
 CC (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
 CC transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (uPA), multidrug resistance 1
 CC (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
 CC (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic

receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
 The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
 genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that
 are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
 CC identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
 CC traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
 CC expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
 CC and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
 CC polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2, CYP45002E1,
 CC ARNT, EPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
 CC MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
 CC metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2,
 CC AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
 CC susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
 CC used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered
 CC susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
 CC nervous system function, in FLAP and NNMT for altered pulmonary,
 CC immunological or haematological function, in KIK2 for altered serine
 CC protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or
 CC haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
 CC peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a
 CC polymorphic DNA sequence of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.88; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 704 AGGAGATCAGACTGGAA 720
 |||||
 Db 5 AGCAGCTCAGACTGGAA 21

RESULT 1185
 ABK53783/C
 ID ABK53783 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 XX ABK53783;
 XX
 XX 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX DMS:acceptor oxidoreductase, PCR primer #29.
 XX
 XX DMS:acceptor oxidoreductase; dimethyl sulphide; sulphoxide;
 KW prochiral organic sulphide; sulphoxide enantiomer; primer;
 KW chiral drug production; optically-active functional drug; ss.
 XX
 XX Rhodovulum sulfidophilum.
 XX
 XX WO200216570-A1.
 XX
 XX 28-FEB-2002.
 XX
 XX 21-AUG-2001; 2001WO-AU001033.
 XX
 XX 21-AUG-2000; 2000AU-00009559.
 XX
 XX (UYQU) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
 XX
 XX Mcdevitt CA, Mcewan AG;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-280922/32.
 XX
 XX New recombinant dimethyl sulfide:acceptor oxidoreductase or its subunits,
 PT useful for oxidizing prochiral organic sulfides to form sulfoxide
 PT enantiomers for chiral drug synthesis.
 XX
 XX Claim 15; Page 46; 66pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a recombinant dimethyl sulphide (DMS):acceptor
 CC oxidoreductase (I) or its subunit selected from recombinant alpha, beta,
 CC delta and gamma subunits. (I) is useful for oxidising prochiral organic

CC sulphides to form sulphoxide enantiomers for chiral drug synthesis. (I)
CC is expressed in a transformed bacterium. The enantiomer formed is useful
CC for producing a chiral drug. (I) is useful for synthesis of optically-
CC active functional groups of drug. DNA encoding (I) is useful for
CC producing a strain of DMS:acceptor oxidoreductase- deficient Rhodovulum
CC sulfophilum, which is useful in whole-cell reaction, where DMS:acceptor
CC oxidoreductase activity is unwanted. ABK53751-ABK53805 represent R.
CC sulfophilum DMS:acceptor oxidoreductase subunit coding sequences and
CC PCR primers of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. NO. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

OY 241 GCGCGCAGTGACCTGG 257
|||||
DB 21 GCGCGCAGGACCGGG 5

RESULT 1186

ABK94356
ID ABK94356 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ABK94356;

XX 27-AUG-2002 (first entry)

DT Endothelin converting enzyme 1 (ECE-1) SNP detection primer #144.

DE Endothelin; EDN; endothelin converting enzyme; ECE; endothelin receptor;
KW EDNR; signaling system; cardiovascular disease; coronary heart disease;
KW hypertension; atherosclerosis; angiogenesis; fatty acid metabolism;
KW diabetes; familial hypercholesterolemia; forensic marker;
KW transgenic animal; solid support; cardiovascular regulator; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS WO200224747-A2.

XX 28-MAR-2002.

XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-EP010087.

XX 19-SEP-2000; 2000EP-00120123.

XX (EPID-) EPIDAUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

XX Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S;

XX WPI; 2002-435060/46.

XX Novel polynucleotide of the endothelin/endothelin converting
PT enzyme/receptors of endothelin and endothelin converting enzyme signaling
PT system associated with cardiovascular disease, useful for treating the
PT disease.

XX Claim 1; Page 67; 190pp; English.

XX The invention describes a polynucleotide (I) of the endothelin
CC (EDN)/endothelin converting enzyme (ECE)/receptors of EDN and ECE (EDNR)
CC signaling system which is associated with a cardiovascular disease. (I)
CC the gene encoding EDN, ECE or EDNR (II) or a vector (III) expressing (I)
CC or (II) is useful for producing cells capable of expressing a molecular
CC variant polypeptide which is associated with a cardiovascular disease.
CC (II), (III), the EDN, ECE or EDNR polypeptide, or a cell expressing a
CC molecular variant gene comprising (I) is useful for identifying and
CC obtaining a pro-drug or drug capable of modulating the activity of a
CC molecular variant of a polypeptide of the EDN/EDNR/ECE signaling system
CC or its gene product, or for identifying and obtaining an inhibitor of the
CC activity of a molecular variant of a polypeptide of the EDN/EDNR/ECE

CC signaling system or its gene product. The isolated proteins and
CC polynucleotides encoding them are useful for preparation of a
CC pharmaceutical composition for treating a cardiovascular disease such as
CC coronary heart disease, hypertension, atherosclerosis, or related to
CC abnormal angiogenesis or fatty acid metabolism e.g. diabetes and familial
CC hypercholesterolemia. The gene or a polynucleotide fragment of the
CC EDN/ECE/EDNR signaling system are useful as forensic markers, for
CC creating a transgenic animal and in creation of a solid support
CC comprising polynucleotides, genes, vectors, polypeptides, antibodies or
CC host cells of the invention. This sequence represents a PCR primer used
CC to identify single nucleotide polymorphisms in DNA encoding
CC cardiovascular regulator proteins of the EDN/ECE/EDNR signaling pathway
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. NO. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

OY 361 GCGGAGAGTGACCAGGC 377
|||||
DB 5 GGCACAGGAGCAGGC 21

RESULT 1187

ABK94355/C
ID ABK94355 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ABK94355;

XX 27-AUG-2002 (first entry)

DT Endothelin converting enzyme 1 (ECE-1) SNP detection primer #143.

DE Endothelin; EDN; endothelin converting enzyme; ECE; endothelin receptor;
KW EDNR; signaling system; cardiovascular disease; coronary heart disease;
KW hypertension; atherosclerosis; angiogenesis; fatty acid metabolism;
KW diabetes; familial hypercholesterolemia; forensic marker;
KW transgenic animal; solid support; cardiovascular regulator; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200224747-A2.

XX 28-MAR-2002.

XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-EP010087.

XX 19-SEP-2000; 2000EP-00120123.

XX (EPID-) EPIDAUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

XX Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S;

XX WPI; 2002-435060/46.

XX Novel polynucleotide of the endothelin/endothelin converting
PT enzyme/receptors of endothelin and endothelin converting enzyme signaling
PT system associated with cardiovascular disease, useful for treating the
PT disease.

XX Claim 1; Page 67; 190pp; English.

XX The invention describes a polynucleotide (I) of the endothelin
CC (EDN)/endothelin converting enzyme (ECE)/receptors of EDN and ECE (EDNR)
CC signaling system which is associated with a cardiovascular disease. (I)
CC the gene encoding EDN, ECE or EDNR (II) or a vector (III) expressing (I)
CC or (II) is useful for producing cells capable of expressing a molecular
CC variant polypeptide which is associated with a cardiovascular disease.
CC (II), (III), the EDN, ECE or EDNR polypeptide, or a cell expressing a
CC molecular variant gene comprising (I) is useful for identifying and
CC obtaining a pro-drug or drug capable of modulating the activity of a

CC molecular variant of a polypeptide of the EDN/EDNR/ECE signaling system
 CC or its gene product, or for identifying and obtaining an inhibitor of the
 CC activity of a molecular variant of a polypeptide of the EDN/EDNR/ECE
 CC signaling system or its gene product. The isolated proteins and
 CC polynucleotides encoding them are useful for preparation of a
 CC pharmaceutical composition for treating a cardiovascular disease such as
 CC coronary heart disease, hypertension, atherosclerosis, or related to
 CC abnormal angiogenesis or fatty acid metabolism e.g. diabetes and familial
 CC hypercholesterolemia. The gene or a polynucleotide fragment of the
 CC EDN/EDNR/ECE signaling system are useful as forensic markers, for
 CC creating a transgenic animal and in creation of a solid support
 CC comprising polynucleotides, genes, vectors, polypeptides, antibodies or
 CC host cells of the invention. This sequence represents a PCR primer used
 CC to identify single nucleotide polymorphisms in DNA encoding
 CC cardiovascular regulator proteins of the EDN/EDNR/ECE signaling pathway
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 361 GGGGAGAGTGACCGC 377
 DB 17 GGGCAGAGGGACCGC 1
 RESULT 1188
 ID ABQ80134 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABQ80134;
 DT 13-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DE Probe DBM080BP, identifies IL4R variant T2531.
 KW Human; interleukin 4 receptor; IL4R; type 1; diabetes; allele;
 KW insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; IDDM; myasthenia gravis;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; autoimmune disease;
 KW T helper type 1 mediated disease; rheumatoid arthritis; probe;
 KW multiple sclerosis; inflammatory bowel disease; systemic sclerosis;
 KW systemic lupus erythematosus; psoriasis; scleroderma; Grave's disease;
 KW Guillain-Barre syndrome; Hashimoto's thyroiditis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO2003010335-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP007956.
 XX
 PR 20-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306912P.
 XX
 PA (HOFF) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.
 PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
 XX
 PI Mirel DB, Erlich HA, Bugawan TL, Noble JA, Valdez AM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-248086/24.
 XX
 PT Determining an individual's risk for type 1 diabetes, comprises detecting
 PT the presence of an insulin dependent diabetes mellitus-associated
 PT interleukin 4 receptor allele in a nucleic acid sample of the individual.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 32; 79pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequences given in ABQ80119-35 represent probes which were used to
 CC identify wild type and variant loci in the human interleukin 4 receptor
 CC (IL4R). These probe sequences were used in the method of the invention
 CC for determining an individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The method
 CC comprises detecting the presence of an insulin dependent diabetes
 CC mellitus (IDDM)-associated interleukin 4 receptor allele in a nucleic
 CC acid sample of the individual, where the presence of the allele indicates
 CC the individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The method identifies one or

CC mellitus (IDDM)-associated interleukin 4 receptor allele in a nucleic
 CC acid sample of the individual, where the presence of the allele indicates
 CC the individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The method identifies one or
 CC more single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) within the IL4R gene listed in
 CC the specification. The method and the SNP's are useful for determining an
 CC individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The IL4R SNPs are also useful for
 CC determining an individual's risk for any autoimmune disease or condition
 CC or any T helper type 1 mediated disease, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC multiple sclerosis, inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus
 CC erythematosus, psoriasis, scleroderma, Grave's disease, systemic
 CC sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, Guillain-Barre syndrome, or Hashimoto's
 XX thyroiditis
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1175 TCTTCTATGAGATGCC 1191
 DB 2 TCTTCTGAGATGCC 18
 RESULT 1189
 ID ABQ80161 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABQ80161;
 DT 13-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DE Probe DBM080BP, identifies wild type IL4R SNP #8.
 KW Human; interleukin 4 receptor; IL4R; type 1; diabetes; allele;
 KW insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; IDDM; myasthenia gravis;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; autoimmune disease;
 KW T helper type 1 mediated disease; rheumatoid arthritis; probe;
 KW multiple sclerosis; inflammatory bowel disease; systemic sclerosis;
 KW systemic lupus erythematosus; psoriasis; scleroderma; Grave's disease;
 KW Guillain-Barre syndrome; Hashimoto's thyroiditis; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO2003010335-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP007956.
 XX
 PR 20-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306912P.
 XX
 PA (HOFF) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.
 PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
 XX
 PI Mirel DB, Erlich HA, Bugawan TL, Noble JA, Valdez AM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-248086/24.
 XX
 PT Determining an individual's risk for type 1 diabetes, comprises detecting
 PT the presence of an insulin dependent diabetes mellitus-associated
 PT interleukin 4 receptor allele in a nucleic acid sample of the individual.
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 36; 79pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequences given in ABQ80153-69 represent probes which were used to
 CC identify wild type and variant loci in the human interleukin 4 receptor
 CC (IL4R). These probe sequences were used in the method of the invention
 CC for determining an individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The method
 CC comprises detecting the presence of an insulin dependent diabetes
 CC mellitus (IDDM)-associated interleukin 4 receptor allele in a nucleic
 CC acid sample of the individual, where the presence of the allele indicates
 CC the individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The method identifies one or

CC more single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) within the IL4R gene listed in
CC the specification. The method and the SNP's are useful for determining an
CC individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The IL4R SNP's are also useful for
CC determining an individual's risk for any autoimmune disease or condition
CC or any T helper type 1 mediated disease, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC multiple sclerosis, inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus
CC erythematosus, psoriasis, scleroderma, Grave's disease, systemic
CC sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, Guillain-Barre syndrome, or Hashimoto's
CC thyroiditis
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1175 TCTTCTATGATGGCC 1191
DB 2 TCTTCTCTGAGATGCC 18

RESULT 1190
AAL53951
ID AAL53951 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAL53951;
XX
DT 18-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human papillomavirus probe, SEQ ID No 1.
XX
DE Detecting; point mutation; hybridising; target DNA; duplex; RNase H;
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; probe; ss.
XX
OS Human papillomavirus.
XX
PN US2002142308-A1.
XX
PD 03-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-00823634.
XX
PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-00823634.
XX
PA (DATT/) DATTAGUPTA N.
PA (TSEN/) TSENG T.
XX
PI Dattagupta N, Tseng T;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-102506/09.
XX
PT Detecting point mutation in DNA strand, by hybridizing target DNA strand
PT having mutation with test DNA strand to form duplex, contacting the
PT duplex with RNase H and determining the cleavage of test strand by RNase
PT H.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 12; 26pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for detecting a point mutation in
CC a DNA strand. The novel method comprises hybridising a target DNA strand
CC containing or suspected of containing a point mutation with a test
CC nucleic acid strand complementary to the DNA strand to form a target DNA
CC strand/test nucleic acid strand duplex, contacting the duplex with an
CC RNase H, and determining whether the ribonucleotide residues within the
CC nucleotide sequence are cleaved by RNase H. The method is useful for
CC detecting a point mutation in a DNA strand, where the point mutation to
CC be detected is a single nucleotide polymorphism, preferably a
CC polymorphism in a genome, e.g., a viral, bacterial, eukaryotic, mammalian
CC or human genome. The method is useful to detect any nucleic acids from
CC any species of organisms such as Acinetobacter, Bacillus, Candida,
CC Enterococcus, Haemophilus, Mycobacterium and Streptococcus, and viruses.
CC This polynucleotide sequence represents a probe relating to the mutation
CC detecting method of the invention

XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1677 CCCCAACTACATCTTCC 1693
DB 4 CCGTAACTACATCTTCC 20

RESULT 1191
ADC51528/c
ID ADC51528 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADC51528;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Potential matrix metalloproteinase-2 activation related primer seq id 13.
XX
DE vasotropic; cytostatic; potential matrix metalloproteinase-2; proMMP-2;
XX membrane type matrix metalloproteinases; MT-MMP; neovascularisation;
XX cancer; human; claudin 1; ss; primer.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP2003000249-A.
XX
PD 07-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 10-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00140296.
XX
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00140296.
XX
PA (FUJY) FUJI PHARM IND CO LTD.
PA (KANA-) KANAZAWA DAIGAKUCHO.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-472918/45.
XX
PT Activation of potential matrix metalloproteinase-2 (proMMP-2) with claudins
PT via membrane type matrix metalloproteinases (MT-MMPs).
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 31; 49pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention describes the activation of potential matrix
CC metalloproteinase-2 (proMMP-2) with claudins via membrane type matrix
CC metalloproteinases (MT-MMP). Activated proMMP-2 is useful for treatment of
CC neovascularisation and cancer. This sequence represents a potential
CC matrix metalloproteinase-2 activation associated primer. Note: This
CC sequence is given in the specification as seq id 13.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 453 CACTGGAGGACATCCACA 469
DB 18 CACGGAGGACATCCACA 2

RESULT 1192
ADC72204/c
ID ADC72204 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADC72204;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human stearyl coenzyme A desaturase 4 siRNA Desat3-antisense.

KW Polymerase chain reaction; primer; PCR; amplify; oncogene; K-ras; mutant;
 KW detection; sputum; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS JP06167492-A.
 XX PN 14-JUN-1994.
 XX PD 30-NOV-1992; 92JP-00345280.
 XX PF 30-NOV-1992; 92JP-00345280.
 XX PR (SAKA) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.
 XX PA WPI; 1994-230933/28.
 XX DR
 XX XX
 XX PT Detection of variant oncogene by PCR amplification - using the mutation
 PT site as the complementary base to the 3' end of a PCR primer.
 XX
 XX PS Disclosure; Fig 1; 6pp; Japanese.
 XX CC The sequences given in AAQ66488-90 are primers which were used in the
 CC method of the invention for the detection of a mutant oncogene. The
 CC method allows the detection and measuring a mutant oncogene contained in
 CC a sputum sample. PCR is performed by utilising the mutation position of
 CC the objective mutant oncogene as the complementary base to the 3',
 CC terminal at base of the PCR primer, and by using a mixture of three
 CC primers which are different from the normal sequence at the 3',
 CC terminus. Another primer is used to hold the mutant oncogene together so
 CC that the mutant oncogene can be amplified position specifically and
 CC detected. The oncogene is pref. the K-ras gene and the mutation to be
 CC detected is pref. either codon 12, 13 or 61. This method allows detection
 CC of a mutation which is present only in trace amounts in the test sample
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1311 GACATACACTACCCCAAGT 1330
 DB 20 GAGTCCCAACTACCAAGT 1
 RESULT 1198
 AAQ44522/C
 ID AAQ44522 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAQ44522;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 26-SEP-1994 (first entry)
 XX DE Antisense oligonucleotide which targets human ICAM-1 3'-UTR.
 XX KW Human intercellular adhesion molecule; ICAM-1; cell adhesion; modulation;
 KW inflammation; psoriasis; malignant melanoma; inflammatory bowel disease;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; therapy; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO9405333-A1.
 XX PD 17-MAR-1994.
 XX PF 27-AUG-1993; 93WO-US008101.
 Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_feature 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "in phosphorothioate form"
 XX

XX 02-SEP-1992; 92US-00939855.
 PR 21-JAN-1993; 93US-00007997.
 PR 17-MAY-1993; 93US-00063167.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Bennet CF, Mirabelli CK;
 PI WPI; 1994-100869/12.
 XX DR
 XX XX
 XX PT Oligo:nucleotide modulation of cell adhesion - used in the treatment of
 PT e.g. psoriasis, inflammatory bowel disease or malignant melanoma.
 XX
 XX PS Claim 15; Page 51; 101pp; English.
 XX CC Antisense oligonucleotides which target human ICAM-1 were synthesised in
 CC both the phosphodiester and phosphorothioate forms. The oligonucleotides
 CC are useful to treat diseases which are modulated by changes in
 CC intercellular adhesion molecules. This sequence corresponds to
 CC nucleotides 1952-1971 of the 3'- untranslated region of the human ICAM-1
 CC coding sequence. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 226 GAGAGTGTGTGTGTGTGGCG 245
 DB 20 GAGAGGGGAGTGTGTGGGG 1
 RESULT 1199
 AAQ67992/C
 ID AAQ67992 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAQ67992;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 02-JAN-1995 (first entry)
 XX DE Sequence of PCR primer for modified HBV core antigen core delta 8.
 XX KW Core antigen; recombinant replicable vaccinia virus; hepatitis;
 KW prevention; therapy; epitope; hepatitis B virus; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO9412617-A1.
 XX PD 09-JUN-1994.
 XX PF 24-NOV-1993; 93WO-US011474.
 PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00982211.
 XX PA (ITBI-) INT BIOTECHNOLOGY LAB INC.
 XX PI Souw PTS, Okeefe RW, Lewis T, Bernstine EG;
 XX WPI; 1994-200247/24.
 XX DR Prevention and treatment of hepatitis - using recombinant replicable
 PT vaccinia viruses contg. hepatitis B virus surface and core antigen
 PT nucleotide sequences.
 XX PS Example; Page 84; 252pp; English.
 XX CC HBV core antigen (Ag) encoding sequences were subcloned and engineered so
 CC as to be transcriptionally controlled by a vaccinia or vaccinia-like
 CC promoter. A deleted version of the core gene, referred to as core delta

XX 21-DEC-1994; 94WO-CA000705.
 XX 23-DEC-1993; 93US-00172188.
 XX (ALLX) ALLELIX BIOPHARMACEUTICALS INC.
 XX Kamboj R, Nutt S;
 XX WPI; 1995-240670/31.
 XX Identification of human CNS receptor ligand - and identification of
 XX agents that modulate editing of human CNS receptors.
 XX Example 9; Page 35; 59pp; English.
 XX PCR primers (AA091246-50) were used to amplify human glutamate receptor
 XX ERAS genomic DNA and cDNA. Examination of the PCR products showed that
 XX the cDNA sequence differed from the genomic sequence at 2 places in the
 XX transmembrane domain-coding region, resulting in S310A and R532Q
 XX substitutions. These variations were attributed to RNA editing involving
 XX T to G and A substitutions. Similar RNA editing was found for EAA3
 XX (see also AAQ91231) and EAA4 (see also AAQ91232) genes
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1211 CGGGCTCCACGGTGGAGGAA 1230
 Db 1 CTGGCTCCGAGGTGGTGGAA 20
 RESULT 1203
 AAT01753/c
 ID AAT01753 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAT01753;
 DT 18-DEC-1995 (first entry)
 XX Peptide Nucleic acid oligomer targeting ICAM-1 3'-UTR.
 DE Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; intercellular adhesion molecule; ICAM-1;
 XX endothelial leukocyte; ELAM-1; vascular; VCAM-1; antiinflammatory;
 KW anticancer; antimetastatic; anti-AIDS; anti-rhinoviral; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX misc_feature 1..20
 XX /tag= a
 XX /note= "at least one (and preferably all) of the backbone
 XX subunits are composed of amide units, so that the
 XX oligomer consists of the nucleobases attached covalently
 XX to a polyamide backbone"
 XX
 XX WO9504749-A1.
 XX
 XX 16-FEB-1995.
 PD
 XX 05-AUG-1994; 94WO-US0009026.
 XX
 XX 05-AUG-1993; 93US-00102650.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Bennett CF, Mirabelli CK;
 XX WPI; 1995-090842/12.
 XX

PT New peptide nucleic acid oligomers hybridising to adhesion molecule genes
 PT - are stable anti-sense cpds. of high affinity, partic. for treating
 PT inflammation, viral infection, cancer etc.
 XX Claim 2; Page 35; 57pp; English.
 XX
 XX New oligomers are claimed which (A) have at least one peptide nucleic
 XX acid (PNA) subunit and (B) have a sequence hybridisable to AUG region,
 XX coding region, 5'-untranslated region or 3'-untranslated region of ICAM-1
 XX or ELAM-1, or hybridisable to AUG region, coding region, 5'-untranslated
 XX region, exon/intron junction region or 3'-untranslated region of VCAM-1.
 XX The PNAs can be used to target RNA and single stranded DNA (ssDNA) to
 XX produce antisense-type gene regulation moieties. Hence they may be used
 XX therapeutically for modulating cellular adhesion and thus as
 XX antimetastatic agents, anticancer agents, antirhinoviral agents, anti-
 XX AIDS agents and antiinflammatory agents. They may also be useful as
 XX diagnostics, e.g. as probes for specific mRNAs. PNA oligomers have high
 XX affinity for complementary single stranded DNA. They are also able to
 XX form triple helices in which a first PNA strand binds with RNA or ssDNA
 XX and a second PNA strand binds with the resulting double helix or with the
 XX first PNA strand. The PNAs possess no significant charge and are water
 XX soluble, which facilitates cellular uptake. Further, since they contain
 XX amides of non-biological amino acids, they are biostable and resistant to
 XX enzymatic degradation by proteases. The present sequence targets human
 XX intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) 3' untranslated region
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
 Db 20 GAGAGGGGAAAGTGGTGGGGG 1
 RESULT 1204
 AAQ99937/c
 ID AAQ99937 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAQ99937;
 DT 07-MAY-1996 (first entry)
 XX P16-specific mouse MTS1E1-beta cDNA reverse primer.
 DE Multiple tumour suppressor; E1-alpha; diagnosis; cancer; leukaemia;
 XX astrocytoma; glioblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma; melanoma; glioma;
 KW gene therapy; chronic; ss.
 XX Mus sp.
 OS
 XX WO9525429-A1.
 XX 28-SEP-1995.
 PD
 XX 17-MAR-1995; 95WO-US003316.
 XX
 XX 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00214581.
 PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00214582.
 PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215088.
 PR 14-APR-1994; 94US-00227369.
 PR 01-JUN-1994; 94US-00251938.
 XX (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
 XX Kamb A;
 XX WPI; 1995-344401/44.
 XX Wild-type multiple tumour suppressor (MTS) gene and mutant sequences -
 XX useful in diagnosis, prognosis and therapy of human cancer, e.g. melanoma
 PT

```
PT or leukaemia.
XX Example 12; Page 71; 156pp; English.
PS
XX The cDNA sequences encoding several multiple tumour suppressor (MTS)
CC polypeptides have been isolated and sequenced, using various sequencing
CC and amplification primers. AAQ9936-40 are oligonucleotides used to
CC amplify cDNA encoding mouse MTS1E1-beta to allow comparison of the human
CC and murine sequences. MTS polypeptide-encoding cDNAs and mutants of these
CC are useful for the diagnosis or prognosis of human cancer. Germ-line
CC mutations of MTS cDNAs can be used for diagnosing predisposition to
CC melanoma, leukaemia, astrocytoma, glioblastoma, lymphoma, glioma,
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, CLL and cancers of the pancreas, thyroid, ovary,
CC uterus, testis, kidney, stomach and rectum. The wild-type gene is useful
CC for gene therapy and MTS polypeptides may also be used for protein
CC replacement therapy. Also the polypeptides or cells contg. an altered MTS
CC gene are useful for screening for potential cancer therapeutics
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 505 GAGGCTACTCTGGAGAGCT 524
DB 20 GAAGCTTCTTGGACGCT 1
RESULT 1205
AAQ81115/c
ID AAQ81115 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ81115;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 28-SEP-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Peptide nucleic acid.
XX
XX Peptide nucleic acid; gene therapy; transcription arrest; diagnosis;
KW prophylaxis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 20
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "covalently bound Lys-NH2 group"
XX
XX WO9501370-A1.
XX 12-JAN-1995.
XX
XX 28-JUN-1994; 94WO-US007319.
XX
XX 02-JUL-1993; 93US-00088658.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Buchardt O, Egholm M, Nielsen PE, Berg RH, Ecker DJ;
XX Mollegaard NE;
XX
XX WPI; 1995-060949/08.
XX
XX Use of oligonucleotide analogues, partic. peptide nucleic acids - for
XX binding to ssDNA, dsDNA or RNA for use in therapy, diagnosis and
XX prophylaxis.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 28; 139pp; English.
XX
XX AAQ81115 is a peptide nucleic acid (PNA), which binds a target sequence.
XX The binding of the PNA prevents the transcription of the target sequence
XX by RNA polymerase. The ability of the PNA to arrest transcription makes
XX it useful in gene therapy, and in diagnostic and prophylactic methods.
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
DB 20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGG 1
RESULT 1206
AAQ81119/c
ID AAQ81119 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ81119;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 28-SEP-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Peptide nucleic acid.
XX
XX Peptide nucleic acid; gene therapy; transcription arrest; diagnosis;
KW prophylaxis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 20
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "amidated"
XX
XX WO9501370-A1.
XX 12-JAN-1995.
XX
XX 28-JUN-1994; 94WO-US007319.
XX
XX 02-JUL-1993; 93US-00088658.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Buchardt O, Egholm M, Nielsen PE, Berg RH, Ecker DJ;
XX Mollegaard NE;
XX
XX WPI; 1995-060949/08.
XX
XX Use of oligonucleotide analogues, partic. peptide nucleic acids - for
XX binding to ssDNA, dsDNA or RNA for use in therapy, diagnosis and
XX prophylaxis.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 28; 139pp; English.
XX
XX AAQ81119 is a peptide nucleic acid (PNA), which binds a target sequence.
XX The binding of the PNA prevents the transcription of the target sequence
XX by RNA polymerase. The ability of the PNA to arrest transcription makes
XX it useful in gene therapy, and in diagnostic and prophylactic methods.
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
DB 20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGG 1
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| | | |
|-------------|---------------|---|
| XX | PD | 28-SEP-1995. |
| XX | PF | 17-MAR-1995; 95WO-US003537. |
| XX | PR | 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00214582. |
| XX | PR | 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215086. |
| XX | PR | 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215087. |
| XX | PR | 14-APR-1994; 94US-00227369. |
| XX | PR | 01-JUN-1994; 94US-00251938. |
| XX | PA | (UTAH) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND. |
| XX | PA | (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC. |
| XX | PI | Skolnick MH, Cannon-Albright LA, Kamb A; |
| XX | WPI | WPI; 1995-344626/44. |
| XX | PT | Detecting polymorphism associated with cancer pre-disposition - also DNA, |
| XX | PT | vectors and host cells e.g. for gene or protein replacement therapy and |
| XX | PT | drug screening. |
| XX | PS | Example 12; Page 71; 148pp; English. |
| XX | CC | An individual can be diagnosed as having a predisposition to cancer by |
| XX | CC | detecting an alteration in the wild type multiple tumour suppressor (MTS) |
| XX | CC | gene, using gene probes which hybridise to the MTS1 gene (amplified using |
| XX | CC | the PCR primers AA00729-31). The above assay can also be used in the |
| XX | CC | diagnosis and prognosis of melanoma, lymphoma, leukaemia and pancreas, |
| XX | CC | breast and thyroid cancers, etc |
| XX | SQ | Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other; |
| | | Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20; |
| | | Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02; |
| | | Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0; |
| OY | 505 | GAGGGCTACTCGGAGAAGCT 524 |
| Db | 20 | GAAGGCTTCTCGACACGCT 1 |
| | | |
| RESULT 1209 | | |
| AA088741/c | | |
| ID | AA088741 | standard; DNA; 20 BP. |
| XX | AC | AA088741; |
| XX | DT | 27-FEB-1996 (first entry) |
| XX | DE | Human ICAM modified antisense oligonucleotide. |
| XX | KW | antisense; analogue; non-terminal pyrimidine; phosphorothioate; backbone; |
| XX | KW | treatment; HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; HSV; herpes simplex virus; |
| XX | KW | cancer; integrin; cell adhesion receptor; infection; diagnosis; |
| XX | KW | nuclease resistance; ss. |
| OS | Homo sapiens. | |
| XX | FN | EP653439-A2. |
| XX | PD | 17-MAY-1995. |
| XX | PF | 07-NOV-1994; 94EP-00117513. |
| XX | PR | 12-NOV-1993; 93DE-04338704. |
| XX | PA | (FARH) HOECHST AG. |
| XX | PI | Peyman A, Uhlmann E, Mag M, Kretzschmar G, Helsing M, Winkler I; |
| XX | WPI | WPI; 1995-180677/24. |

| | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| RESULT 1207 | | |
| AA080945/c | | |
| ID | AA080945 | standard; DNA; 20 BP. |
| XX | AC | AA080945; |
| XX | DT | 25-MAR-2003 (revised) |
| XX | DT | 24-AUG-1995 (first entry) |
| DE | PCR primer to generate a random probe for screening complex genome. | |
| XX | sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping; | |
| XX | cosmid library; Giardia lamblia; ss. | |
| OS | Synthetic. | |
| PN | WO9429486-A1. | |
| XX | 22-DEC-1994. | |
| XX | 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006810. | |
| XX | 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00078471. | |
| PR | 07-SEP-1993; 93US-00117952. | |
| XX | (SALK) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES. | |
| PA | Evans GA, Smith MW; | |
| XX | WPI; 1995-036508/05. | |
| XX | Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid library - by | |
| XX | sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone then correlating with | |
| XX | spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for mammalian chromosomes. | |
| XX | Example 3; Page 43; 128pp; English. | |
| XX | A probe of approximately 1 kb recognising beta-giardin genomic DNA was | |
| XX | generated by PCR with the oligonucleotides AA080942 and AA080943. A | |
| XX | random probe was generated as a 1.5 kb product with the primers AA080944 | |
| XX | and AA080945. The probes were used in the identification of cosmids from | |
| XX | the beta-giardin genomic region in a Giardia lamblia 20-genome equivalent | |
| XX | cosmid library. This was part of a novel method for sequence-sampled | |
| XX | mapping of complex genomes. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) | |
| XX | Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other; | |
| | Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20; | |
| | Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02; | |
| | Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0; | |
| OY | 230 | GTGCTGTGTGGTGGCAGT 249 |
| Db | 20 | GAGTGTTGTGTTCAGGAGT 1 |
| | | |
| RESULT 1208 | | |
| AA00729/c | | |
| ID | AA00729 | standard; DNA; 20 BP. |
| XX | AC | AA00729; |
| XX | DT | 08-MAY-1996 (first entry) |
| XX | DE | Multiple tumour suppressor 1 gene Pl6 specific reverse PCR primer. |
| XX | KW | Multiple tumour suppressor; MTS1; cancer; diagnosis; assay; |
| XX | KW | predisposition; melanoma; leukaemia; lymphoma; prognosis; pancreas; |
| XX | KW | breast; thyroid; Pl6 specific; reverse PCR primer; ss. |
| XX | OS | Synthetic. |

[illegible]


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Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 483 ACCAGCTGACATCCGGCTGC 502
DB 20 ACCAGCTGCCATGCAGCAGC 1

RESULT 1212
AAQ99516
ID AAQ99516 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ99516;
XX
DT 28-FEB-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Fas ligand phosphorothioate sense oligonucleotide S50.
XX
KW Fas ligand; Tumour Necrosis factor family; apoptosis; cell death;
KW Fas cell surface antigen; human; Fas-L; phosphorothioate;
KW sense oligonucleotide; inhibition; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9513293-Al.
XX
PD 18-MAY-1995.
XX
PF 10-NOV-1994; 94WO-JP001899.
XX
PR 10-NOV-1993; 93JP-00305975.
PR 13-DEC-1993; 93JP-00342526.
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94JP-00074344.
PR 08-JUL-1994; 94JP-00180955.
PR 07-SEP-1994; 94JP-00239363.
PR 18-OCT-1994; 94JP-00278378.
XX
PA (MOCH ) MOCHIDA PHARM CO LTD.
PA (OSAB-) OSAKA BIOSCIENCE INST.
XX
PI Nagata S, Suda T, Takahashi T, Nakamura N;
XX WPI; 1995-194031/25.
XX
PT Peptide which binds to Fas antigen, and antibody reactive with it - for
PT treatment and diagnosis of viral or auto-immune diseases.
XX
PS Example 20; Page 111; 300pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A sense oligonucleotide S50 (AAQ99516) corresp. to nucleotides 50-69 in
CC the human Fas ligand coding sequence given in AAT03498 was synthesised
CC with phosphorothioate linkages. The complementary, antisense
CC oligonucleotide A69 (AAQ99517) was also synthesised. The effects on Fas
CC ligand-mediated apoptosis of A69 and S50 were analysed
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 483 ACCAGCTGACATCCGGCTGC 502
DB 1 ACCAGCTGCCATGCAGCAGC 20

RESULT 1213
AAT44449/C
ID AAT44449 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAT44449;
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XX 27-JAN-1997 (first entry)
DT Antisense oligonucleotide against ICAM gene.
DE 8-azapurine; modification; stronger complex; inhibition;
KW intracellular adhesion molecule; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX EP680969-A2.
XX 08-NOV-1995.
PD 26-APR-1995; 95EP-00106230.
XX 02-MAY-1994; 94DE-04415370.
XX (FARH ) HOECHST AG.
XX Seela F, Lampe S;
PI WPI; 1995-375165/49.
DR New oligo:nucleotide(s) contg. 8-aza:purine base - useful as therapeutic
XX and diagnostic agents with more stable hybridisation to target nucleic
PT acid.
XX Disclosure; Page 44; 51pp; German.
XX
CC AAT4425-54 are antisense oligonucleotides which have at least one 8-
CC azapurine base. The presence of an 8-azapurine base results in
CC significantly stronger complexing when hybridising to target nucleic
CC acids. The present sequence is against the intracellular adhesion
CC molecule (ICAM) gene
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 226 GAGAGTGTGTGTGTGTGGCGG 245
DB 20 GAGAGGGGAGTGTGTGGGGG 1

RESULT 1214
AAT44250/C
ID AAT44250 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAT44250;
XX
DT 22-JUL-1997 (first entry)
DE ICAM antisense component of capped oligonucleotide.
XX
KW Antisense therapy; guanosine; intercellular adhesion molecule; ICAM;
KW nuclease resistance; stability; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX DE19502912-Al.
XX 01-AUG-1996.
PD 31-JAN-1995; 95DE-01002912.
XX 31-JAN-1995; 95DE-01002912.
XX (FARH ) HOECHST AG.
XX Peyman A, Uhlmann E;
```

XX WPI; 1996-355223/36.
XX Oligo:nucleotide(s) with series of G residues at at least one end have
PT increased stability against nuclease and cell penetration. - are partic.
PT anti-sense sequences for treating and diagnosing cancer, viral diseases
PT etc.
XX Claim 3; Page 13; 15pp; German.
PS Ten- to 40-mer oligonucleotides which have a cap of 1-10 (esp. 4) G
CC residues on at least one end are provided; if caps are present at both
CC ends, they can be of the same or different lengths. A cap sequence
CC increases nuclease resistance of the oligonucleotide and also increases
CC cell penetration. The present sequence is that of a preferred
CC oligonucleotide, directed against an intercellular adhesion molecule
CC sequence, which can be capped for use in anticancer therapy
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
DB 20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGG 1
RESULT 1215
AAX33922/c
ID AAX33922 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAX33922;
AC AAX33922;
XX 30-JUN-1999 (first entry)
DT ICAM expression inhibitor.
DE Gene expression inhibitor; probe; nucleic acid detection; growth factor;
KW viral infection; therapy; HSV-1; cancer; restenosis; integrin;
KW cell-cell adhesion receptor; ICAM; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX AU9648028-A.
PN 26-SEP-1996.
XX 12-MAR-1996; 96AU-00048028.
XX 13-MAR-1995; 95DE-01008923.
PR 24-NOV-1995; 95DE-01043855.
XX (FARH) HOECHST AG.
XX Peyman A, Uhlmann E, Breipohl G, Wallmeier H;
PI WPI; 1996-455932/46.
XX New phosphono:mono:ester oligo:nucleotide analogues - inhibitors of gene
PT expression for treating viral infections, cancer, restenosis, etc.
PT Disclosure; Page 42; 129pp; English.
XX This sequence represents an inhibitor of ICAM, and is an example of an
CC oligonucleotide analogue of the invention. The oligonucleotide analogues
CC of the invention are used as inhibitors of gene expression (antisense
CC oligonucleotides, ribozymes, sense oligonucleotides and triplex-forming
CC oligonucleotides), as probes for the detection of nucleic acids, and as
CC auxiliaries in molecular biology. As gene expression inhibitors they may
CC be used for treating viral infections (especially where the virus is HSV-

CC 1, HSV-2, an influenza virus, VSV, hepatitis B or papilloma virus),
CC cancer, restenosis, medical conditions mediated by integrins or cell-cell
CC adhesion receptors, and medical conditions induced by growth factors
CC (especially TNF-alpha)
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
DB 20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGG 1
RESULT 1216
AAT15587/c
ID AAT15587 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAT15587;
AC AAT15587;
XX 07-NOV-1996 (first entry)
DT Primer for Min mutant allele 280 bp PCR product amplification.
DE primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; detection; Min;
KW multiple intestinal neoplasia; cancer; colon; SV40 large T gene;
KW transgenic mouse; immortalised cell line; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS WO9600285-A1.
PN 04-JAN-1996.
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95WO-US007255.
XX 24-JUN-1994; 94AU-00006471.
PR (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.
PA Whitehead RH, Joseph JL;
PI WPI; 1996-068869/07.
XX Transgenic animals contg. an immortalising gene and intestinal neoplasia-
PT associated gene - useful in studies of e.g. carcino-genesis, that may be
PT induced by e.g. viruses, various gene or mutagens.
XX Example 4; Page 17; 50pp; English.
PS The F1 Min/Immortomouse and conditionally immortalised cell lines derived
CC from this mouse, carrying the Multiple Intestinal Neoplasia (Min) gene,
CC which predisposes to colon cancer, and a temperature sensitive mutant of
CC the SV40 large T gene which allows growth at certain temperatures, are
CC useful in studies of aberrations of growth and differentiation, including
CC carcinogenesis that may be induced, e.g. by viruses, various genes or
CC mutagens. PCR analysis was carried out to detect the presence of the SV40
CC large T gene and the Min mutant allele. Mouse DNA was prepd. from tail
CC tissue of mice greater than 2 weeks of age. AAT15586-87 which were used
CC to test for the presence of the Min mutant allele, produced a 280 bp PCR
CC product
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1309 AAGACATACAACTACCCCAA 1328
DB 20 AACACATACAACTTCACTAA 1

RESULT 1217
AAT30227/C
ID AAT30227 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAT30227;
XX DT 20-JAN-1997 (first entry)
XX DE Antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 1939.
XX KW Antisense oligonucleotide; human; intracellular adhesion molecule-1;
KW ICAM-1; endothelial leukocyte adhesion molecule-1; ELAM-1; E-selectin;
KW vascular cell adhesion molecule-1; VCAM-1; white blood cell; Breguar;
KW vascular endothelium; allograft rejection; immunosuppression; rapamycin;
KW anti-lymphocyte serum; monoclonal antibody; cardiac allograft; therapy;
KW renal allograft rejection; donor-specific transplant tolerance; LFA-1;
KW ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN W09615780-A1.
XX PD 30-MAY-1996.
XX PF 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015536.
XX PR 23-NOV-1994; 94US-00344155.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX PI Bennett CF, Steppowski SM;
XX DR WFI; 1996-268321/27.
XX PT Oligonucleotide targetted to a nucleic acid sequence encoding ICAM-1,
PT ELAM-1 or VCAM-1 - useful for treating or preventing allo:graft
PT rejection.
XX PS Example 5; Page 49; 92pp; English.
XX CC AAT30211-T30233, AAT33058-T33112 and AAT36667-T36684 represent antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. These sequences target regions of the
CC coding sequences for human intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1),
CC endothelial leukocyte adhesion molecule-1 (ELAM-1), also known as E-
CC selectin), or vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1). This sequence
CC targets the 3' untranslated region (nucleotides 1952-1971) of ICAM-1.
CC ICAM-1, ELAM-1, and VCAM-1 represent three of the five cell adhesion
CC molecules involved in the adherence of white blood cells to vascular
CC endothelium. These sequences can be used in a composition for treating
CC allograft rejection. The composition contains one of these sequences in
CC combination with an immunosuppressive agent. The immunosuppressive agent
CC used in the compositions is Breguar, rapamycin, anti-lymphocyte serum,
CC a monoclonal antibody against LFA-1 or an antisense oligonucleotide. The
CC compositions can be used for treating or preventing allograft rejection,
CC such as cardiac or renal allograft rejection. By using these
CC compositions, allograft survival times are extended, and donor-specific
CC transplant tolerance is induced
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245

DB 20 GAGAGGGGAGTGGTGGCGG 1
RESULT 1218
AAX24204/C
ID AAX24204 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAX24204;
XX DT 01-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Phosphonomonoester oligonucleotide analogue 21.
XX KW Phosphonomonoester analogue; inhibitor; antisense; cancer; restenosis;
KW ribozyme; diagnostic agent; detection; treatment; disease; virus;
KW integrin; cell-cell adhesion receptor; TNF-alpha; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN DE19508923-A1.
XX PD 19-SEP-1996.
XX PF 13-MAR-1995; 95DE-01008923.
XX PR 13-MAR-1995; 95DE-01008923.
XX PA (FARH) HOECHST AG.
XX PI Anuschirwan P, Uhlmann E, Breipohl G, Wallmeier H;
XX DR WFI; 1996-425893/43.
XX PT New oligonucleotide analogues contg. phospho:mono:ester bridges - for
PT therapeutic inhibition of gene expression, e.g. in cancer or viral
PT infection, with good specificity and in vivo stability.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 23; 36pp; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel phosphonomonoester oligonucleotide
CC analogues which act as inhibitors of gene expression (as sense/antisense,
CC ribozyme or triplex-forming molecules), useful as diagnostic agents (i.e.
CC probes for detecting nucleic acid) or for treatment of diseases caused by
CC viruses, influenced by integrins or cell-cell adhesion receptors, induced
CC by factors such as TNF-alpha, or cancer or restenosis. The products of
CC the invention satisfy the requirements of good in-vivo stability; ability
CC to cross cellular and nuclear membranes, and specific binding to target
CC nucleic acid better than known oligonucleotides
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
DB 20 GAGAGGGGAGTGGTGGCGG 1
RESULT 1219
AAT27491/C
ID AAT27491 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAT27491;
XX DT 04-JUL-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Human c-raf kinase coding region antisense oligonucleotide.
XX KW Antisense; anti-proliferative; tumour; cancer; raf; oncogene;
KW phosphorothioate; 2' sugar modification; psoriasis; restenosis; ss.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245

XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9532987-A1.
XX PD 07-DEC-1995.
XX PF 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
XX PR 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Boggs RT;
XX DR WPI; 1996-030518/03.
XX PT Oligonucleotide(s) targeted to nucleic acids encoding human raf -
XX PT capable of inhibiting raf expression, used in treatment of
XX PT hyperproliferative disorders.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 15; 65pp; English.
XX CC AAT27481-T27507 are human c-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotides used
XX CC for the inhibition of raf expression. The oligonucleotides (ONs) are
XX CC targeted to either coding region, start or stop signals or 5' or 3'
XX CC untranslated region (UTR) mRNA encoding human c-raf. The ONs may be
XX CC phosphorothioate linked and may contain modifications at the 2' position
XX CC of the sugar moiety. ONs are pref. complementary to either 3' or 5' UTRs,
XX CC phosphorothioate linked and contain 2'-O-alkyl sugar modifications. The
XX CC ONs are used to inhibit expression of human raf in partic. in conditions
XX CC associated with hyperproliferation e.g. cancer, restenosis, and psoriasis
XX CC
XX CC Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX CC
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1186 ATGCCACAGCGCTCCCT 1205
DB 20 ATGCCACAGCGCTCCCT 1
RESULT 1220
AAT61877/c
ID AAT61877 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAT61877;
XX DT 07-JUN-1997 (first entry)
XX DE Human potassium channel gene subregion E antisense primer.
XX KW ATP-sensitive potassium channel protein; beta-IR; diabetes; pancreas;
XX KW beta-cell; diagnosis; gene therapy; primer; PCR;
XX KW polymerase chain reaction; single strand conformation polymorphism; SSCP;
XX KW ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN EP764721-A1.
XX PD 26-MAR-1997.
XX PF 17-SEP-1996; 96EP-00114885.
XX PR 18-SEP-1995; 95JP-00264943.
XX PA (UTCH-) UNIV CHIBA SUSUMU SEINO INOHANA SHUKUSHA.
XX PA (JCRP-) JCR PHARM CO LTD.
XX PI Seino S, Inagaki N;

XX WPI; 1997-181836/17.
XX Human and mouse pancreatic ATP sensitive potassium channel proteins - for
XX PT diagnosis, therapy and research into potassium channel related diseases,
XX PT e.g. diabetes.
XX PS Example 3; Fig 6; 16pp; English.
XX CC PCR primers (AAT61868-79) were designed to amplify subregions A-F of the
XX CC human pancreatic ATP sensitive potassium channel beta-IR gene (see also
XX CC AAT61866). The antisense primer (AAT61877) for subregion E (249 bp)
XX CC corresponds to nucleotides 999-1019 of the gene. Cy5-labelled primers
XX CC were used in the PCR-SSCP analysis of genomic DNA collected from 20
XX CC healthy Japanese subjects
XX CC
XX CC Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX CC
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 885 TGGGAACATCATCAACATGC 904
DB 20 TGGCAACACCATCAAGTGC 1
RESULT 1221
AAT48972/c
ID AAT48972 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAT48972;
XX AC AAT48972;
XX DT 18-SEP-1997 (first entry)
XX DE Complementary human MRP oligonucleotide 3 (3B)MRP.
XX KW Human multidrug resistance-1; MDR-1; inhibition; aptameric;
XX KW human multidrug resistance-associated protein; antisense; cytotoxic;
XX KW chemotherapeutic; cancer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FT Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT misc_feature 1..20
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /notes "Backbone selected from: phosphorothioate;
XX FT dithioate; methylphosphonate; phosphodiester; morpholino
XX FT backbone; polyamide backbone; and any combination of
XX FT these backbone types; the backbone may be modified to
XX FT incorporate a ribozyme structure, or a pendant group"
XX PN WO9640715-A1.
XX PD 19-DEC-1996.
XX PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009388.
XX PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487141.
XX PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
XX PI Smith LJ;
XX DR WPI; 1997-052217/05.
XX PT Oligo-nucleotide(s) able to inhibit multi:drug resistant phenotype -
XX PT either by anti:sense or aptameric effects; useful for enhancing cytotoxic
XX PT effects of chemotherapeutic agents on multi:drug resistant cancer cells.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 17; 74pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence represents a novel oligonucleotide 3 (3B)MRP that

CC Specifically hybridises in a human cell with a complementary sequence of
CC human multidrug resistance-associated protein (MRP) gene. Hybridisation
CC causes inhibition of expression of the multidrug resistance phenotype by
CC the cell, due to the oligonucleotide having an aptameric inhibitory
CC effect as well as an antisense inhibitory effect. The oligonucleotide is
CC administered to cancer patients to prevent development of the multidrug
CC resistant phenotype. When co-administered with chemotherapeutic agents,
CC the oligonucleotide is useful for potentiating elimination of multidrug
CC resistant tumour cells from bone marrow or peripheral stem cell grafts.
CC Also, the oligonucleotide can be used as an immunosuppressive agent
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 733 GCACCTGACCCGCGATCCG 752
DB 20 GCAGCAGCCACGCCATCCG 1
RESULT 1222
AAT72304/C
ID AAT72304 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAT72304;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 10-SEP-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX P16 promoter specific reverse primer.
DE
XX Primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplification; P16; promoter; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX US5624819-A.
XX
XX 29-APR-1997.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474177.
XX
XX 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00214582.
XX 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215086.
XX 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215087.
XX 14-APR-1994; 94US-00227369.
XX 01-JUN-1994; 94US-00251938.
XX 17-MAR-1995; 95WO-US003537.
XX
XX (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX (UTAH) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.
XX
XX Cannon-Albright LA, Kamb A, Skolnick MH;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-258217/23.
XX
XX Human mutant multiple tumour suppressor gene sequences - for production
XX of recombinant mutant polypeptide(s).
XX
XX Example 12; Col 83-84; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is primer for the PCR amplification of the P16
XX promoter. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 505 GAGGCTTACCTGGAGAGCT 524
|| |||| |||| |||| |||| ||||

DB 20 GAAGGCTTCTGACACGCT 1
RESULT 1223
AAT98014
ID AAT98014 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAT98014;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 08-SEP-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Human or simian immunodeficiency virus detection primer MMY4B.
XX Primer; PCR; amplification; gag; vpr; pol; HIV-1; HIV-2; SIV; nef2;
XX vif2; vpx; detection; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Human immunodeficiency virus.
OS Simian immunodeficiency virus.
XX
XX EP806484-A2.
XX
XX 12-NOV-1997.
XX
XX 05-JUN-1990; 97EP-00110543.
XX
XX 02-JUN-1989; 89FR-00007354.
PR 20-SEP-1989; 89EP-00012371.
PR 05-JUN-1990; 90EP-00401520.
XX
XX (INSP) INST PASTEUR.
XX (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX
XX Moncany M, Montagnier L;
XX WPI; 1997-538622/50.
XX
XX Oligo-nucleotide primers for amplifying retroviral nucleic acids -
XX comprising conserved sequences of human immunodeficiency virus and simian
XX immunodeficiency virus genes.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 18; 23pp; French.
XX
XX The oligonucleotides AAT98010-798059 are useful as primers for nucleic
XX acid amplification of conserved sequences of the gag, vpr, pol or vpu
XX genes of the HIV-1 strains Bru, Mal, Eli, HIV-2 ROD or simian
XX immunodeficiency virus (SIV) MAC or the nef2, vif2 or vpx genes of HIV-2
XX ROD and SIV MAC. This primer is targeted to sequences in the gag gene of
XX the viral strains. The sequence are therefore used to detect HIV-1, HIV-2
XX or SIV infections. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated
XX on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 72.2%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1703 CTCGCTTACCTGCTGA 1720
||:||||:||||:||||:
DB 1 CTTGTCATGCTGCTGA 18
RESULT 1224
AAT47409/C
ID AAT47409 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAT47409;
XX
XX 10-SEP-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer #35 for cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator gene.

XX PCR; primer; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; bacteriophage; M13mpl8;
 KW cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator gene; multiplex PCR;
 KW chimeric primer; genetic screening; mutation detection; CFTR;
 KW Wilms Tumour gene; beta-thalassaemia gene; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO9641012-A1.
 FN
 XX 19-DEC-1996.
 PD
 XX 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009637.
 PF
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474450.
 PR
 XX (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
 PA
 XX Shuber AP;
 FI
 XX WPI; 1997-052372/05.
 DR
 XX Universal primer used for multiplex DNA amplification - allows
 PT simultaneous amplification of multiple DNA target sequences for high
 PT throughput genetic screening.
 PT
 XX Example 3; Fig 1b; 38pp; English.
 PS
 XX AAT47375-T47409 represent amplification primers for the cystic fibrosis
 CC transmembrane regulator (CFTR) gene. These sequences can be used as half
 CC of the chimeric primer of the invention. The primers are used for
 CC amplification of a target DNA sequence, and can be used in a multiplex
 CC PCR amplification. The primers have the sequence 5'-XY-3', where X is a
 CC sequence that does not hybridise to the target sequence (such as AAT47344
 CC -T47374), and Y is a sequence contained within or flanking the target
 CC sequence (such as this sequence). During early cycles of amplification,
 CC products are synthesised that contain the chimeric primers on either end.
 CC The primers then serve as high stringency recognition sequences for
 CC subsequent rounds of amplification. As a result, the annealing efficiency
 CC of different primers and their targets in a multiplex amplification
 CC reaction is normalised, thereby reducing preferential amplification of
 CC certain targets. The chimeric primer comprise a 5' universal domain and a
 CC 3' target-specific domain. They are used for the simultaneous PCR
 CC amplification of multiple DNA targets in a sample. The primer containing
 CC AAT47344 is particularly useful in high-throughput genetic screening for
 CC detecting the presence of multiple defined targets e.g. to detect
 CC mutations in genes like the CFTR, the Wilms Tumour, and the beta-
 CC thalassaemia genes
 CC
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1223 TGGAGGACACGCTACACTTC 1242
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 20 TGGACACACGCTACTTTTC 1
 RESULT 1225
 AAT94038
 ID AAT94038 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT94038;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 01-APR-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Forward PCR primer used to amplify a 241 bp fragment of cMOAT cDNA.
 XX
 KW Canalicular multispecific organic anion transporter protein;
 KW cMOAT protein; ATP-binding cassette transporter family; ABC transporter;

KW hepatobiliary excretion; multidrug resistance-associated protein;
 KW cMOAT protein activity; multidrug resistance-related protein; MDR-1;
 KW Dubin-Johnson disease; Rotor disease; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9731111-A2.
 FN
 XX 28-AUG-1997.
 PD
 XX 21-FEB-1997; 97WO-NL000079.
 PF
 XX 22-FEB-1996; 96EP-00200460.
 PR
 XX (INTR-) INTROGENE BV.
 PA (MEDI-) ACAD MEDISCH CENT AMSTERDAM.
 PA (HETN-) HET NEDERLANDS KANKER INST.
 XX
 PI Oude Elferink RJV, Paulusma CC, Bosma PJ, Borst P, Evers R;
 PI Kool M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1997-435163/40.
 DR
 XX DNA encoding human and rat canalicular multispecific organic anion
 PT transporter proteins - useful for diagnosis and treatment of Dubin-
 PT Johnson disease and Rotor disease.
 PT
 XX Example 6; Page 29; 106pp; English.
 PS
 XX PCR primers AAT94038-39 were used to amplify a 241 bpo fragment of
 CC canalicular multispecific organic anion transporter (cMOAT) protein cDNA.
 CC The PCR product was cloned, and subsequently used in a RNase protection
 CC assay. cMOAT is a new member of the ATP-binding cassette (ABC)
 CC transporter family. The ATP dependent cMOAT transporter system mediates
 CC hepatobiliary excretion in the liver. cMOAT may be a liver-specific
 CC homologue of multidrug resistance-associated protein. The nucleic acids
 CC are used to provide cells with cMOAT protein activity. cMOAT protein
 CC activity in cells can be enhanced by increasing the level of glutathione,
 CC glucuronide and/or sulphate. Antisense constructs, especially derived
 CC from another multidrug resistance (MDR)-related protein, e.g. MDR-1, to
 CC the nucleic acids and vectors can be used to decrease the level of cMOAT
 CC in a cell. The nucleic acids and proteins can be used especially in
 CC diagnosis of Dubin-Johnson disease, Rotor disease or another disease
 CC involving cMOAT. The cMOAT gene may also be used as a selectable marker
 CC gene. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1239 CTTTCATCTTCGTCATCTTAG 1258
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 CTGCTCTCTTCAGATCTTAG 20
 RESULT 1226
 AAV53844/c
 ID AAV53844 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV53844;
 XX
 DT 04-DEC-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Nucleotide sequence of P16 specific reverse PCR primer.
 XX
 KW Multiple tumour suppressor; MTS; human; cancer; hybridisation;
 KW somatic mutation; Gene therapy; PCR; primer; amplification; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS

| | |
|----|------------------------------|
| PN | US5801236-A. |
| PP | |
| PD | 01-SEP-1998. |
| PP | |
| PF | 07-JUN-1995; |
| PP | |
| PR | 18-MAR-1994; |
| PR | 18-MAR-1994; |
| PR | 18-MAR-1994; |
| PR | 14-APR-1994; |
| PR | 01-JUN-1994; |
| PR | 17-MAR-1995; |
| PR | |
| PP | (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC. |

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Query Match          0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

| | | |
|----|--------------|--------------------------------|
| XX | 28-FEB-1997; | 97UG-0039405P. |
| PR | XX | |
| XX | XX | (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND. |
| PA | XX | |
| XX | XX | Schwartz DA, Krieg AM; |
| PI | XX | |
| PI | XX | WPT; 1998-480941/41. |
| DR | XX | |
| XX | XX | Use of nucleic acids containi |
| PT | XX | subject having or at risk of |
| PT | XX | inhibiting an inflammatory re |
| PT | XX | |
| PS | XX | Claim 35; Page 27; 65pp; Encl. |

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Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Prid. No. 9.3e-02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      555 CCTCAGCGCGCGCTCCGTC 574
Db       20 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGC 1

```

| | |
|------------|--|
| AAV60732/C | |
| ID | AAV60732 standard; DNA; 20 BP. |
| XX | |
| XX | |
| AC | AAV60732; |
| XX | |
| DT | 08-DEC-1998 (first entry) |
| XX | |
| DE | Primer #2 for human CDK2 codons 1-149. |
| XX | |
| XX | PCR primer; amplification; yeast; UAS; upstream activating sequence; |
| KW | transcription terminator; cell cycle; Upstream Activation Sequence; UAS; |
| KW | promoter; phosphorylation; cyclin; cyclin-dependent kinase; CDK; vector; |
| KW | cyclin kinase inhibitor; CKI; growth; wound healing; cancer therapy; ss. |
| XX | |
| XX | Synthetic. |
| OS | Homo sapiens. |
| XX | |
| PN | WO9816660-A1. |
| XX | |
| PD | 23-APR-1998. |
| XX | |
| XX | 16-OCT-1997; 97WO-US018608. |
| PF | |
| XX | |
| XX | |
| PR | 16-OCT-1996; 96US-0029127P. |
| PR | 27-NOV-1996; 96US-0031968P. |
| XX | |
| XX | (BITT-) BITTECH INC. |
| PA | |
| PA | |
| XX | |
| PI | Bitter GA; |


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XX WPI; 1998-251302/22.
XX
XX Screening for agents that effect cell cycle regulatory proteins - using a
XX cell line that expresses a reporter gene in response to regulation
XX through phosphorylation by a cyclin/CDK system.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 70; 93pp; English.
XX
XX Primers AAV60731-V60732 were used to PCR amplify codons 1-149 of the
XX human cyclin-dependent kinase 2 (hCDK2) gene. The amplified product was
XX used to generate a fusion protein comprising part of the hCDK2 sequence
XX linked to codons 154-302 of the yeast PHO5 gene. The fusion protein is
XX used to screen for compounds that affect mammalian cell cycle regulatory
XX proteins. The method comprises administering a compound to a cell line,
XX which contains a reporter gene linked to an Upstream Activation Sequence
XX (UAS) and a promoter, where the UAS binds a transcription control factor
XX (TCF) which is regulated through cyclin/cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK)
XX phosphorylation. Also included in the construct is an effector gene
XX providing a gene product to permit normal cyclin/CDK regulation of the
XX TCF. Expression of the reporter gene is then analysed in the cell line.
XX thereby determining whether the compound affects the normal regulation.
XX The method can be used to identify inhibitors and activators of mammalian
XX cell cycle regulatory proteins, especially inhibitors and activators of
XX cyclins, CDKs, cyclin/CDK complexes, cyclin kinase inhibitors (CKIs), and
XX cyclin/CDK/CKI complexes. The identified agents can be used for
XX stimulating growth of cells (as in wound healing), or regulating
XX excessive cell growth and division (as in cancer therapy)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1031 CTGACTTTGGCCTGCGCCGA 1050
XX | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
XX Db 20 CAGACTTTGGACTAGCCAGA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1229
XX AAV69958/C
XX ID AAV69958 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV69958;
XX
XX DT 04-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human c-fos protein antisense oligonucleotide #20.
XX
XX Human; c-fos; c-jun; activating protein 1; AP-1; diagnosis; metastasis;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; regulation;
XX malignant tumour; cell cycle expression; hyperproliferative disease; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
XX WO9846272-A1.
XX
XX 22-OCT-1998.
XX
XX 14-APR-1998; 98WO-US007386.
XX
XX 14-APR-1997; 97US-00837201.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dean NM, McKay R, Miraglia L, Baker B;

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XX WPI; 1998-609906/51.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotides regulating Activating Protein 1 subunits -
XX hybridise with c-fos and c-jun mRNA, used for regulating metastasis, cell
XX cycle expression and hyperproliferative disease.
XX
XX Claim 5; Page 74; 120pp; English.
XX
XX AAV69949 to AAV69977 represent antisense oligonucleotides which are
XX specifically hybridisable with a region of a nucleic acid encoding human
XX c-fos protein. The antisense compound regulates the expression of the c-
XX fos protein. The present invention also describes antisense
XX oligonucleotides which regulate the c-jun protein. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides are used for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases or
XX disorders associated with Activating Protein 1 expression, of which c-fos
XX and c-jun are subunits. The antisense oligonucleotides are used in
XX compositions as c-fos and/or c-jun together with a carrier and a
XX chemotherapeutic agent. They are used to regulate the expression of c-fos
XX or c-jun in cells or tissues, preferably by inhibiting metastasis. They
XX also regulate cell cycle expression and can be used to treat an animal
XX with, or being prone to, a hyperproliferative disease
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 725 AAGAGGGGGCACCCTGCACC 744
XX | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
XX Db 20 AAGGGGAGGCGAGCGGCACC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1230
XX AAV11263/C
XX ID AAV11263 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV11263;
XX
XX DT 15-JUL-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human MTS1 and MTS1E1-beta PCR primer #1.
XX
XX MTS1; MTS1E1-beta; multiple tumour suppressor; diagnosis; cancer;
XX germ-line mutation; familial melanoma locus; MLM; predisposition; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US5739027-A.
XX
XX 14-APR-1998.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487033.
XX
XX 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00214582.
XX
XX 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215086.
XX
XX 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215087.
XX
XX 14-APR-1994; 94US-00227369.
XX
XX 01-JUN-1994; 94US-00251938.
XX
XX 17-MAR-1995; 95WO-US003316.
XX
XX (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX
XX Kamb A;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-250421/22.
XX
XX DNA specific for Multiple Tumour Suppressor 1E1-beta gene - are useful
XX for the diagnosis of cancers related to MTS1E1-beta mutation(s) and their
XX treatment.
XX

```

PS Example 12; Col 85-86; 72pp; English.

XX Primers AAV11260-V11266 are used in the isolation of the human multiple
CC tumour suppression proteins, MTS1 and MTS1E1-beta. The MTS gene locus is
CC also referred to as the familial melanoma (MLM) gene locus, located on
CC human chromosome 9p21. Germ line mutations in MTS genes can be used in
CC the diagnosis of predisposition to cancers, e.g. melanoma, leukaemia,
CC astrocytoma, glioblastoma, lymphoma, glioma, Hodgkin's lymphoma, CLL,
CC and cancers of the pancreas, breast, thyroid, ovary, uterus, testis,
CC kidney, stomach and rectum

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 505 GAGGCTTCTGGACGCT 524

Db 20 GAAGGCTTCTGGACGCT 1

RESULT 1231

AAZ18169

ID AAZ18169 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAZ18169;

XX AAZ18169;

DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)

DE PTK 19 gene specific primer.

XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
KW primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9934016-A2.

PN WO9934016-A2.

XX 08-JUL-1999.

PD 08-JUL-1999.

XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.

XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.

PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.

XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.

XX Vidar B;

XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.

XX P-PSDB; AAY14704.

XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene

PT expression in a selected gene family.

PS Claim 4; Page 46; 102pp; English.

XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising

CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell

CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second

CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern

CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a

CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for

CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its

CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is

CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in

CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the

CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for

CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired

CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-Z18342 represent primers that can be used
CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1024 AAGCTCGGCTTGGGCT 1043

Db 1 AAGCTCGGCTTGGGCT 20

RESULT 1232

AAZ18167

ID AAZ18167 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAZ18167;

XX AAZ18167;

DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)

DE PTK 18 gene specific primer.

XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
KW primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9934016-A2.

PN WO9934016-A2.

XX 08-JUL-1999.

PD 08-JUL-1999.

XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.

XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.

PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.

XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.

XX Vidar B;

XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.

XX P-PSDB; AAY14702.

XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene

PT expression in a selected gene family.

PS Claim 4; Page 46; 102pp; English.

XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising

CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell

CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second

CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern

CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a

CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for

CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its

CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is

CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in

CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the

CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for

CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired

CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction

CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected

CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-Z18342 represent primers that can be used

CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1024 AAGCTGGCTGACTTTGGCCT 1043
Db 1 AAGCTGGGACTTTGGGCT 20

RESULT 1233
AAZ18165
ID AAZ18165 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ18165;
DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX PTK 17 gene specific primer.
DE
XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
KW Genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
KW primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO9934016-A2.
PN 08-JUL-1999.
PD
XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
PA
XX Vider B;
PI
XX WPI: 1999-419113/35.
DR P-PSDB; AAY14700.
XX
PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
expression in a selected gene family.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 46; 102pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that can be used
CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor

CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1024 AAGCTGGCTGACTTTGGCCT 1043
Db 1 AAGCTGGGACTTTGGGCT 20

RESULT 1234
AAZ20188/c
ID AAZ20188 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ20188;
DT 05-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX Pregnancy associated glycoprotein (PAG) reverse primer B.
DE
XX PAG; pregnancy associated glycoprotein; cattle; diagnosis; PCR; primer;
KW ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Bos taurus.
XX WO9947934-A2.
PN 23-SEP-1999.
PD
XX 19-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0006038.
PF
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078783P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106188P.
XX (UMOR) UNIV MISSOURI.
PA
XX Roberts RM, Green JA, Xie S;
PI WPI: 1999-601132/51.
XX
PT New bovine polypeptides useful for early diagnosis of pregnancy.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 52; 136pp; English.
XX
CC This reverse primer was used with a forward primer (see AAZ20187) in the
CC PCR amplification of a poorly conserved 407 bp fragment of bovine
CC pregnancy associated glycoprotein (PAG) PAG1, 5, 6 and 7 cDNA (see
CC AAZ20191, AAZ20164, AAZ20165, AAZ20166). Another primer pair (see
CC AAZ20185-86) was used to amplify a poorly conserved 536 bp fragment of
CC bovine PAG2, 4, 8, 9 or 11 cDNA (see AAZ20162, AAZ20163, AAZ20179,
CC AAZ20167, AAZ20181). The amplified fragments were used as probes in
CC experiments to demonstrate that certain PAGs, including bovine PAG4, 5, 7
CC and 9 (see AAZ20163-67), are expressed in trophoblast binucleate cells
CC and in the syncytium formed between trophoblast and uterine epithelium.
CC Such PAGs are useful in immunoassays of the invention for the early
CC diagnosis of pregnancy
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 667 GCGAAGACAGCTTCACAGA 686
Db 20 GCGAAGACAGCTTCAGAAA 1

RESULT 1235

XX WPI; 1999-313301/26.
 XX Cancer malignancy diagnostic assay useful for diagnosis of malignant
 PT cancer and, in treatment of cancer and inflammatory disease.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 13; 41pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a human ipPK-2 antisense oligonucleotide. The
 CC invention relates to a cancer malignancy diagnostic assay for determining
 CC the presence of inducible phosphofructokinase-2 (ipPK-2) specific
 CC sequences in a sample of a body or tumour fluid or tissue. The assay
 CC comprises obtaining a sample of a body or tumour fluid or tissue and
 CC performing a sequence identity assay to look for the presence of ipPK-2
 CC specific sequences. The method is useful for diagnosis of malignant
 CC cancer by detecting the presence of ipPK-2 specific sequences. Antisense
 CC ipPK-2 oligonucleotides are useful for treatment of cancer and
 CC inflammatory disease. Antagonists of ipPK-2, such as an ipPK-2 enzyme
 CC inhibitor or anti-ipPK-2 antibody are also useful for treatment of cancer
 CC and inflammatory disease
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1679 CCAACTACATCTTCCTGCT 1698
 Db 1 CCAACGGCATCTTCGGGCT 20
 RESULT 1238
 AAX58144/c
 ID AAX58144 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX58144;
 XX
 DT 21-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human ipPK-2 antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 KW Human; ipPK-2; cancer malignancy diagnostic assay; inflammatory disease;
 KW inducible phosphofructokinase-2; tumour; malignant cancer; diagnosis;
 KW therapy; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W09923108-Al.
 XX
 PD 14-MAY-1999.
 XX
 PF 30-OCT-1998; 98WO-US023155.
 XX
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-00961578.
 XX
 PA (PICO-) PICOWER INST MEDICAL RES.
 PA (CHES/) CHESNEY J A.
 PA (MITC/) MITCHELL R A.
 XX
 PI Bucala RJ;
 XX
 WPI; 1999-313301/26.
 XX
 CC Cancer malignancy diagnostic assay useful for diagnosis of malignant
 PT cancer and, in treatment of cancer and inflammatory disease.
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 10; 41pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a human ipPK-2 antisense oligonucleotide. The
 CC invention relates to a cancer malignancy diagnostic assay for determining
 CC the presence of inducible phosphofructokinase-2 (ipPK-2) specific

CC sequences in a sample of a body or tumour fluid or tissue. The assay
 CC comprises obtaining a sample of a body or tumour fluid or tissue and
 CC performing a sequence identity assay to look for the presence of ipPK-2
 CC specific sequences. The method is useful for diagnosis of malignant
 CC cancer by detecting the presence of ipPK-2 specific sequences. Antisense
 CC ipPK-2 oligonucleotides are useful for treatment of cancer and
 CC inflammatory disease. Antagonists of ipPK-2, such as an ipPK-2 enzyme
 CC inhibitor or anti-ipPK-2 antibody are also useful for treatment of cancer
 CC and inflammatory disease
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1679 CCAACTACATCTTCCTGCT 1698
 Db 20 CCAACGGCATCTTCGGGCT 1
 RESULT 1239
 AAV74243/c
 ID AAV74243 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV74243;
 XX
 DT 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 15-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE CpG-N motif O-ODN 2001 DNA.
 XX
 KW CpG-N motif; immunostimulation; antigen; CpG-S motif; immunisation; ODN;
 KW viral antigen; bacterial antigen; parasite; therapeutic; growth factor;
 KW toxin; tumour suppressor; cytokine; apoptotic protein; interferon;
 KW hormone; clotting factor; ligand; receptor; oligodeoxynucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN W09852581-Al.
 XX
 PD 26-NOV-1998.
 XX
 PF 20-MAY-1998; 98WO-US010408.
 XX
 PR 20-MAY-1997; 97US-0047209P.
 XX
 PR 20-MAY-1997; 97US-0047233P.
 XX
 PA (OTTA-) OTTAWA CIVIC HOSPITAL LOEB RES INST.
 PA (TOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
 PA (QIAG-) QIAGEN GMBH.
 XX
 PI Davis HL, Krieg AM, Schorr J, Wu T;
 XX WPI; 1999-059712/05.
 XX
 CC Use of neutralising CpG and stimulating CpG motifs in DNA vectors - for
 PT enhancing the immunostimulatory effect of an antigen or enhancing the
 PT expression of a therapeutic polypeptide.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 64; 109pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAV74237-V74253 are oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) primers used to describe a
 CC method for enhancing the immunostimulatory effect of an antigen encoded
 CC by nucleic acid contained in a nucleic acid construct. The method
 CC involves determining the CpG-N and CpG-S motifs present in the construct,
 CC removing neutralising CpG (CpG-N) motifs and optionally inserting a
 CC stimulatory CpG (CpG-S) motifs in the construct, thereby producing a
 CC nucleic acid construct having enhanced immunostimulatory efficacy. The
 CC method can be used for immunisation against viral antigens, e.g. from
 CC hepatitis B virus (HBV), bacterial antigens or an antigen derived from a
 CC parasite. They can also be used for expression of a therapeutic
 CC polypeptide, e.g. growth factors, toxins, tumour suppressors, cytokines,

CC apoptotic proteins, interferons, hormones, clotting factors, ligands and
CC receptors. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 555 CCTCAGCGCGCGCTCCGTC 574
DB 20 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCC 1

RESULT 1240
AAV74294/c
ID AAV74294 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV74294;
XX
DT 29-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE ICAM-1 antisense oligonucleotide primer #2.
XX
KW ICAM-1; intercellular adhesion molecule-1; antisense; primer; prevention;
KW perfusion injury; transplantation; pre-operative treatment; donor; organ;
KW ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN DE19745666-A1.
XX
PD 14-JAN-1999.
XX
PF 17-OCT-1997; 97DE-01045666.
XX
PR 07-JUL-1997; 97DE-01028923.
XX
PA (DELB-) DELBRUECK CENT MOLEKULARE MEDIZIN MAX.
XX
PI Haller H;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-082662/08.
XX
PT Use of antisense oligonucleotide against ICAM-1 - for preventing
PT perfusion injury during transplantation of e.g. kidney, heart, lung or
PT pancreas.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 2; 4pp; German.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 226 GAGAGTCGTGCTGTGGCGG 245
DB 20 GAGAGCGGAAGTGTGTGGGG 1

RESULT 1241
AAV70608/c
ID AAV70608 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV70608;
XX

DT 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 03-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to isolate murine MST1E1-beta gene.
XX
KW Human; multiple tumour suppressor 1 gene; MST1; cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN US5843756-A.
XX
PD 01-DEC-1998.
XX
PF 28-JUL-1995; 95US-00508735.
XX
PR 17-MAR-1995; 95WO-US003316.
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487033.
XX
PA (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX
PI Jiang P, Kamb A, Stone S;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-044585/04.
XX
PT Mouse multiple tumour suppressor gene segment - useful for primer design.
XX
PS Example 13; Col 53; 80pp; English.
XX
CC Oligonucleotides AAV70607-11 were used to isolate nucleic acid encoding a
CC murine multiple tumour suppressor 1E1-beta (MST1E1-beta) protein. Primers
CC designed from the gene can be used to design primers to detect
CC abnormalities i.e. polymorphisms which may predispose towards
CC malignancies such as melanoma, leukaemia, astrocytoma, lymphoma, glioma,
CC as well as tumours of e.g. the breast, thyroid, pancreas, uterus and
CC kidneys. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated on 20-MAR
CC -2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 505 GAGGCGTACCTGGGAGAGCT 524
DB 20 GAAGGCTTCCTGGACACGCT 1

RESULT 1242
AAZ02575
ID AAZ02575 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ02575;
XX
DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perinephatitis;
KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PN WO928475-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX

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PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX Griffiths R;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 1536; 1755pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
XX (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
XX encode polypeptides (see AA36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
XX against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
XX be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
XX responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
XX conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
XX conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
XX epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;
XX pneumonia in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
XX The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
XX diseases
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
OY 1387 CTCCTCACCAAGCTGTGCA 1406
DB 1 CTCGACACAAAGCTGTCCCA 20
XX
RESULT 1243
AAZ01495
ID AAZ01495 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ01495;
XX
XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
XX paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perithepatitis;
XX nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
XX Bartholinitis; pneumonia; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
XX WO9928475-A2.
XX
XX 10-JUN-1999.
XX
XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX
XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX Griffiths R;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 1802; 1755pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
XX (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
XX encode polypeptides (see AA36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
XX against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
XX be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
XX responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
XX conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
XX conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
XX epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perithepatitis, Bartholinitis;
XX pneumonia in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
XX The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
XX diseases
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
OY 1387 CTCCTCACCAAGCTGTGCA 1406
DB 1 CTCGACACAAAGCTGTCCCA 20
XX
RESULT 1244
AAZ05818/C
ID AAZ05818 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ05818;
XX
XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
XX paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perithepatitis;
XX nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
XX Bartholinitis; pneumonia; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
XX WO9928475-A2.
XX
XX 10-JUN-1999.
XX
XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX
XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX Griffiths R;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 1802; 1755pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
XX (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
XX encode polypeptides (see AA36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
XX against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
XX be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
XX responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
XX conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
XX conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
XX epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perithepatitis, Bartholinitis;
XX pneumonia in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
XX The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
XX diseases
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
OY 87 CGGCTCTCAGGTTCTCGCG 106
DB 1 CTGCTTTGAGGTTGATCTCG 20
XX

```

CC epidymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis;
CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC diseases

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1636 AGGACGCGCTGGAGGGATG 1655

Db 20 AGGAGAGCGGGAGTGATG 1

RESULT 1245

AAZ02583/C

ID AAZ02583 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAZ02583;

XX DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;

XX paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;

XX nongonococcal urethritis; epidymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;

XX bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Chlamydia trachomatis.

OS WO928475-A2.

XX 10-JUN-1999.

XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.

XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.

XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.

XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077F.

XX (GENT) GENSET.

XX Griffais R;

XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.

XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Disclosure; Page 1536; 1755pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
(ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
encode polypeptides (see AAZ36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
epidymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis;
pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
diseases

XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 283 GGGGAATCTGTTCTTCGACG 302

Db 20 GGGATCTCGTTTGTTCG 1

RESULT 1246

AAZ00531/C

ID AAZ00531 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAZ00531;

XX DT 30-MAR-1999 (first entry)

XX Antisense oligonucleotide ISIS#1939 targeted to ICAM-1.

XX Target; antisense; selective rank; inhibition; ranking; stability;

XX interaction; intercellular adhesion molecule; ICAM; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX misc_feature 1..20

XX /note= "a

XX /tag= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide

XX linkages"

XX US5856103-A.

XX 05-JAN-1999.

XX 03-MAR-1997; 97US-00808474.

XX 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00320507.

XX (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS.

XX Clark CL, Gray DM;

XX WPI; 1999-105098/09.

XX Selectively ranking nucleic acid molecules, for inhibitory efficiency -

XX comprises determining the fraction a set of nearest-neighbour nucleic

XX acid base pair types in a target sequence zone, substituting nearest-

XX neighbour nucleic acid base pair fractions to determine the fractions and

XX multiplying.

XX Example 1; Col 21-22; 72pp; English.

XX This oligonucleotide represents an antisense oligonucleotides (ASO)

XX targeted to a region in the intercellular adhesion molecule (ICAM)-1 gene

XX which is generated by a method of selectively ranking nucleic acid

XX molecules for inhibitory efficiency. The method comprises: (a)

XX determining the fraction of each of a set of 13 nearest-neighbour nucleic

XX acid base pair types in a target sequence zone RNA:ASO-DNA hybrid nucleic

XX acid sequence; (b) substituting nearest-neighbour nucleic acid base pair

XX fractions into formulas to determine the fractions of each of a series of

XX 13 nearest-neighbour nucleic acid base pair types to provide determined

XX fractions; and (c) multiplying the fractions of the 13 nearest-neighbour

XX nucleic acid base pair types by a stability ranking to produce a ranking.

XX The process is used to rank nucleic acid sequences based on the stability

XX of nucleic acid oligomer binding interactions to select sequence zones

XX for antisense targeting

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 226 GAGAGTGCTGGTGGCGG 245

Db 20 GAGAGGGAGTGTGGGGG 1

RESULT 1247
 AAX21345
 ID AAX21345 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX21345;
 XX
 DT 21-MAY-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer #2 for amplifying apolipoprotein E gene.
 XX
 KW Primer; PCR; amplification; apolipoprotein E; human; brain; diagnosis;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; mutation; gene expression; polymorphism; promoter;
 KW allele; heterozygote; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9901574-Al.
 XX
 PD 14-JAN-1999.
 XX
 PF 30-JUN-1998; 98WO-FR001394.
 XX
 PR 01-JUL-1997; 97FR-00008284.
 XX
 PA (INSP) INST PASTEUR LILLE.
 PA (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
 XX
 PI Chartier-Harlin M, Lambert J, Amouyel P;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-106073/09.
 XX
 PT Diagnosing Alzheimer's disease - by detecting mutations in the regulatory
 PT region of the apo E gene, or levels of apo E allele expression.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 18; 48pp; French.
 XX
 CC Primers AAX21344-X21345 were used to PCR amplify a 375 bp fragment of the
 CC apolipoprotein E gene. The invention relates to the diagnosis of
 CC Alzheimer's disease (AD) by detecting one or more mutations, in the
 CC genomic region that regulates expression of the apolipoprotein E (apo E),
 CC that results in: (a) altered gene expression relative to a control
 CC population, or (b) altered relative expression of the alleles of apo E.
 CC Alternatively AD is detected by determining the levels of epsilon-2, -3
 CC or -4 alleles or mutations in the Tnl/E47cs sequence (a polymorphism in
 CC the promoter region). The T allele of Tnl/E47cs is associated with
 CC increased risk of AD (independently of the effect of the epsilon 4
 CC allele) and increases the risk associated with epsilon 4 in epsilon
 CC 4/epsilon 3 heterozygotes
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 699 ACTCAAGGATCCAGACTGG 718
 DB 1 ACTCAAGGATCCAGACTTG 20
 RESULT 1248
 AAZ10728/C
 ID AAZ10728 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ10728;
 XX
 DT 23-NOV-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Forward PCR primer used to amplify exon 9 of human HKNG1.
 XX

HKNG1; Hong Kong new gene 1; bipolar affective disorder; BAD;
 neuropsychiatric disorder; early-onset autosomal dominant myopia;
 schizophrenia; splice variant; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9947535-Al.
 XX
 PD 23-SEP-1999.
 XX
 PF 16-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005606.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-1998; 98US-0078044P.
 PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088312P.
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106056P.
 PR 22-JAN-1999; 99US-00236134.
 XX
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX
 PI Chen H, Freimer NB;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-562047/47.
 XX
 PT New HKNG1 polynucleotides useful in diagnosis and treatment of
 PT neuropsychiatric disorders, e.g. bipolar affective disorders and
 PT schizophrenia.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 57; 205pp; English.
 XX
 CC PCR primers AAZ10708-33 were used to amplify exons 1 to 11 of human HKNG1
 CC (Hong Kong new gene 1). HKNG1 is a gene associated with bipolar affective
 CC disorder (BAD). HKNG1 polynucleotides are useful to identify compounds
 CC modulating HKNG1 gene expression or HKNG1 polypeptide expression/
 CC activity. Compounds inhibiting or enhancing HKNG1 gene expression or
 CC activity in individuals can then be administered therapeutically to treat
 CC HKNG1-mediated disorders, especially neuropsychiatric disorders e.g. BAD,
 CC schizophrenia, or HKNG1-mediated myopia disorders, such as early-onset
 CC autosomal dominant myopia. The polynucleotides can be used in gene
 CC therapy techniques to treat such disorders. They are also useful in
 CC diagnosis to identify individuals having, or at risk of developing, HKNG1
 CC mediated disorders due to mutations in the HKNG1 gene. Such mutations
 CC especially result in the production of a protein with a different
 CC sequence to the human full-length HKNG1 polypeptide or splice variant
 CC sequences, especially the substitution of a lysine for a glutamic acid at
 CC residue 202 or 184. The polynucleotides are also useful in gene mapping,
 CC to produce probes or primers to identify similar sequences (e.g. mutants
 CC or sequences from different species) and to produce transgenic animals
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 156 GTCATGACACTCCGAGGTG 175
 DB 20 GTCATGAACTTCGAGGTG 1
 RESULT 1249
 AAX56166/C
 ID AAX56166 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX56166;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human alpha-7 nicotinic receptor PCR primer SEQ ID NO:13.
 XX
 KW Human; alpha-7 nicotinic receptor; neuronal; hybridisation; probe;
 KW alpha-7 neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor; schizophrenia;
 KW

KW small cell lung carcinoma; breast cancer; nicotine-dependent illness;
 KW epilepsy; juvenile myoclonic epilepsy; Prader-Willi syndrome;
 KW Angelman's syndrome; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9920757-A2.
 XX
 PD 29-APR-1999.
 XX
 XX 15-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021762.
 PF
 XX 23-OCT-1997; 97US-00956518.
 PR
 XX (LEONARD S.
 PA (FREE/) FREEDMAN R.
 XX
 XX Leonard S. Freedman R;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1999-288306/24.
 DR
 XX Human alpha-7 neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor and related
 PT polynucleotides.
 PT
 XX Claim 15; Page 63; 104pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes an isolated nucleotide sequence (I)
 CC encoding at least a portion of the human alpha-7 neuronal nicotinic
 CC acetylcholine receptor (alpha7-hnAChR). Also described are: (1) a peptide
 CC encoded by (1); (2) a vector comprising (1); (3) a host cell transformed
 CC with a vector of (2); (4) a polynucleotide comprising at least 15
 CC nucleotides which hybridizes under stringent conditions to at least a
 CC portion of (1); (5) a method for detection of a polynucleotide encoding
 CC alpha 7-hnAChR in a biological sample; and (6) a method for amplification
 CC of nucleic acid from a sample suspected of containing nucleic acid
 CC encoding alpha 7-hnAChR. The primers and probes from the present
 CC invention can be used on brain tissue and blood samples of humans
 CC suspected of suffering from schizophrenia, small cell lung carcinoma,
 CC breast cancer and nicotine-dependent illness. This is particularly useful
 CC for diagnosis of schizophrenia. Other illnesses that can be
 CC studied/diagnosed are epilepsy (e.g. juvenile myoclonic epilepsy) and
 CC Prader-Willi and Angelman's syndromes
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 218 GCCTGGATGAGAGTGGT 237
 Db 20 GTCTGTATGATGAGTGGT 1
 RESULT 1250
 AAX09078/c
 ID AAX09078 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX09078;
 XX
 DT 14-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour necrosis factor alpha antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 XX Tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha; antisense oligonucleotide; ASO;
 KW inhibition; expression; treatment; disease; disorder; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO9901139-A1.
 PN
 XX

PD 14-JAN-1999.
 XX
 PF 02-JUL-1998; 98WO-US013711.
 XX
 PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051705P.
 XX
 PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
 XX
 PI Tu G, Israel Y;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-105767/09.
 XX
 XX Generation of antisense oligonucleotides - by specifically targeting a
 PT GCGA motif found in mRNA sequences.
 PT
 XX Example 2; Page 37; 55pp; English.
 PS
 XX Antisense oligonucleotides (ASO) for inhibiting a tumour necrosis factor-
 CC alpha (TNF-alpha) gene in an animal, preferably a human, comprise 12-50
 CC nucleotides, 90% of which are complementary to a region of mRNA
 CC containing a GCGA sequence motif. The ASO is used to inhibit expression
 CC of a gene in an animal and for treating the animal when afflicted with a
 CC disease or disorder characterised by the presence of an mRNA from a gene
 CC containing a GCGA motif. The ASO are specifically targeted to a GCGA
 CC sequence motif found in mRNA from a gene. A study of known ASO has shown
 CC that at least half of the most efficacious ASO's contain one or more TCCC
 CC motifs. This ASO comprises a TCCC motif followed by a cytosine residue
 CC and corresponds to a region of the human ICAM-1 3' untranslated region
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
 Db 20 GAGAGGGGAGTGGTGGGG 1
 RESULT 1251
 AAX95935
 ID AAX95935 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX95935;
 XX
 DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 OS
 XX WO9927105-A2.
 PN
 XX 03-JUN-1999.
 PD
 XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
 PF
 XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
 PR
 XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
 PR
 XX (BEST) GENSET.
 PA
 XX Griffiths R;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
 DR
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 405 GTCTCCAGTGGAGTGGTA 424
DB 20 GTCTCCTATGAGATTGGGA 1
RESULT 1253
AAK94323/c
ID AAK94323 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAK94323;
XX AC
XX DT
XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
DE
XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
KW
XX Synthetic.
OS Chlamydothila pneumoniae.
OS
OS WO9927105-A2.
PN
XX
XX 03-JUN-1999.
PD
XX
XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
PF
XX
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
PR
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
PR
XX
XX (GEST) GENSET.
PA
XX
XX Griffais R;
PI
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
DR
XX
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
PT
XX
XX Page 1661; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
PS
XX
XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
XX and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
XX pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
XX heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
XX nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
XX frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAX34584- AAX35879) can be used
XX in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
XX nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
XX especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
XX epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1684 TACATCTTCCTGCTACTC 1703
DB 20 TACTTCTTCCTCCCTCTC 1
RESULT 1254
AAK94068/c

ID AAX94068 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX94068;
 XX
 DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydophila pneumoniae.
 XX
 PN WO9927105-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
 XX
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Griffais R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
 XX
 PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 PS Page 1641; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAX34584- AAX35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
 CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 154 CTGTCAATGACACTCCGAGG 173
 Db 20 CTGTGATTACACCGAGG 1
 XX
 RESULT 1255
 AAX96741
 ID AAX96741 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX96741;
 XX
 DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydophila pneumoniae.
 XX

XX WO9927105-A2.
 PN
 PD 03-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
 XX
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Griffais R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
 XX
 PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 PS Page 1849; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAX34584- AAX35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
 CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 761 CCCTGCTCAGGACTCTCAA 780
 Db 1 CGCTGCTCAGGACTCTCAA 20
 XX
 RESULT 1256
 AAX96621/c
 ID AAX96621 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX96621;
 XX
 DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydophila pneumoniae.
 XX
 PN WO9927105-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
 XX
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Griffais R;
 XX

DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 PT
 XX
 PS Page 1840; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584-AAY35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
 CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 542 TCATTGACAGCCCCCTCACC 561
 Db 20 TATTGTGACAGCCCCCACC 1
 RESULT 1257
 AAX95259
 ID AAX95259 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX95259;
 XX
 DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 PN W09927105-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-JUN-1999.
 XX
 FF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-1B001890.
 XX
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Griffais R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
 XX
 FT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 PS Page 1734; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584-AAY35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae

CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 9 GCGTAAAGGATGACACAGAA 28
 Db 1 GCGTTCAGGATCTACAGAA 20
 RESULT 1258
 AAX08858
 ID AAX08858 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX08858;
 XX
 DT 01-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE 3' RACE nested primer for murine DKR-3 cDNA synthesis.
 XX
 KW DKR-3; human rig-like 7-1 mRNA; chicken lens fiber protein; clfeast 4;
 KW dkk-1; dickkopf-1; antagonist; wnt-8 signaling; morphogenesis; primer;
 KW growth factor; cytostatic; sonic hedgehog; tissue differentiation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 PN W0200018914-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-APR-2000.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021647.
 XX
 PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-00161241.
 XX
 PA (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.
 XX
 PI Bass MB, Sullivan JK, Theill LE, Wang D;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-293153/25.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid molecule encoding a biologically active DKR polypeptide,
 PT useful in treatment of cancer, e.g. mammary tumors and stem cell tumors.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 53; 143pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAX08849-60 are oligonucleotide primers and adaptors used in cloning the
 CC murine DKR-3 gene (AAX08838). The murine DKR-3 open reading frame has
 CC homology to human rig-like 7-1 mRNA and to chicken lens fiber protein
 CC clfeast 4 gene. DKR-1 is a human ortholog of dkk-1 (dickkopf-1), a novel
 CC gene identified in Xenopus and mouse, purportedly an antagonist of wnt-8
 CC signaling. DKR-2, -3 and -4 are each related to DKR-1 by their cysteine
 CC pattern. Dkk-1 is also involved in morphogenesis in the developing
 CC embryo, and therefore a growth factor, by inference DKR polypeptides are
 CC also growth factors. The DKR polypeptides are useful for treating cancer,
 CC e.g. mammary tumors, stem cell tumors, or other cancers in which the wnt
 CC and/or sonic hedgehog (shh) signal transduction pathways are activated.
 CC They can also be used to enhance tissue differentiation, such as bone
 CC formation and hematopoietic cell formation
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1633 AGCAGGCGCGGCTGGAGGG 1652

XX 17-OCT-2000 (first entry)
 XX Human PPARbeta gene reverse PCR primer.
 XX Peroxisome proliferator activated receptor; angiogenesis inhibition;
 KW neovascularisation; tumor growth; metastasis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW psoriasis; atherosclerosis; diabetes; retinopathy; PPAR; Human;
 KW retrolental fibroplasia; age-related macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; hemangioma; thyroid hyperplasia; Grave's disease;
 KW inflammatory; transplantation; transcription factor; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200030628-A2.
 PN
 XX 02-JUN-2000.
 PD
 XX 18-NOV-1999; 99WO-US027612.
 PF
 XX 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109328P.
 PR
 XX 20-JAN-1999; 99US-0116530P.
 PR
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PA
 XX Gerritsen ME, Xin XE;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-411907/35.
 DR
 XX Inhibiting angiogenesis comprises administration of PPAR gamma ligands
 PT for treating tumors, neovascularization and rheumatoid arthritis.
 PT
 XX Example 5; Page 31; 52pp; English.
 PS
 XX Peroxisome proliferators are agents that induce peroxisomal
 CC proliferation. Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) are
 CC members of the steroid receptor superfamily, and are ligand-activated
 CC transcription factors. There are three mammalian subtypes of PPAR, alpha,
 CC beta (also known as delta) and gamma. The present invention relates to
 CC inhibiting angiogenesis by contacting PPAR gamma with a PPAR gamma
 CC ligand. This method may be used to treat tumors, and diseases
 CC characterised by excessive neovascularisation e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC psoriasis, atherosclerosis, diabetes, retinopathy, retrolental
 CC fibroplasia, neovascular glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration,
 CC hemangiomas, thyroid hyperplasias, Grave's disease, tissue
 CC transplantation, chronic inflammation, lung inflammation, endometriosis
 CC and obesity. The present sequence is a PCR primer for human PPARbeta
 CC gene. The resulting PCR product was used in the analysis of PPARbeta
 CC activity
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 128 ATCGGATGAGAGAGATCAAA 147
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 Db 20 AGCGGATCAAGAGACCGAA 1
 RESULT 1262
 AAAS9793
 ID AAAS9793 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAAS9793;
 XX
 XX 06-OCT-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Primer for p38 nucleotide sequence amplification.
 DE
 XX Endocrine disruptor; dioxins; organic halocarbon; phenol; agrochemical;
 KW phthalate esters; aromatic hydrocarbon; organotin compound; oestrogen;

KW mylex; toxaphene; aldicarb; kepones; kinase signal transduction;
 KW nuclear receptor transcriptional coupling; gonad differentiation;
 KW intermediate filament marker; cell cycle; growth; regulation; oncogene;
 KW tumor suppressor; apoptosis; DNA damage response; cell adhesion;
 KW motility; angiogenesis regulation; invasion regulation; growth factor;
 KW cytokine; primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO200026404-A1.
 PN
 XX 11-MAY-2000.
 PD
 XX 28-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005964.
 PF
 XX 30-OCT-1998; 98JP-00310285.
 PR
 XX (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
 PA
 XX Kondo A, Sagawa H, Mineno J, Kimizuka F, Kato I;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-365642/31.
 DR
 XX mRNA from cells exposed to an endocrine disruptor is hybridized with a
 PT DNA array of gene fragments for detection of genes whose expression is
 PT altered by the endocrine disruptor.
 PT
 XX Example 3; Page 63; 81pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX A method for detecting genes whose expression is altered by an endocrine
 CC disruptor is new and comprises isolation of mRNA from cells, tissue or
 CC organism which have come into contact with the endocrine disruptor, and
 CC hybridising it with a DNA array containing immobilized gene fragments
 CC from genes which may be affected by the endocrine disruptor. The results
 CC of the hybridisation are then compared with a comparison sample to
 CC establish which genes have altered expression. The method is used to
 CC detect genes whose expression is altered by endocrine disruptors such as
 CC dioxins, organic halocarbons, phenols, phthalate esters, aromatic
 CC hydrocarbons, agrochemicals, organotin compounds, oestrogens, mylex,
 CC toxaphene, aldicarb and kepones. The types of genes whose expression may
 CC be altered by these disruptors include those involved in nuclear receptor
 CC transcriptional coupling, kinase type signal transduction, gonad
 CC differentiation, receptor type kinases, intermediate filament markers,
 CC cell cycle and growth regulation, oncogenes and tumour suppressors,
 CC apoptosis, DNA damage response, repair and recombination, receptors, cell
 CC fate and development regulators, cell adhesion, motility and invasion,
 CC angiogenesis regulation, invasion regulation, cell-cell interaction, Rho
 CC family small GTPase regulation and growth factors and cytokines.
 CC Sequences AAAS9772-A59833 represent primers used to amplify the
 CC nucleotide sequences of genes which may be affected by an endocrine
 CC disruptor
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1236 ACATTCATCTTCGGTATCT 1255
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 Db 1 AAAGTTCATCTTCGGCATCT 20
 RESULT 1263
 AAZ48795/c
 ID AAZ48795 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAZ48795;
 XX
 XX 21-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX PCR primer for mouse beta coding sequence.
 DE
 XX

CC polynucleotide sequence of the human MTS1B1-beta. (I) is useful for
 CC introducing wild-type MTS function to a cancerous or pre-cancerous cell
 CC which carries diminished or mutant MTS alleles for suppressing neoplastic
 CC growth of the recipient cells. (I) is also useful for increasing the
 CC level of expression of MTS gene even in tumour cells in which the mutant
 CC gene is expressed at a normal level but the gene product is not fully
 CC functional. A host cell transformed with (I) is useful as a model system
 CC to study cancer remission and drug treatment which promotes such
 CC remission. The present invention relates to somatic mutations and germ
 CC line mutations in the MTS gene and their use in the diagnosis and
 CC prognosis of human cancer e.g. melanoma, leukaemia, astrocytoma,
 CC glioblastoma, lymphoma, glioma, Hodgkin's lymphoma, and cancers of the
 CC pancreas, breast, thyroid, ovary, uterus, testis, kidney, stomach and
 CC rectum. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in an example
 CC from the present invention

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 505 GAGGGCTACCTGGAGAGCT 524
 |||||
 DB 20 GAGGGCTCTGGACAGCT 1

RESULT 1268

AAC61834

ID AAC61834 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAC61834;

AC AAC61834;

XX 06-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX Antisense oligonucleotide directed against human Fas ligand gene.

XX Human; Fas; Apo-1; antisense compound; Fas ligand; Fas-1; hepatitis;

XX Fas associated protein 1; protein tyrosine phosphatase; cancer;

XX autoimmune disease; inflammatory disease; lymphoma; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key

XX Location/Qualifiers

PH misc_feature

FT 1..20

FT /*tag= b

FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate linkages"

FT 1..5

FT /*tag= a

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy residues"

FT 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy residues"

XX WO200061150-A1.

XX 19-OCT-2000.

XX 10-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009540.

XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-00290640.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Dean NM, Marcussen EG;

XX WPI; 2000-628395/60.

XX Antisense oligonucleotides for treating hepatitis and colon, liver or

XX lung cancer are inhibitors of Fas, Fas ligand or Fas associated protein 1

XX (Fas-1) expression.

XX

PS Example 3; Page 49; 116pp; English.
 XX AAC61821-39 represent antisense oligonucleotides which are directed
 CC against nucleic acids encoding human Fas ligand. The specification
 CC describes antisense compounds which are targeted to the 5'-untranslated
 CC region, translational start site, translational termination region or 3'-
 CC untranslated region of nucleic acid molecules encoding Fas, Fas ligand
 CC (FasL), or Fas-1 (Fas associated protein 1, protein tyrosine
 CC phosphatase). The antisense compounds are used to inhibit the expression
 CC of Fas, FasL or Fas-1 in cells or tissues. They are used to treat
 CC autoimmune or inflammatory diseases such as hepatitis. They can also be
 CC used to treat cancer, especially colon, liver or lung cancer or lymphoma
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1659 CACCCCTCAGGGCAGCCCC 1678
 |||||
 DB 1 CCTCTTCACATGGCAGCCC 20

RESULT 1269

AAZ77261/c

ID AAZ77261 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ77261;

AC AAZ77261;

XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:11617.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;

XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;

XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;

XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;

XX diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9954500-A2.

XX 28-OCT-1999.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium

XX map of the human genome.

XX Claim 9; Page 2707; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present

XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their

XX nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification

XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention

XX have a variety of uses; they can be used for high density mapping of the

XX human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies

XX which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.

XX Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the

XX identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical

XX agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the

XX differential efficacious responses to and side effects from

CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC Present invention

SO Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1237 CACTTCATCTCCGATCTT 1256
 Db 20 CTCCTCCCTCTCCATATCTT 1

RESULT 1270
 AAS14488
 ID AAS14488 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAS14488;
 XX
 XX 06-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Primer #13 in invention relating to von Willebrand factor.
 DE Von Willebrand factor; primer; ss.
 KW Unidentified.
 OS
 XX
 XX KR99066382-A.
 FN
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-1999.
 XX
 XX 24-JAN-1998; 98XR-00002265.
 PF
 XX 24-JAN-1998; 98KR-00002265.
 FR
 XX (GREC) KOREA GREEN CROSS CORP.
 FA
 XX Kim HC, Kim JS, Byun TH, Lee JS, Oh HG, Lee JM, Kim BJ;
 PI WPI; 2000-547436/50.
 DR
 XX Method for purifying factor VIII using chimera antibody to von Willebrand
 PT factor.
 PT Disclosure; Page 4; 12pp; Korean.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to von Willebrand factor. The present
 CC sequence represents a primer used in the methods of the present invention
 CC
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 4 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 65.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 140 AGATCAACGGCGCTGTCA 159
 Db 1 AGGTSMARCTGCAGSAGTCA 20

RESULT 1271
 AAA09667/c
 ID AAA09667 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAA09667;
 AC
 XX 30-JAN-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human SHP-1 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID 31.
 DE
 XX

KW Human; SHP-1; Src homology region 2-domain phosphatase; phosphorothioate;
 KW cytosolic tyrosine phosphatase; antisense oligonucleotide; cancer;
 KW leukaemia; inflammation; infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US6121047-A.
 PN
 XX 19-SEP-2000.
 PD
 XX 21-JUL-1999; 99US-00358685.
 PF
 XX 21-JUL-1999; 99US-00358685.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Bennett CF, Cowsert LM;
 PI WPI; 2000-593714/56.
 DR
 XX Novel antisense oligonucleotides for modulating the expression of human
 PT SHP-1, especially for treating a disease or condition associated with SHP
 PT -1 expression, e.g. cancer.
 PT
 XX Claim 3; Col 41; 33pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides which modulate the
 CC expression of human SHP-1 (Src homology region 2-domain phosphatase) a
 CC cytosolic tyrosine phosphatase. The invention includes antisense
 CC molecules AAA09644-A09683 which have modified phosphorothioate
 CC internucleoside linkages which target various regions of the SHP-1 gene.
 CC The oligonucleotides inhibit the expression of human SHP-1 in cells or
 CC tissues, and may be used to treat diseases or conditions associated with
 CC SHP-1 expression e.g. cancers, specifically leukaemia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 210 GCAGATAGCGCTGGATGAGA 229
 Db 20 GCTGCTAGGCCCTGATGAGA 1

RESULT 1272
 AAA63936/c
 ID AAA63936 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAA63936;
 AC
 XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX PCR primer for murine cDNA encoding an AGP-3 polypeptide.
 DE
 XX AGP-3; tumour necrosis factor ligand; TNF ligand; Crohn's disease;
 KW type II transmembrane protein; B cell stimulatory factor;
 KW inflammatory disorder; immune disorder; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW lupus and graft versus host disease; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 XX WO2000047740-A2.
 PN
 XX 17-AUG-2000.
 PD
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003653.
 PF
 XX 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0119906P.
 PR
 XX 18-NOV-1999; 99US-0166271P.
 DE
 XX (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.
 PA

CC in a microorganism, particularly human immune deficiency virus or with
CC cancer or a genetic disease (or susceptibility to it) in humans, but more
CC generally can be used to detect mutations in RNA or DNA from animals,
CC plants or microorganisms. By selecting a primer that binds adjacent to
CC the specific site, variations at this site can be detected following
CC incorporation of only a single dNTP. The method requires only a few,
CC simple manipulations, making it suitable for routine use, and allows
CC quantification of the proportion of mutated cells in a mixed population,
CC down to 0.5% of this population. The method is easily automated. This
CC sequence represents a PCR primer used to detect a mutation in the human K
CC -ras gene
CC
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1311 GACATCAACTACCCCAAGT 1330
Db 20 GAGCTCAACTACCAAGT 1

RESULT 1275
AAZ89211/c
ID AAZ89211 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ89211;
XX
DT 09-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase forward PCR primer.
XX
KW Human; expression profile; Three Prime End Amplification; TPEA;
KW Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200008208-A2.
XX
PD 17-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 05-AUG-1999; 99WO-GB002579.
XX
PR 05-AUG-1998; 98GB-00017055.
XX
PA (MEDI-) MEDICAL RES COUNCIL.
XX
PI Freeman TC, Richardson RJ, Dixon AK;
XX
PD WPI; 2000-224033/19.
XX

Reverse transcription of mRNA species used for expression profiling of
FT single cells by employing a first heated primer to provide first strand
PT cDNA species and then a second heated primer population to generate
PT second strand cDNAs.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 29; Sopp; English.
XX

This invention describes a novel process (M1) of reverse transcribing
CC mRNA species present in a sample from an organism by: (a) reverse
CC transcribing the mRNA species using a first heated primer, to provide a
CC first strand cDNA species; and (b) synthesizing second cDNA species using
CC a second heated primer population, the nucleotide sequences of the non-
CC heel portions of the second heated primers being such that the reverse
CC transcribed first strand cDNA species are capable of hybridizing to at
CC least one second primer. The processes can be used for expression
CC profiling of single cells. The polynucleotide comprising an oligo d(T)
CC sequence and a heel sequence 5' can be used for the reverse transcription
CC of mRNA species in a sample. The polynucleotide primer population of
CC claim (4) can be used for the synthesis of second strand cDNA from a
CC population of first strand cDNA species. Single cell cDNA libraries can
CC be made for subsequent detailed analysis of gene expression and the

CC discovery of novel genes. Small samples can be used and allow the
CC utilization of the large amount of sequence data available for further
CC understanding of disease processes and the cellular physiology of complex
CC issues. The invention provides a rapid, robust and reproducible procedure
CC called Three Prime End Amplification (TPEA), optionally with PCR (TPEA-
CC PCR). Prior art methods for the analysis of gene expression within single
CC cells or small tissue samples are limiting. Whilst in situ hybridization
CC techniques provide detailed information about the cellular expression
CC pattern of a gene in intact tissue the technique is laborious and unable
CC to analyze multiple transcripts in a single preparation. The methods
CC presented in the disclosure provide a more straightforward, reproducible
CC and reliable cDNA amplification procedure for small RNA samples where
CC expression profiling can be conducted. The amplification technique can be
CC carried out in a single tube with a need for only limited manual
CC intervention and large numbers of samples can be analyzed. There is a
CC bias towards more uniform length cDNA molecules ensuring that even
CC relatively low abundance mRNA species are transcribed and optionally
CC amplified at the same level of efficiency as more abundant mRNA species.
CC AAZ89191-289253 represent the primers described in the method of the
CC invention
CC
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 521 TAGCTGACAAACTGGGG 640
Db 20 TGAGCTTGACAAAGTGGTCG 1

RESULT 1276
AAAL1188/c
ID AAAL1188 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAAL1188;
XX
DT 11-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse multiple tumour suppressor 1 Elbeta p16-specific reverse primer.
XX
KW Variant; human; multiple tumour suppressor; MTS; mutation; melanoma;
KW cancer; diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN US6037462-A.
XX
PD 14-MAR-2000.
XX
PF 22-JUL-1998; 98US-00120130.
XX
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00214582.
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215086.
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215087.
PR 14-APR-1994; 94US-00227369.
PR 01-JUN-1994; 94US-00251938.
PR 17-MAR-1995; 95WO-US003316.
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480810.
XX
PA (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX
PI Kamb A;
XX
PD WPI; 2000-269915/23.
XX

New mutants of the human multiple tumor suppressor gene, useful as
PT diagnostic markers of cancer, contain specific base alterations or
PT deletions.
XX
PS Example 12; Col 50; 72pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to variants (AA11196-A11206) of the human multiple
 CC tumour suppressor 1 (MTS1) gene (AA11165). The variants have the
 CC following changes relative to this sequence: A at any of positions 265,
 CC 442, 330 and 329; T at any of positions 172, 238, 341 and 148 and
 CC deletions of nucleotides 290-294, 172-179 or 128-129. The variants are
 CC somatic mutations of MTS1, indicative of predisposition to melanoma and
 CC many other cancers, so detecting them is useful for diagnosis, prognosis
 CC and monitoring of cancer (including prenatal analysis). Cells and animals
 CC that express the variants are useful as model systems for identifying
 CC potential anticancer agents. This sequence represents a primer used to
 CC screen for the mouse MTS1 Elbeta sequence

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 505 GAGGCTACTCGAGAGCT 524

DB 20 GAAGGCTCTCGACAGCT 1

RESULT 1277

AAZ48909/C

ID AAZ48909 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ48909;

XX 29-MAR-2000 (first entry)

XX Human ICAM-1 antisense inhibitor, ISIS #1939.

XX Antisense inhibitor; human; ICAM-1; intercellular adhesion molecule-1;

XX vascular cell adhesion molecule-1; hyperproliferative disorder; VCAM-1;

XX endothelial leukocyte adhesion molecule-1; ELAM-1; skin condition;

XX cancer; viral infection; tumour; diapedesis; graft versus host disease;

XX arthritis; infection; autoimmune disorder; multiple sclerosis; stroke;

XX juvenile diabetes mellitus; arthritis; myasthenia gravis; therapy;

XX pemphigus vulgaris; systemic lupus erythematosus; acute myocarditis;

XX cardiovascular disorder; dilated cardiomyopathy; ischaemic heart disease;

XX ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9961462-A1.

XX 02-DEC-1999.

XX 26-MAY-1999; 99WO-US011548.

XX 27-MAY-1998; 98US-00085759.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Mirabelli CK, Baker BF;

XX WPI; 2000-072600/06.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides, used for treating e.g. inflammatory

XX conditions, psoriasis, graft rejection, cancers, infections,

XX cardiovascular disorders or autoimmune disorders.

XX Example 10; Page 176; 199pp; English.

XX This sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide of the invention. The

XX antisense oligonucleotides are targeted to a nucleic acid encoding a

XX cellular adhesion molecule (CAM) and is capable of modulating the

XX expression of the CAM. They particularly inhibit intercellular adhesion

XX molecule-1 (ICAM-1), vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1), or

XX endothelial leukocyte adhesion molecule-1 (ELAM-1). The antisense

XX oligonucleotides can be used to modulate CAM activity in mediating

XX cell:cell interactions and subsequent cellular and biological responses,

CC e.g. T cell activation, leukocyte transmigration and inflammation. The
 CC antisense sequences can be used for modulating the synthesis of a CAM.
 CC They can be used for treating an animal suspected of having or being
 CC prone to a disease or condition associated with a CAM. Oligonucleotides
 CC targeted to ICAM-1 can be used for treating an inflammatory disease or
 CC condition e.g. inflammatory bowel disease such as Crohn's disease,
 CC colitis or ulcerative colitis, a condition of the skin, e.g. psoriasis or
 CC cytotoxic dermatitis, rheumatoid arthritis, allograft rejection, cancer,
 CC pneumonia, multiple sclerosis or a viral infection. The ICAM-1 sequences
 CC can also be used for reducing corticosteroid use in a patient or for
 CC reducing cyclosporine use in a patient. The oligonucleotides can also be
 CC used for detection and diagnosis. They can also be used for treating e.g.
 CC hyperproliferative disorders, tumours, diapedesis, graft versus host
 CC disease, arthritis, infections, autoimmune disorders, e.g. autoimmune
 CC thyroid disorders, autoimmune forms of arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
 CC some forms of juvenile diabetes mellitus, myasthenia gravis, pemphigus
 CC vulgaris, systemic lupus erythematosus, cardiovascular disorders,
 CC myocardial ischaemia/reperfusion injury, dilated cardiomyopathy, acute
 CC myocarditis, ischaemic heart disease or stroke

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 226 GAGAGTGTGTGTGTGGGG 245

DB 20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGTGTGGGG 1

RESULT 1278

AAC68206

ID AAC68206 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAC68206;

XX 19-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Gene typing PCR primer #1.

XX Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; gene typing; infectious disease;

XX autoimmune disease; inflammation; cancer; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX CA2299675-A1.

XX 12-SEP-2000.

XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000CA-02299675.

XX 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0124113P.

XX (UYMA-) UNIV MANITOBA.

XX Luo M, Brunham RC, Pan Y, Brunham K;

XX WPI; 2000-679930/57.

XX Typing polymorphic genes, useful to assess the association of alleles

XX with diseases and in disease diagnosis, uses a taxonomy based sequence

XX analysis in which a typing tree based on distinguishing sequences is

XX constructed.

XX Disclosure; Page 64; 125pp; English.

XX The present invention provides a novel method for typing genes,

XX particularly human leukocyte antigen (HLA) coding sequences. The method

XX uses DNA sequences and a taxonomy-based sequence analysis method to

XX assign alleles for HLA-DQA1, HLA-DQB1 and HLA-DRB. These alleles have

XX been linked to diseases such as diabetes, IgA deficiency, multiple

XX sclerosis, cancer, clinical and immunological manifestations of HIV

```
CC infection, coeliac disease, idiopathic nephrotic syndrome, immune
CC responses to parasite antigens, pemphigus vulgaris, inflammatory bowel
CC disease, rheumatoid arthritis, allergy and other inflammatory diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1427 TCTCCGACAGAGATGCCATG 1446
DB 1 TCCCGCAGAGATTTCGTG 20

RESULT 1279
AAC66586
ID AAC66586 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC66586;
XX
DT 19-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Gene typing PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 6.
XX
KW Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; gene typing; infectious disease;
KW autoimmune disease; inflammation; cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN CA2299675-A1.
XX
PD 12-SEP-2000.
XX
PF 10-MAR-2000; 2000CA-02299675.
XX
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0124113P.
XX
PA (UYNA-) UNIV MANITOBA.
XX
PI Luo M, Brunham RC, Pan Y, Brunham K;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-679930/67.
XX
PT Typing polymorphic genes, useful to assess the association of alleles
PT with diseases and in disease diagnosis, uses a taxonomy based sequence
PT analysis in which a typing tree based on distinguishing sequences is
PT constructed.
XX
PS Claim 9; Page 93; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a novel method for typing genes,
CC particularly human leukocyte antigen (HLA) coding sequences. The method
CC uses DNA sequences and a taxonomy-based sequence analysis method to
CC assign alleles for HLA-DQA1, HLA-DQB1 and HLA-DRB. These alleles have
CC been linked to diseases such as diabetes, IGA deficiency, multiple
CC sclerosis, cancer, clinical and immunological manifestations of HIV
CC infection, coeliac disease, idiopathic nephrotic syndrome, immune
CC responses to parasite antigens, pemphigus vulgaris, inflammatory bowel
CC disease, rheumatoid arthritis, allergy and other inflammatory diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1427 TCTCCGACAGAGATGCCATG 1446
DB 1 TCCCGCAGAGATTTCGTG 20

RESULT 1280
```

```
AAA94747/c
ID AAA94747 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA94747;
XX
DT 19-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide #1.
XX
KW VP22; gene therapy; tumour; psoriasis; eczema; skin cancer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key modified_base 1..20
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "All bases are phosphorothioate deoxynucleotides.
FT Optionally labelled at 3' end with fluorescein or at 5'
FT end with biotin"
XX
PN WO200053722-A2.
XX
PD 14-SEP-2000.
XX
PF 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-GB000897.
XX
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99GB-00005444.
PR 24-DEC-1999; 99GB-00030499.
XX
PA (PHOG-) PHOGEN LTD.
XX
PI O'hare PFJ, Normand NM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-594314/56.
XX
CC Aggregated composition suitable for phototherapy or prophylaxis of
CC psoriasis, eczema or skin cancer and for delivering nucleic acids and
CC proteins into cells, comprises transport protein VP22 and an
CC oligonucleotide.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 11; 28pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an aggregated composition comprising a
CC polypeptide having the transport function of herpesviral transport
CC protein VP22. The aggregates can be useful for delivery of
CC oligonucleotides and proteins into cells. The present sequence is one
CC such oligonucleotide which may be delivered into cells using the method
CC of the present invention. The aggregated composition is useful for
CC preparing a medicament for therapy or prophylaxis of a disease and for
CC delivering molecules to cells in vitro. The aggregates are delivered to
CC target cells such as tumour cells in vivo and are useful for treating
CC psoriasis, eczema or skin cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 226 GAGAGTGTGTGTGTGTGCGG 245
DB 20 GAGAGGGGAGTGTGTGCGG 1

RESULT 1281
AAA73499/c
ID AAA73499 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA73499;
XX
DT 28-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
```

DE Human c-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotide #11 (ISIS #5149).

XX Human; c-raf; protein kinase; antisense oligonucleotide; cancer;

XX signal transduction; hyperplasia; pulmonary fibrosis; angiogenesis;

KW psoriasis; atherosclerosis; smooth muscle cell proliferation; stenosis;

KW restenosis; inflammatory disorder; tissue graft rejection;

KW endotoxin shock; glomerular nephritis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US6090626-A.

PN 18-JUL-2000.

PD 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.

PF 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.

PR 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.

PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PA Boggis RT, Monia BP;

XX WPI; 2000-531424/48.

XX Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding

XX human raf useful for diagnosis, treatment of raf-associated cell

PT proliferative conditions such as cancer, psoriasis or blood vessel

PT restenosis.

XX Disclosure; Col 9; 31pp; English.

XX c-raf is a serine-threonine-specific protein kinase and is thought to

XX play a fundamental role in signal transduction, and cell proliferation

CC control. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide. This

CC sequence is targeted to human c-raf gene, resulting in c-raf expression

CC inhibition. The present sequence may be useful for treating and raf-

CC associated cell hyperproliferation conditions such as cancer,

CC hyperplasias, pulmonary fibrosis, angiogenesis, psoriasis,

CC atherosclerosis and smooth muscle cell proliferation in blood vessels

CC e.g. stenosis or restenosis following angioplasty. Also, the present

CC sequence may be useful for treating inflammatory disorders such as tissue

CC graft rejection, endotoxin shock and glomerular nephritis

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1186 ATGGCCACAGCGGTCCTTCCCT 1205

Db 20 ATGGCTCCAGGCTTCACCT 1

RESULT 1282

AAC60947/c

ID AAC60947 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAC60947;

AC 13-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DT Interleukin 1 receptor antagonist short tandem repeat primer SEQ ID NO:7.

XX Short tandem repeat; primer; STR; susceptibility; HIV; infection; AIDS;

XX detection; polymorphism; interleukin 10 promoter; IL-10;

KW chromosome position 2q12; interleukin 1 receptor antagonist; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200061811-A2.

PN

XX 19-OCT-2000.

PD 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009355.

XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-0128521P.

XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.

XX Smith MW, Shin HD, O'brien SJ;

XX WPI; 2000-687051/67.

XX Predicting susceptibility to HIV infection or progression useful for

XX selection of therapeutic treatment for persons infected with HIV virus,

PT comprises detecting polymorphism in human interleukin-10 promoter.

PT

XX Example 1; Page 11; 40pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for predicting susceptibility to

CC HIV infection or HIV progression in a subject. The method involves

CC detecting a polymorphism in a human interleukin-10 (IL-10) promoter,

CC where the presence of the polymorphism indicates susceptibility to HIV

CC infection or HIV progression. The method provides prognostic information

CC to persons infected with HIV virus and is useful to help select

CC treatments (such as administration of IL-10 or gene therapy with IL-10).

CC The presence of polymorphism is useful as predictor that very aggressive

CC treatment could substantially eradicate the virus from the infected

CC person. The method is useful for the generation of normograms or other

CC predictive algorithms that can be used, in association with allele

CC status, to prognose probable survival or years to development of AIDS

CC following HIV seroconversion. It indicates that increased expression of

CC the IL-10 gene helps to reduce HIV-1 infection and pathogenic progression

CC and enables a variety of new therapeutic interventions in the treatment

CC of HIV disease. The present sequence represents a short tandem repeat

CC (STR) primer which is used in an example from the present invention

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1442 CCATGAACATCCATTCCTTC 1461

Db 20 CCATGAACATCCATTCATGC 1

RESULT 1283

AAC83137

ID AAC83137 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAC83137;

AC 23-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DT Cell cycle regulatory gene related oligonucleotide SEQ ID 48.

XX Cell cycle regulation; corn; transgenic plant; cyclin; maize; soybean;

KW cyclin-dependent kinase; sunflower; sorghum; canola; alfalfa;

KW cotton; rice; barley; millet; ss.

XX Zea mays.

OS WO200065040-A2.

PN 02-NOV-2000.

XX 13-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009975.

PF 22-APR-1999; 99US-0130849P.

XX (PION-) PIONEER HI-BRED INT INC.

PA

XX Helentjaris TG, Habben JB, Sun Y;
XX WPI; 2000-687333/67.
XX Nucleic acids useful for producing transgenic plants, preferably maize,
XX with increased cell cycle gene activity, preferably activity of cyclin
XX and/or cyclin-dependent kinase.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 118; 122pp; English.
XX Polynucleotide sequences AAC83101 - AAC83113 encode proteins AAB35794 -
XX AAB35806 which are involved in regulating the cell cycle. The protein and
XX DNA sequences have been isolated from Zea mays (corn), and the invention
XX also includes oligonucleotides AAC83114 - AAC83139 which are related to
XX the cell cycle polynucleotides. The cell cycle polynucleotide sequences
XX are useful for producing transgenic plants such as maize, soybean,
XX sunflower, sorghum, canola, wheat, alfalfa, cotton, rice, barley and
XX millet with increased levels of cell cycle gene activity, such as
XX activity of cyclin and cyclin-dependent kinases. The DNA sequences are
XX also useful as probes for detecting deficiencies in the level of mRNA in
XX screening for desired transgenic plants, for detecting mutations in the
XX gene, for monitoring upregulation of expression or changes in enzyme
XX activity in screening assays of compounds, for detecting any number of
XX allelic variants, orthologs or paralogues of the gene, and site-directed
XX mutagenesis in eukaryotic cells. The DNA sequences are also useful for
XX recombinant expression of the encoded polypeptides and as immunogens for
XX preparing and screening antibodies. A transgenic plant comprising an
XX expression cassette including a cell cycle regulatory gene is useful for
XX assaying enzyme agonists and antagonists, and as immunogens or antigens
XX to obtain antibodies. The antibodies are useful in assaying expression
XX levels of cell cycle regulatory proteins, for identifying and isolating
XX nucleic acids from expression libraries, for identifying homologues of
XX polypeptides from other species, and for purification of the proteins
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 279 TCCTGGGGAACCTTCCTCTG 298
DB 1 TCAAGGGGAATGTTCTCTG 20

RESULT 1284
AAC79550/C
ID AAC79550 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAC79550;
XX
XX 07-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Murine p38beta antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID 75.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; p38, mitogen activated protein kinase; MAPK;
XX antiarthritic; antiarthritic; immunosuppressive; cardiant; heart disease;
XX antiinflammatory; autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; apoptosis;
XX phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Mus sp.
XX
XX WO200059919-A1.
XX
XX 12-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 04-APR-2000; 2000WO-US008794.
XX
XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-00286904.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX

PI Monia BP, Gaarde WA, Nero PS, McKay R, Popoff I;
XX WPI; 2000-664982/64.
XX
XX Antisense compound targeted to p38 mitogen activated protein kinase
XX inhibits protein kinase and is useful for diagnosing and treating
XX inflammatory, autoimmune and heart disease.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 54; 90pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to antisense compounds 8-30 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to the 5'-untranslated region, translational start site,
XX translational termination region or 3'-untranslated region of a nucleic
XX acid encoding a p38 mitogen activated protein kinase (MAPK), where the
XX antisense oligonucleotides inhibit the expression of MAPK. Sequences
XX AAC79480 and AAC79501 represent human p38alpha MAPK and p38beta MAPK cDNA
XX sequences. AAC79481 - AAC79500 and AAC79553 - AAC79570 represent human
XX p38alpha antisense oligonucleotides, while AAC79502 - AAC79521 and
XX AAC79571 - AAC79580 represent human p38beta antisense oligonucleotides.
XX Also included in the invention are a p38alpha cDNA sequence AAC79523 and
XX Murine p38beta MAPK cDNA is represented in AAC79537 and antisense
XX oligonucleotides targeting the sequence are given in AAC79538 - AAC79552.
XX The antisense oligonucleotides have antiarthritic, antiarthritic;
XX immunosuppressive; cardiant and antiinflammatory activity. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of p38 MAPK in
XX cells or tissues. The oligonucleotides are used for treating an animal
XX with diseases such as inflammatory or autoimmune diseases e.g. rheumatoid
XX arthritis, or heart disease. The oligonucleotides are also useful for
XX inhibiting inflammation or apoptosis
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1153 GACATGTGGGTGTGGGCTG 1172
DB 20 GACATGTGGGTGTGGGCTG 1

RESULT 1285
AAA97969
ID AAA97969 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAA97969;
XX
XX 15-SEP-2003 (revised)
XX 26-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX B. brevis NRPS gene A domain PCR primer SEQ ID No: 10.
XX
XX NRPS; non-ribosomal peptide synthetase; adenylation domain; A domain;
XX PCR primer; antibiotic; immunosuppressant; cytostatic; antiviral;
XX antihelminthic; fungicidal; ss.
XX
XX Brevibacillus brevis.
XX
XX WO200052152-A1.
XX
XX 08-SEP-2000.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000WO-EP001652.
XX
XX 03-MAR-1999; 99DE-01009146.
XX
XX (MARA/) MARAHIEL M. A.
XX (STAC/) STACHELHAUS T.
XX (MOOT/) MOOTZ H.
XX (KONZ/) KONZ D.
XX
XX Marahiel MA, Stachelhaus T, Mootz H, Konz D;
PI

XX WPI; 2000-572182/53.
 XX Non-ribosomal synthesis of peptides, e.g. antibiotics or
 PT immunosuppressants, using non-ribosomal peptide synthase with targeted
 PT modifications in adenylation domains.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 39; 52pp; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel method for the targeted non-ribosomal
 CC synthesis of peptides (I) of required structure, comprising altering one
 CC or more A (adenylation) domain-encoding DNA segments (II) that encodes a
 CC non-ribosomal peptide synthetase so that the expression product of the
 CC altered (II) can produce (I), is new. Alterations in the A-domains are
 CC made according to a non-ribosomal code reproduced in the specification.
 CC The method is used to synthesize (I) with antibiotic, immunosuppressant,
 CC cytostatic, antiviral, antihelminthic, fungicidal or surface-active
 CC properties, and to alter specificity and/or activity of known
 CC biologically active compounds, e.g. to improve their solubility by
 CC replacing hydrophobic amino acids with hydrophilic ones, or vice versa.
 CC AAA97960-A97995 represent PCR primers used to illustrate the method of
 CC the invention. (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1515 ACTAAGAGGAGTTCAGCTAC 1534
 DB 1 ACTACAGCAGGCTCAGCTAC 20
 RESULT 1286
 AAF76673/C
 ID AAF76673 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAF76673;
 DT 16-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 DE Bone resorption modulation method related sequence SEQ ID NO: 1.
 XX Bone resorption modulation; leptin; osteoporosis; Paget's disease;
 KW osteoclastogenesis; ds.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS AU200048971-A.
 FN 08-FEB-2001.
 PD 01-AUG-2000; 2000AU-00048971.
 PF 03-AUG-1999; 99AU-00001999.
 PR (UYME) UNIV MELBOURNE.
 XX PA
 XX Nicholson GC;
 PI WPI; 2001-235416/25.
 DR Modulating bone resorption in human or animal for treating osteoporosis
 PT or Paget's disease, comprises administering leptin, its derivative,
 PT homologue, analog, chemical equivalent, antagonist or agonist.
 XX Disclosure; Page 23; 40pp; English.
 PS The present invention describes a method of modulating bone resorption
 CC comprising administering leptin or a derivative under conditions suitable
 CC for the modulation of osteoclastogenesis. This is useful in the treatment
 CC of osteoporosis and Paget's disease. No further information about this

CC sequence is given in the specification
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 122 CCATGGATCGGATGAGAAG 141
 DB 20 CCTTGGATCTGATCAGTAG 1
 RESULT 1287
 AAD14761
 ID AAD14761 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAD14761;
 AC AAD14761;
 XX 01-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 DT Human glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha antisense oligo ISIS #116602.
 DE Human; glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha; antidiabetic; cytostatic;
 KW antisense therapy; diabetes; hyperproliferative disorder; inflammation;
 KW neurological disorder; tumour; haematopoietic disorder; infection;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; developmental disorder; antisense;
 KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20 /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT modified_base 1..5 /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
 FT modified_base 1 /tag= d
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 3 /tag= e
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 4 /tag= f
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 6 /tag= g
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 9 /tag= h
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 10 /tag= i
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 12 /tag= j
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 13 /tag= k
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 15 /tag= l
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 16..20 /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
 FT modified_base 16

XX Antisense compounds which specifically hybridize with and inhibit human
PT bcl-6 expression, useful for treating bcl-6 related disorders, and
PT preventing or delaying inflammation or tumor formation.
XX Claim 14; Col 41-42; 42pp; English.
PS
CC Sequences AAC81144-C81223 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to the human bcl-6 gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human
CC bcl-6 mRNA, and were analysed for their effect on bcl-6 mRNA levels by
CC quantitative real-time PCR. Bcl-6 (also known as B-cell CLL/ lymphoma 6,
CC zinc finger protein 51 and LA23) is a sequence-specific DNA-binding
CC transcriptional repressor. The bcl-6 gene is expressed in germinal centre
CC B- and T- cells and is required for germinal centre formation and Tt-2
CC mediated antibody affinity maturation. Bcl-6 may also play a role in the
CC regulation of apoptosis. The bcl-6 gene is located on chromosome 3q27, a
CC region which undergoes a high frequency of translocation events. Such
CC chromosomal translocations can result in aberrant forms of bcl-6, which
CC are strongly implicated in the pathogenesis of several types of lymphoma,
CC and have also been reported in acute lymphoblastic leukaemia and post-
CC transplant lymphoproliferative disorders. The oligonucleotides of the
CC invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
CC conditions associated with aberrant forms of bcl-6, such as lymphomas,
CC acute lymphoblastic leukaemia and post-transplant lymphoproliferative
CC disorders
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 494 TCCGGCTGCTGAGGGCTAC 513
DB 20 TCCGGATGCTGTGCGCAAC 1
RESULT 1290
AAF58196/c
ID AAF58196 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF58196;
XX
XT 23-APR-2001 (first entry)
DE Primer #16.
XX
XX Human; multiple tumour suppressor; MTS; cancer; gene therapy; ss.
KW Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6180776-B1.
FN
PD 30-JAN-2001.
XX
XX 22-JUL-1998; 98US-00120129.
XX
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00214582.
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215086.
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215087.
PR 01-JUN-1994; 94US-00251938.
PR 17-MAR-1995; 95WO-US003316.
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00486047.
XX
XX (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX
XX Kamb A;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-158668/16.
XX
XX Novel multiple tumor suppressor gene useful for diagnosing, prognosing
PT and treating cancers, such as melanoma, leukemia, glioblastoma and

PT Hodgkin's lymphoma.
XX Example 12; Col 50; 71pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to human multiple tumor suppressor-2 (MTS2)
CC gene. The invention is useful for diagnosing, prognosing and treating
CC cancers. It is also useful for screening drugs for cancer therapy and
CC gene therapy
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 505 GAGGGCTACCTGGAGAGCT 524
DB 20 GAGGGCTTCCTGGACAGCT 1
RESULT 1291
AAD11340
ID AAD11340 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD11340;
XX
XT 24-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DE
XX Human cot oncogene antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 116381.
XX
KW Human; cot oncogene; antisense therapy; inflammation; cancer; antisense;
KW immune system disorder; prophylaxis; cytostatic; immunomodulator; Tpl-2;
KW est; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 8
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 13
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX
XX US265216-B1.
PN
XX 24-JUL-2001.
PD
XX 20-JAN-2000; 2000US-00489868.
PF
XX 20-JAN-2000; 2000US-00489868.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Bennett CP, Wyatt J;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-463936/50.
DR
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating cot oncogene expression,
PT particularly useful for diagnosing or treating diseases associated with

PT expression of cot oncogene, such as inflammation, cancer or immune system disorders.

XX Example 15; Col 41; 39pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides, compositions and methods for modulating cot oncogene expression. The cot oncogene is also known as Tpl-2 and est. The compositions comprise antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targeted to nucleic acids encoding cot oncogene. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of cot oncogene and for treating diseases associated with expression of cot oncogene, e.g. inflammation, cancer or disorders of the immune system. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for diagnosis or prophylaxis or as research reagents and kits. The present sequence is human cot oncogene antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 116381. This sequence was targeted towards the coding region of human cot oncogene

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 627 GGACAACTGGCGAGGTA 646

DB 1 GGATAGGCTGAGCGAGGTA 20

RESULT 1292

AAS45859/C

ID AAS45859 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAS45859;

DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)

DE Human PAPP-3 antisense inhibitor ISIS #126059.

XX Human; ss; PAPP; Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase; antisense oligonucleotide; cytosolic; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; antidiabetic; immunosuppressant; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cellular injury; oxidative stress; neurological disorder; parkinsonism; apoptosis; meningitis-associated intracranial complication; ischaemia; probe; inflammatory disorder; autoimmune disorder; arthritis; diabetes.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "All cytidine residues are 5-methyl cytidine"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /tag= d

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2', methoxyethyl nucleotides"

XX WO200164955-A1.

XX 07-SEP-2001.

XX 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006572.

XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00517467.

PR

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Popoff I, Cowse LM;

XX WPI; 2001-602570/69.

XX Antisense compound useful for treating hyperproliferative, neurological, inflammatory and autoimmune disorders and diabetes inhibits human PAPP.

XX Example 18; Page 91; 168pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to human PAPP nucleic acid and inhibiting expression of human PAPP. PAPP (Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase plays an important role in chromatin decondensation, DNA replication, DNA repair, gene expression, malignant transformation, cellular differentiation and apoptosis. The antisense oligonucleotide inhibitors are useful for inhibiting the expression of PAPP in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for treating a human with a disease associated with PAPP especially hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. cancer), cellular injury resulting from oxidative stress, neurological (e.g. parkinsonism, meningitis-associated intracranial complications and ischaemia), inflammatory and autoimmune disorders (e.g. arthritis) and diabetes. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 774 CCTCAACACGCCACATCG 793

DB 20 CCTGACACGACACATCG 1

RESULT 1293

AAS45704/C

ID AAS45704 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAS45704;

XX 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)

DE Human PAPP-2 antisense inhibitor ISIS #126144.

XX Human; ss; PAPP; Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase; antisense oligonucleotide; cytosolic; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; antidiabetic; immunosuppressant; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cellular injury; oxidative stress; neurological disorder; parkinsonism; apoptosis; meningitis-associated intracranial complication; ischaemia; probe; inflammatory disorder; autoimmune disorder; arthritis; diabetes.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "All cytidine residues are 5-methyl cytidine"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /tag= d

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2', methoxyethyl nucleotides"

```

XX PN WO200164955-A1.
XX PD 07-SEP-2001.
XX PF 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006572.
XX PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00517467.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Popoff I, Cowser LM;
XX DR WPI; 2001-602570/68.
XX PT Antisense compound useful for treating hyperproliferative, neurological,
XX PT inflammatory and autoimmune disorders and diabetes inhibits human PARP.
XX PS Example 16; Page 86; 168pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to human
XX CC PARP nucleic acid and inhibiting expression of human PARP. PARP (poly
XX CC (ADP-ribose) polymerase plays an important role in chromatin
XX CC decondensation, DNA replication, DNA repair, gene expression, malignant
XX CC transformation, cellular differentiation and apoptosis. The antisense
XX CC oligonucleotide inhibitors are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX CC PARP in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for treating a human
XX CC with a disease associated with PARP especially hyperproliferative stress,
XX CC disorders (e.g. cancer), cellular injury resulting from oxidative stress,
XX CC neurological (e.g. parkinsonism, meningitis-associated intracranial
XX CC complications and ischaemia), inflammatory and autoimmune disorders (e.g
XX CC arthritis) and diabetes. The present sequence is an antisense
XX CC oligonucleotide of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1055 AGTCATCCCAACAGACA 1074
DB 20 AGGCAATCTCAACAGGCCA 1
RESULT 1294
AAC92774/C
ID AAC92774 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAC92774;
XX DT 27-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human hnRNP A1 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:46.
XX KW Human hnRNP A1; heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A1;
XX KW heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein core protein A1; P40CRS;
XX KW mRNA processing; transport; stabilisation; alternative splicing;
XX KW donor splice site selection; telomere biogenesis; oncogenesis;
XX KW apoptosis-associated protein; cancer; tumour formation;
XX KW expression inhibition; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US615789-A.
XX PD 26-DEC-2000.
XX PF 27-OCT-1999; 99US-00428696.
XX PR 27-OCT-1999; 99US-00428696.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Cowser LM;
XX DR WPI; 2001-090484/10.
XX PT Novel antisense compound targeted to human hnRNP A1 which specifically
XX PT hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human hnRNP A1, useful for
XX PT modulating the expression of hnRNP A1 in cells.
XX PS Example 15; Col 41-42; 38pp; English.
XX CC Sequences AAC92738-C92817 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX CC to the heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A1 (hnRNP A1) gene, which
XX CC inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were designed to
XX CC target different regions of the human hnRNP A1 mRNA, and were analysed
XX CC for their effect on hnRNP A1 mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR.
XX CC hnRNP A1 (also known as heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein core
XX CC protein A1 and p40CRS) is thought to function in the stabilisation,
XX CC transport and processing (including alternative splicing) of newly
XX CC synthesised mRNAs. It facilitates the annealing of single-stranded
XX CC nucleic acids, modulates the binding of snRNPs to RNA intron sequences,
XX CC and shuttles continuously between the nucleus and the cytoplasm acting as
XX CC a carrier protein for mRNAs. hnRNP A1 also participates in telomere
XX CC biogenesis, with low levels of hnRNP correlating with shortened
XX CC telomeres. In addition, hnRNP A1 has also been classified as an apoptosis
XX CC -associated protein on the basis that it is specifically cleaved into
XX CC three fragments during antibody-mediated apoptosis. Due to its ability to
XX CC control splicing events, particularly donor splice site selection, hnRNP
XX CC A1 is implicated in the process of oncogenesis. The oligonucleotides of
XX CC the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
XX CC conditions associated with hnRNP A1 expression, such as cancer
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 12 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 231 TGGTGGTGGTGGCGGCGAGTG 250
DB 20 TGGTGGTGGTGGCGAGGTG 1
RESULT 1295
AAF60944/C
ID AAF60944 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAF60944;
XX DT 15-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Anti-ICAM-1 oligonucleotide SEQ ID 53.
XX KW Transport; membrane; cytostatic; virucide; vasotropic; dermatological;
XX KW antipsoriatic; antiasthmatic; gene therapy; tumor cell; antisense;
XX KW tumor therapy; drug; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX PN DE19935302-A1.
XX PD 08-FEB-2001.
XX PF 28-JUL-1999; 99DE-01035302.
XX PR 28-JUL-1999; 99DE-01035302.
XX PA (AVET ) AVENTIS PHARMA DEUT GMBH.
XX PI Uhlmann E, Greiner B, Unger E, Gothe G, Schwerdel M;
XX DR WPI; 2001-203679/21.

```


CC relates to a method for treating or preventing chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD) such as emphysema, asthma and chronic bronchitis
CC in a subject. The method involves administering to the subject, an agent
CC effective to inhibit apoptosis by inhibiting the expression of a secreted
CC Frizzled-related protein (sFRP) gene. It is also useful in antisense
CC therapy

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1289 TCCTGTCCACGAGAGTTC 1308
DB 1 TCCTGGCCATCGAGCAGTAC 20

RESULT 1298

AAS02589/C
ID AAS02589 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAS02589;

XX 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)

XX PCR primer RP.2(rev) used in analysis of MTS1 and MTS2.

XX Human; multiple tumour suppressor; MTS1; MTS2; therapeutic; diagnostic;
XX cancer; gene therapy; melanoma; leukaemia; astrocytoma; glioblastoma;
XX lymphoma; glioma; Hodgkin's lymphoma; chronic lymphatic leukaemia;
XX PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6210949-B1.

XX 03-APR-2001.

XX 30-NOV-1998; 98US-00201139.

XX 17-MAR-1995; 95WO-US003316.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487033.

XX 28-JUL-1995; 95US-00508735.

XX (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.

XX Stone S, Jiang P, Kamb A;

XX WPI; 2001-280859/29.

XX New mouse multiple tumor suppressor gene, useful for diagnosing or
XX prognosing human cancer or as gene therapy for treating cancer,
XX particularly melanoma, leukemia, astrocytoma, lymphoma or cancers of the
XX pancreas or breast.

XX Example 7; Col 40; 80pp; English.

XX The sequence represents PCR primer RP.2(rev) used in analysis of multiple
XX tumour suppressor MTS1 and MTS2. The MTS genes, and expression products,
XX are useful for treating, diagnosing or prognosing human cancer. In
XX particular the MTS gene is useful for diagnosing a predisposition to or
XX as a gene therapy for melanoma, leukaemia, astrocytoma, glioblastoma,
XX lymphoma, glioma, Hodgkin's lymphoma, chronic lymphatic leukaemia (CLL),
XX or cancers of the pancreas, breast, thyroid, ovary, uterus, testis,
XX kidney, stomach or rectum. The gene may be used in both cancerous and pre
XX -cancerous cells

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 505 GAGGGCTACTCGAGAGCT 524
DB 20 GAAGGCTTCCTGGACGCT 1

RESULT 1299

AAS03545/C
ID AAS03545 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAS03545;

XX 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX FITC-labeled ICM oligonucleotide.

XX FITC; ICM; oligonucleotide; ss; fluorescein isothiocyanate; VP22; BH3;
XX apoptosis; hyper-proliferating cell; cancer; tumour; eczema;
XX cell-cycle progression regulator; genital warts; restenosis; skin cancer;
XX psoriasis; scar tissue; intracellular-adhesion molecule.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX misc_feature 1

XX /*tag= a
XX /note= "C is labeled with FITC"

XX WO200147960-A1.

XX 05-JUL-2001.

XX 21-DEC-2000; 2000WO-GB004965.

XX 24-DEC-1999; 99GB-00030519.

XX (PHOG-) PHOGEN LTD.

XX O'hare PFU, Normand NM, Brewis ND, Phelan A;

XX WPI; 2001-418224/44.

XX Inhibiting cancer cell proliferation by exposing cells to a composition
XX of fusion proteins comprising VP22 polypeptides coupled to cell cycle
XX progression regulators, and further exposing cells to cell death
XX stimulators.

XX Disclosure; Page 14; 23pp; English.

XX The sequence represents an FITC (fluorescein isothiocyanate) labeled
XX oligonucleotide complementary to part of the mRNA encoding the
XX intracellular-adhesion molecule ICM. The oligonucleotide is included in
XX a composition comprising a fusion protein of herpes virus VP22 protein
XX 159-301 (having the transport function) and a cell-cycle progression
XX regulator (or its DNA) e.g. BH3 or apoptotic proteins. The composition is
XX used to reduce the proliferation of cells. The method of making the VP22
XX containing compositions is used for reducing proliferation of hyper-
XX proliferating cells e.g., cancer cells, for manufacturing a medicament to
XX reduce or treat cell proliferation e.g., cancer cell proliferation. The
XX method is also used for reducing or treating cell proliferation, in
XX tumour cells present in tumour cell mass, non-malignant cells e.g.,
XX benign tumour cells such as genital warts, smooth muscle cells present in
XX restenosis, proliferating skin cells e.g., skin cancer, psoriasis or
XX eczema skin cells, or proliferating cells of scar tissue

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 226 GAGAGTGTGTGTGGCGG 245


```
Db      20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGG 1
||||| || ||||| ||
AAH42979/c
ID AAH42979 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH42979;
XX
DT 15-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify a k-ras DNA sequence.
XX
KW HPV; genetic disease; gene anomaly; infectious disease; chlamydia;
KW congenital genetic disease; cancer; human papilloma virus; k-ras;
KW cystic fibrosis; mitochondrial cerebromyopathy; cervical cancer;
KW colon cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200159124-A1.
XX
PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 09-FEB-2000; 2000WO-JP000693.
XX
PR 09-FEB-2000; 2000WO-JP000693.
XX
PA (SAPP-) SAPPORO IMMUNO DIAGNOSTIC LAB.
XX
PI Yanaguchi A, Kikuchi K, Nakamura K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-497079/54.
XX
PT Convenient and cheap microplate fluorescent screening method for
PT detecting gene anomaly in e.g. infectious diseases, congenital genetic
PT diseases or cancers through gene diagnosis in community screening test
PT program.
XX
PS Claim 7; Page 22; 26pp; Japanese.
XX
CC PCR primers AAH42977-80 were used to amplify k-ras DNA sequences. The
CC primers are used in the method of the invention. The specification
CC describes a method for screening genetic diseases. The method comprises
CC using DNA simply extracted from a biological specimen such as scraped
CC mucosal cells and tissue slide pieces fixed with formalin and embedded in
CC paraffin, and amplifying a target region by polymerase chain reaction
CC (PCR) for direct fluorescence measurement of the additional double-
CC stranded DNA intercalator. The method is used for detecting gene anomaly
CC in e.g. infectious diseases, congenital genetic diseases or cancers,
CC including infection disease due to human papilloma virus and chlamydia
CC genetic diseases like cystic fibrosis, mitochondrial cerebromyopathy,
CC cancers of cervical cancer and colon cancer, through gene diagnosis in
CC community screening test program
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 9 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1310 AGACATACAACTACCCCAAG 1329
||| ||||| |||||
Db 20 ACACCTCAACTACCAACAAG 1
||| ||||| |||||
RESULT 1301
AAF99116/c
ID AAF99116 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF99116;
XX
DT 15-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify a k-ras DNA sequence.
XX
KW HPV; genetic disease; gene anomaly; infectious disease; chlamydia;
KW congenital genetic disease; cancer; human papilloma virus; k-ras;
KW cystic fibrosis; mitochondrial cerebromyopathy; cervical cancer;
KW colon cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200159124-A1.
XX
PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 09-FEB-2000; 2000WO-JP000693.
XX
PR 09-FEB-2000; 2000WO-JP000693.
XX
PA (SAPP-) SAPPORO IMMUNO DIAGNOSTIC LAB.
XX
PI Yanaguchi A, Kikuchi K, Nakamura K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-497079/54.
XX
PT Convenient and cheap microplate fluorescent screening method for
PT detecting gene anomaly in e.g. infectious diseases, congenital genetic
PT diseases or cancers through gene diagnosis in community screening test
PT program.
XX
PS Claim 7; Page 22; 26pp; Japanese.
XX
CC PCR primers AAH42977-80 were used to amplify k-ras DNA sequences. The
CC primers are used in the method of the invention. The specification
CC describes a method for screening genetic diseases. The method comprises
CC using DNA simply extracted from a biological specimen such as scraped
CC mucosal cells and tissue slide pieces fixed with formalin and embedded in
CC paraffin, and amplifying a target region by polymerase chain reaction
CC (PCR) for direct fluorescence measurement of the additional double-
CC stranded DNA intercalator. The method is used for detecting gene anomaly
CC in e.g. infectious diseases, congenital genetic diseases or cancers,
CC including infection disease due to human papilloma virus and chlamydia
CC genetic diseases like cystic fibrosis, mitochondrial cerebromyopathy,
CC cancers of cervical cancer and colon cancer, through gene diagnosis in
CC community screening test program
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 9 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1310 AGACATACAACTACCCCAAG 1329
||| ||||| |||||
Db 20 ACACCTCAACTACCAACAAG 1
||| ||||| |||||
RESULT 1301
AAF99116/c
ID AAF99116 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF99116;
XX
DT 15-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify a k-ras DNA sequence.
XX
KW HPV; genetic disease; gene anomaly; infectious disease; chlamydia;
KW congenital genetic disease; cancer; human papilloma virus; k-ras;
KW cystic fibrosis; mitochondrial cerebromyopathy; cervical cancer;
KW colon cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200159124-A1.
XX
PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 09-FEB-2000; 2000WO-JP000693.
XX
PR 09-FEB-2000; 2000WO-JP000693.
XX
PA (SAPP-) SAPPORO IMMUNO DIAGNOSTIC LAB.
XX
PI Yanaguchi A, Kikuchi K, Nakamura K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-497079/54.
XX
PT Convenient and cheap microplate fluorescent screening method for
PT detecting gene anomaly in e.g. infectious diseases, congenital genetic
PT diseases or cancers through gene diagnosis in community screening test
PT program.
XX
PS Claim 7; Page 22; 26pp; Japanese.
XX
CC PCR primers AAH42977-80 were used to amplify k-ras DNA sequences. The
CC primers are used in the method of the invention. The specification
CC describes a method for screening genetic diseases. The method comprises
CC using DNA simply extracted from a biological specimen such as scraped
CC mucosal cells and tissue slide pieces fixed with formalin and embedded in
CC paraffin, and amplifying a target region by polymerase chain reaction
CC (PCR) for direct fluorescence measurement of the additional double-
CC stranded DNA intercalator. The method is used for detecting gene anomaly
CC in e.g. infectious diseases, congenital genetic diseases or cancers,
CC including infection disease due to human papilloma virus and chlamydia
CC genetic diseases like cystic fibrosis, mitochondrial cerebromyopathy,
CC cancers of cervical cancer and colon cancer, through gene diagnosis in
CC community screening test program
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 9 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1310 AGACATACAACTACCCCAAG 1329
||| ||||| |||||
Db 20 ACACCTCAACTACCAACAAG 1
||| ||||| |||||
RESULT 1302
AAH41775
ID AAH41775 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH41775;
XX
DT 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE p38 gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO:22.
XX
KW Base; string; tape; circular disc; ligand; immobilised; PCR primer;
KW detection; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
```

XX PN WO200135098-A1.
 XX PD 17-MAY-2001.
 XX PF 24-OCT-2000; 2000WO-JP007415.
 XX PR 05-NOV-1999; 99JP-00315610.
 XX PA (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
 XX PI Kato I, Izu H, Asada K;
 XX WPI; 2001-343623/36.
 XX String, tape or disk shaped bases with several different immobilized
 PT ligands including nucleic acids, sugars, peptides and proteins.
 XX Example 1; Page 37; 56pp; Japanese.
 XX The present invention describes bases in the shape of a string, tape or
 CC circular disc on the surface of which a plural number of different
 CC ligands are immobilized respectively in pre-determined domains. Also
 CC described are devices for detecting the binding between the ligands and
 CC receptors and methods for detection using these bases. The methods are
 CC useful for detection in biochemical and diagnostic assays. The ligands
 CC are immobilised in line, so the user only needs to determine the presence
 CC or absence of receptor binding, without further processing. AAH41754 to
 CC AAH41815 represent primers which are used in an example from the present
 CC invention
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1236 ACACCTTCATCTCCGTATCT 1255
 DB 1 AAGTTCATCTCGGCATCT 20
 RESULT 1303
 AAH23850/C
 ID AAH23850 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAH23850;
 XX DT 07-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Human antileukoprotease (ALP) reverse PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:4.
 XX KW Antileukoprotease; ALP; secretory leukocyte proteinase; SLPI; human;
 KW cancer marker; ovarian tumour; ovarian-derived metastatic tumour;
 KW overexpression; low malignant potential tumour; ovarian carcinoma;
 KW serous carcinoma; mucinous carcinoma; endometrioid carcinoma;
 KW clear cell carcinoma; cancer; diagnosis; cytostatic;
 KW quantitative PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200128500-A2.
 XX PD 26-APR-2001.
 XX PF 18-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US041306.
 XX PR 18-OCT-1999; 99US-0159972P.
 XX PA (UYAR-) UNIV ARKANSAS.
 XX PI O'Brien TJ, Tanimoto H, Underwood LJ, Shigemasa K;
 XX

DR WPI; 2001-290812/30.
 XX Detecting tumor growth in an individual, particularly ovarian and ovarian
 PT -derived metastatic tumors, comprises measuring antileukoprotease levels.
 XX Example 3; Page 10; 45pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to methods for the diagnosis and treatment of
 CC ovarian tumors or ovarian-derived metastatic tumors in an individual.
 CC The diagnostic method involves measuring the level of antileukoprotease
 CC (ALP) in a sample (e.g., a blood sample, tissue biopsy or ovarian
 CC secretion) from an individual. If the level of ALP exceeds the mean basal
 CC level of ALP in non-diseased individuals by 2 or more standard
 CC deviations, the individual is likely to have an ovarian or ovarian-
 CC derived tumour. ALP, also known as secretory leukocyte proteinase (SLPI),
 CC is a small (approximately 100 amino acids) secreted protease inhibitor
 CC which specifically inhibits the activity of stratum corneum chymotryptic
 CC enzyme, and is also able to inhibit leukocyte elastase, cathepsin G,
 CC chymotrypsin and trypsin. It is significantly overexpressed in carcinomas
 CC and potential tumors of ovarian origin. The invention also provides
 CC methods of treating ovarian or ovarian-derived tumors, or preventing
 CC ovarian tumour metastasis, via the administration of ALP. Methods of the
 CC invention are useful for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
 CC ovarian and ovarian-derived metastatic tumors, particularly low
 CC malignant potential tumors or ovarian carcinomas such as serous carcinoma,
 CC mucinous carcinoma, endometrioid carcinoma and clear cell carcinoma.
 CC Sequences AAH23947-AAH23850 represent PCR primers used in quantitative
 CC PCR in an exemplification of the invention to determine levels of ALP
 CC mRNA from normal and cancerous ovarian tissue
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1109 CCCTGACATCCTCGTGGG 1128
 DB 20 CCACTGATATCCTCCTTGG 1
 RESULT 1304
 AAC62058
 ID AAC62058 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAC62058;
 XX DT 06-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE PCR primer for nucleic acids encoding the human EAA5 receptor.
 XX KW Human; excitatory amino acid 4 receptor; EAA 4 receptor;
 KW central nervous system receptor; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN US6136544-A.
 XX PD 24-OCT-2000.
 XX PF 20-JUN-1996; 96US-00666221.
 XX PR 23-DEC-1993; 93US-00172188.
 XX PR 21-DEC-1994; 94WO-CA000705.
 XX PA (ALLX) ALLELIX BIOPHARMACEUTICALS INC.
 XX PI Nutt S, Kamboj R;
 XX WPI; 2001-048927/06.
 XX Isolated unedited human excitatory amino acid 4 receptor polynucleotides
 PT and proteins, useful for screening potential therapeutic compounds and

PT drug candidates that interact with edited human central nervous system
 XX receptor forms.
 PS Example 8; Col 21; 91pp; English.
 CC PCR primers AAC62056-60 were used to amplify nucleic acids encoding the
 CC human excitatory amino acid (EAA) 5 receptor. The synthesis of this central
 CC nervous system (CNS) receptor in vivo is regulated by an editing
 CC mechanism. This editing results in the expression from a single human CNS
 CC receptor gene of structurally distinct forms of the CNS receptor protein.
 CC The specification describes a human EAA4 receptor. The human excitatory
 CC EAA4 receptor polynucleotide and the protein it encodes are useful for
 CC screening potential therapeutic compounds and selecting drug candidates
 CC that interact selectively with edited human central nervous system
 CC receptor forms
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1211 CGGCTCCAGCGTGGAGGAA 1230
 DB 1 CTGGCTCCAGCGTGGTGGAA 20
 RESULT 1305
 AAD04717/C
 ID AAD04717 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAD04717;
 XX
 DT 04-JUL-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse P16beta cDNA amplifying P16-specific reverse PCR primer.
 KW Mouse; multiple tumour suppressor; MTS; cytostatic; somatic mutation;
 KW germ line mutation; gene therapy; melanoma; leukaemia; astrocytoma; CLL;
 KW glioblastoma; lymphoma; glioma; Hodgkin's lymphoma; cancer; rectum; P16;
 KW pancreas; breast; thyroid; ovary; uterus; kidney; stomach; mouse;
 KW P16beta; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 XX US6218146-B1.
 XX
 PD 17-APR-2001.
 XX
 PF 22-JUL-1998; 98US-00120131.
 XX
 PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00214582.
 PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215086.
 PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215087.
 PR 01-APR-1994; 94US-00227369.
 PR 01-JUN-1994; 94US-00251938.
 PR 17-MAR-1995; 95WO-US0003316.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00486047.
 XX
 FA (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
 XX
 XX Kamb A;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-289831/30.
 XX
 DE Novel multiple tumor suppressor proteins useful for diagnosis and
 XX prognosis of human cancer and for screening drugs for cancer treatment.
 PT
 XX Example 12; Col 50; 71pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to somatic and germ line mutations in the multiple
 CC tumour suppressor (MTS) gene in human cancer. The invention also relates
 CC to therapy of human cancer which have a mutation in the MTS gene.
 CC

CC including gene therapy, protein replacement therapy, and protein
 CC mimetics. The MTS sequences are useful for diagnosing predisposition to
 CC human cancer or for diagnosing and prognosing human cancers such as
 CC melanoma, leukaemia, astrocytoma, glioblastoma, lymphoma, glioma,
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, CLL and cancers of pancreas, breast, thyroid, ovary,
 CC uterus, testis, kidney, stomach and rectum. They are also used for
 CC screening drugs for cancer treatment. The present sequence is P16-
 CC specific reverse PCR primer used for amplifying mouse P16beta cDNA
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 505 GAGGGCTACTGCGAAGCT 524
 DB 20 GAAGGCTCTCGACACGCT 1
 RESULT 1306
 AAH48603/C
 ID AAH48603 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAH48603;
 XX
 DT 20-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human fascin associated primer SEQ ID 55.
 XX
 KW Fascin; regulatory sequence; human; dendritic cell; antiviral; tumor;
 KW antibacterial; antifungal; antiparasitic; anti-allergic; neurological;
 KW immunomodulatory; apoptotic; expression regulator; vaccine; allergen;
 KW Creutzfeld-Jakob disease; Alzheimer's disease; gene therapy;
 KW autoimmune disease; transplant rejection; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200151631-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-JUL-2001.
 XX
 PF 12-JAN-2001; 2001WO-BP000362.
 XX
 XX 13-JAN-2000; 2000DE-01001169.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000DE-01010188.
 XX
 PA (RESK/) RESKE-KUNZ A.
 PA (ROSS/) ROSS X.
 PA (ROSS/) ROSS R.
 PA (BROS/) BROS M.
 XX
 XX Reske-Kunz A, Ross X, Ross R, Bros M;
 WPI; 2001-451858/48.
 XX
 DR New regulatory sequences from the fascin gene, useful for providing
 XX dendritic cell-specific expression of e.g. antigens, e.g. for vaccination
 FT against tumors and infections.
 FT
 XX Claim 2b; Page 109; 117pp; German.
 XX
 XX This invention describes novel regulatory sequences (A) derived from
 CC human fascin that provide specific expression in dendritic cells (DC) and
 CC which have antiviral, antibacterial, antifungal, antiparasitic, anti-
 CC allergic, neurological, immunomodulatory and apoptotic activity. (A) are
 CC used to regulate expression of antigens, immunoregulators, antisense
 CC sequences etc. in DC-specific fashion. Recombinant DNA, vectors and host
 CC cells that contain (A) are useful: (i) in vaccines against viruses,
 CC bacteria, fungi, parasites, tumors, allergens and plaques in Creutzfeld-
 CC Jakob and Alzheimer's disease; and (ii) for gene therapy of tumors, they
 CC allergies, infections, autoimmune diseases and transplant rejection. They
 CC can also be provide specific expression of antigens and immunoregulators

CC in DC; for isolation and identification of cell factors and cis-elements
CC from regulatory sequences that mediate DC-specific expression; to
CC determine the degree of maturity of DC and to block transcription
CC factors, by providing binding sites in DC. (A) provide DC-specific
CC expression of nucleic acid under their control, allowing a more specific
CC regulation of the immune response and eliminating the long and laborious
CC purification of DC (since a complete leucocyte population may be
CC transformed), including transformation in vitro. This sequence represents
CC a primer associated with the human fascin gene described in the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1631 CCAGCAGCGCGGCTGCAG 1650
|||||
Db 20 CCAGGAGCGGAGGCTGCAG 1

RESULT 1307
AA54442
ID AA54442 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AA54442;
XX
DT 11-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer for amplifying 11-cis retinol dehydrogenase (RDH5).
XX
KW 11-cis retinol dehydrogenase; RDH5; eye; mutant; mutation;
KW ocular disease; fundus albipunctatus; retinitis punctata albescens;
KW albipunctate dystrophy; retinitis pigmentosa; human; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200068364-A2.
XX
PD 16-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 08-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US012527.
XX
PR 06-MAY-1999; 99US-00306538.
XX
PA (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.
PA (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
PA (MASS-) MASSACHUSETTS EYE & EAR INFIRMARY.

Simon A, Eriksson U, Dryja TP, Berson EL, Yamamoto H;
WPI; 2001-016091/02.
XX
XX Mutations in nucleic acid molecules encoding 11-cis retinol dehydrogenase
XX correlated to ocular disorders, useful in diagnosis and treatment of
XX diseases such as fundus albipunctatus.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 7; 28pp; English.

A new protein is described which comprises the 318 residue amino acid
CC sequence corresponding to wild type retinol dehydrogenase (RDH5), but
CC where amino acid 238 is not Gly, amino acid 73 is not Ser, or amino acid
CC 33 is not Ile. This mutant RDH5 can be used in the analysis of mutations
CC in the gene encoding retinol dehydrogenase, in the diagnosis and
CC treatment of ocular diseases associated with retinal degeneration such as
CC fundus albipunctatus. Other disorders which may also be studied include
CC retinitis punctata albescens, albipunctate dystrophy and retinitis
CC pigmentosa. A number of primer pairs (See GENESEQ records AA54433-
CC AA54448) were used to amplify the genomic RDH5 DNA. Two primers (AA54441,
CC AA54442) were used to amplify exon 3b of the RDH5 gene. This primer
CC corresponds to nucleotides 3151-3170 of the genomic DNA sequence (See
CC GENESEQ record AA54431)

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 56 TGTGACTGCTGAACCCAGG 75
|||||
Db 1 TGTTAGTCTCTGGAACCCAGG 20

RESULT 1308
AAC83096/c
ID AAC83096 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC83096;
XX
DT 23-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer used to amplify mouse beta cDNA.
XX
KW MTS; Multiple Tumour Suppressor; cancer; antibody; ss.

OS Mus sp.
XX
PN US6140473-A.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 22-JUL-1998; 98US-00120128.
XX
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00214582.
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215086.
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215087.
PR 14-APR-1994; 94US-00227369.
PR 01-JUN-1994; 94US-00251938.
PR 17-MAR-1995; 95WO-US003316.
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00486047.
XX
PA (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX
PI Kamb A;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-014867/02.

New multiple tumor suppressor 2-specific antibodies useful for detecting
PT differences in the absence of the peptides or mutant gene products, or
PT for screening tissues.

Example 12; Col 50; 71pp; English.

The present invention relates to an antibody or its fragment that
CC specifically binds to a human multiple tumour suppressor (MTS). The
CC invention is useful for detecting differences in the absence of MTS
CC peptides, to screen a tissue or to detect mutant MTS gene products. The
CC antibodies will immunoprecipitate MTS proteins from solution as well as
CC react with MTS protein on Western or immunoblots of polyacrylamide gels

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 505 GAGGGCTACCTGGAGAGCT 524
|||||
Db 20 GAAGGCTTCTGGACAGCT 1

RESULT 1309
AAH78394
ID AAH78394 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

```
AAH78394;
26-NOV-2001 (first entry)
Probe used to detect a mutation in codon 12 of K-ras.
DNA mutation; hereditary genetic disease; sickle cell anemia; probe;
thalassaemia; cystic fibrosis; haemophilia; cancer; K-ras; ss.
Synthetic.
WO200164945-A2.
07-SEP-2001.
01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-FR000604.
01-MAR-2000; 2000FR-00002614.
(NUCL-) NUCLEICA.
Cailloux F;
WPI; 2001-557783/62.
Detecting mutation in target nucleic acid, useful for detecting
hereditary genetic diseases, comprises using chip whose electrical or
optical property changes relative to the presence of hybridized probe.
Example 5; Page 18; 36pp; French.
The specification describes a method for detecting a mutation at a
particular position in a target nucleic acid. The method comprises
binding the target to a solid support, hybridizing a probe to the target,
elongating the probe with nucleotide(s) resistant to exonuclease,
digesting the probe with exonuclease and detecting bound nucleic acid.
The mutation is in position 'n' in a target nucleic acid and the 3',
extremity of the probe hybridises to position 'n'. The method is used to
detect gene mutations implicated in disease, particularly hereditary
genetic diseases, especially sickle cell anemia, alpha and beta
thalassaemias, cystic fibrosis, haemophilia and genes implicated in
cancer. The present sequence represents a probe which is used in the
method of the invention to detect a mutation in codon 12 of K-ras
Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 10 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9 3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 229 AGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGCAG 248
Db 1 ACTGGTGGTGGTGGAGCAG 20
RESULT 1310
AAD11919/C
ID AAD11919 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD11919;
XX DT 25-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human iPPK-2 DNA specific phosphorothioate sense oligonucleotide #1.
XX KW Human; phosphofructokinase isozyme-2; iPPK-2; therapy; drug screening;
XX KW cancer; inflammation; cachexia; anti-tumour; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX KW ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
modified_base 1..20
/tag= a
/mod_base= OTHER
/notes= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
```

```
modified_base 1..20
/tag= a
/mod_base= OTHER
/notes= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
US6255046-B1.
XX PN 03-JUL-2001.
XX PD 30-OCT-1998; 98US-00183846.
XX PF 31-OCT-1997; 97US-00961578.
XX PR (FICO-) PICOWER INST MEDICAL RES.
XX PA Bucala RJ, Chesney JA, Mitchell RA;
XX PI WPI; 2001-424617/45.
XX DR Screening for agents which inhibit the activity of the oncogenic
XX PT phosphoglucosylase isozyme-2.
XX PS Example 4; Col 9; 29pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for screening a candidate
XX CC therapeutic agent that inhibits kinase enzymatic activity of
XX CC phosphofructokinase isozyme (iPPK-2). Phosphofructokinase catalyses the
XX CC formation of fructose 2,6-bisphosphate from fructose-6-phosphate. The
XX CC method is used for identifying compounds that may be used to inhibit iPPK
XX CC -2 activity, an enzyme that is over-expressed by cancerous cells. iPPK-2
XX CC is useful as diagnostic targets, drug screening targets and as antisense
XX CC compounds that inhibit inflammation, cachexia and its translation in
XX CC cellular cytosol as an anti-tumour treatment. The present sequence is
XX CC human phosphofructokinase isozyme (iPPK-2) DNA specific phosphorothioate
XX CC sense oligonucleotide (8-iPPK-2) used in the exemplification of the
XX CC invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9 3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1679 CCAACTACATCTTCCTGCT 1698
Db 20 CCAACGGCATCTTCGGGCT 1
RESULT 1311
AAD11920
ID AAD11920 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD11920;
XX DT 25-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human iPPK-2 DNA specific phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide #1.
XX DE Human; phosphofructokinase isozyme-2; iPPK-2; therapy; drug screening;
XX KW cancer; inflammation; cachexia; anti-tumour; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX KW ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
modified_base 1..20
/tag= a
/mod_base= OTHER
/notes= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
US6255046-B1.
XX FN
```

PD 03-JUL-2001.
XX
XX PF 30-OCT-1998; 98US-00183846.
XX
XX PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-00961578.
XX
XX PA (PICO-) PICOWER INST MEDICAL RES.
XX
XX PI Bucala RJ, Chesney JA, Mitchell RA;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-424617/45.
XX
XX Screening for agents which inhibit the activity of the oncogenic
PT phosphoglucosyltransferase isozyme-2.
XX
XX Example 4; Col 9; 29pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for screening a candidate
CC therapeutic agent that inhibits kinase enzymatic activity of
CC phosphofructokinase isozyme (PFK-2). Phosphofructokinase catalyzes the
CC formation of fructose 2,6-bisphosphate from fructose-6-phosphate. The
CC method is used for identifying compounds that may be used to inhibit PFK
CC -2 activity, an enzyme that is over-expressed by cancerous cells. PFK-2
CC is useful as diagnostic targets, drug screening targets and as antisense
CC compounds that inhibit inflammation, cachexia and its translation in
CC cellular cytosol as an anti-tumour treatment. The present sequence is
CC human phosphofructokinase isozyme (PFK-2) DNA specific phosphorothioate
CC antisense oligonucleotide (AS-PFK-2) used in the exemplification of the
CC invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. NO. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1679 CCAACTACATCTCCCTGCT 1698
DB 1 CCACGCGCATCTTCGGGCT 20
RESULT 1312
AAF74084
ID AAF74084 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF74084;
XX
XX DT 30-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Primer #18.
XX
XX KW Solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter; seotonin 4; SLC6A4;
KW Genotyping; allele specific oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200109161-A1.
XX
XX PD 08-FEB-2001.
XX
XX PF 31-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020638.
XX
XX PR 29-JUL-1999; 99US-0146290P.
XX
XX PA (GENA-) GENAISANCE PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Sanchis A, Stephens JC;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-123317/13.
XX
XX DR New isolated polynucleotide comprising a polymorphic variant for the
PT solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter, serotonin member 4
PT gene for identifying drugs for treating disorders related to expression

PT of the protein.
XX
XX PS Example 1; Page 33; 152pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to a polymorphic variant of a reference
CC sequence for the solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter,
CC serotonin member 4 (SLC6A4) gene or a fragment of it or a sequence
CC complementary to the first sequence. The invention is used in producing a
CC recombinant organism that can be used to express SLC6A4 for protein
CC structure analysis and binding studies. A composition comprising a
CC genotyping oligonucleotide is used to detect a polymorphism in the SLC6A4
CC gene
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. NO. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 217 GGCTGGATGAGAGTGGTGG 236
DB 1 GGCTGGATGAGTGGTGG 20
RESULT 1313
AAF85418/C
ID AAF85418 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF85418;
XX
XX DT 23-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Primer used to amplify cDNA encoding rat mu-subtype opiate receptor.
XX
XX KW mu-subtype opiate receptor; G protein; opiod; drug addiction;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Rattus rattus.
XX
XX PN US6225080-B1.
XX
XX PD 01-MAY-2001.
XX
XX PF 28-APR-1995; 95US-00430286.
XX
XX PR 23-MAR-1992; 92US-00855286.
XX
XX PR 26-FEB-1993; 93US-00026140.
XX
XX PR 11-JUN-1993; 93US-00075447.
XX
XX PA (UHLG/) UHL G R.
XX
XX PA (EPFL/) EPFLER C M.
XX
XX PI (WANG/) WANG J.
XX
XX PI Uhl GR, Eppler CM, Wang J;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2001-342395/36.
XX
XX PT Novel isolated DNA encoding mu-subtype opiod receptor protein which is
PT useful for identifying other receptor subtypes, screening for mu opiod
PT ligands and for understanding mechanisms of opiod action.
XX
XX PS Example; Col 10; 51pp; English.
XX
XX CC PCR primer used to amplify cDNA encoding a rat mu-subtype opiod
CC receptor. The polynucleotide sequence is useful for producing a mu-type
CC opiod receptor by standard recombinant techniques. The encoded protein
CC is useful for producing monoclonal or polyclonal anti-receptor antibodies
CC and to identify patterns of post-translational modifications and to
CC elucidate associated G proteins. Mu receptor polynucleotides and to
CC polypeptides are useful in identifying other receptor subtypes, in
CC screening for new opiod ligands and for understanding mechanisms of
CC opiod action e.g., drug addiction
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 849 CCTGGACAGGACTGAGC 868
|||||
DB 20 CCTGGACGAGACTTCAGC 1
RESULT 1314
ID AAH49228 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAH49228;
DT 26-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Anti-ICAM oligonucleotide XXI.
XX KW Polyamide-oligonucleotide derivative; anticancer; antiproliferative;
XX KW antiviral; hepatotropic; vasotropic; antisense inhibition; ribozyme;
XX KW integrin; cell-cell adhesion; cancer; restenosis; stability; PNA;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS EP1113021-A2.
XX PN 04-JUL-2001.
XX PD 08-MAR-1995; 2001EP-00104012.
XX PF 14-MAR-1994; 94DE-04408528.
XX PR 08-MAR-1995; 95EP-00103332.
XX PA (AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA DEUT GMBH.
XX PI Uhlmann E, Breipohl G;
XX DR WPI; 2001-591267/67.
XX PT New DNA-peptide nucleic acid chimeras, useful e.g. as antisense agents
XX PT for treating e.g. cancer, also as diagnostic probes and primers.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 24; 54pp; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel polyamide-oligonucleotide derivatives (I)
CC and their physiologically acceptable salts of formula F(DNA)-Li-q(PNA-
CC Li) x(DNA-Li) s(PNA) t) xF' where q, r, s, t = 0 or 1, with the sum of
CC two or more adjacent letters at least 2; x = 1-20; DNA = nucleic acid
CC (such as DNA or RNA or their known derivatives); Li = covalent linkage
CC between DNA and PNA, i.e. a bond or a residue containing at least one
CC atom of carbon, nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur; PNA = polyamide structure
CC containing at least one nucleobase different from thymine; and F, P' =
CC the invention have anticancer, antiproliferative, antiviral, hepatotropic
CC and vasotropic activity and can be used for the inhibition of gene
CC expression by antisense, ribozyme, sense, or triple-helix methods, or by
CC binding to proteins (aptamers) (I) are used for treating diseases caused
CC by viruses (human immune deficiency, herpes simplex, influenza, or cell-
CC stomatitis, hepatitis B or papilloma), or mediated by integrins or cell-
CC cell adhesion reactions, for treating cancer, or for inhibiting
CC restenosis, particularly as antisense reagents. They are also useful in
CC heterogeneous or homogeneous assays, as primers or probes, particularly
CC where the target is amplified before being detected by hybridization, for
CC diagnosis of genetic malignant or pathogen-related diseases. (I) retain
CC the increased affinity for complementary strands and better stability in
CC serum, associated with conventional peptide nucleic acids (PNA), but lack
CC the disadvantages, i.e. have improved cellular uptake, do not aggregate
CC in aqueous solution, and have reduced affinity for purification
CC materials, reduced cytotoxicity, better sequence specificity. They are

CC more active than either DNA or PNA oligomers. When used as probes, (I)
CC show different responses to base-pair mismatches in the DNA and PNA
CC segments, allowing better discrimination between pathogenic and non-
CC pathogenic conditions such as the transition from proto-oncogene to
CC oncogene, also when used as primers, with the PNA segment at the 5'-end,
CC they produce amplicons resistant to 5'-exonuclease, allowing this enzyme
CC to be used to eliminate RNA or DNA primers. The DNA component allows
CC additional reactions not possible with PNA alone, e.g. 3'-tailing and (I)
CC may be incorporated into a gene. AAH49208-AAH49264 represent
CC oligonucleotides used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
|||||
DB 20 GAGAGGGGAGTGGTGGGGG 1
RESULT 1315
ID AAF87785/c
XX AC AAF87785;
XX AC AAF87785;
XX DT 11-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX DE DNA 20-mer ASO (antisense DNA oligomer) SEQ ID NO:12.
XX KW Antisense DNA oligomer; ASO; identification; gene therapy; target;
XX KW Nearest-Neighbour Thermal Stability Program; thermal melting temperature;
XX KW phosphorothioate; disease treatment; DNA:RNA hybrid; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS US6183966-B1.
XX PN 06-FEB-2001.
XX PD 22-JAN-1999; 99US-00235614.
XX PF 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00320507.
XX PR 03-MAR-1997; 97US-00808474.
XX PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX PI Gray DM, Clark CL;
XX DR WPI; 2001-280429/29.
XX PT Identifying a nucleic acid having a sequence capable of targeting a gene
XX PT of interest, for identifying nucleic acids for gene therapy, comprises
XX PT using the Nearest-Neighbor Thermal Stability Program.
XX PS Example 1; Col 21-22; 43pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for the identification of a
XX CC nucleic acid having a sequence capable of targeting a gene of interest
XX CC comprises: (a) a first database having a list of stability values for
XX CC independent combinations of N(x); (b) a computing unit having a means for
XX CC inputting data comprising N(x), data list, defining a nucleic acid
XX CC sequence of interest to be targeted to provide a second database; and (c)
XX CC a program capable of processing the first and second database to N(x)
XX CC comparison, and a stability value of a nucleic acid sequence capable of
XX CC targeting the gene of interest. The method is useful for identifying a
XX CC nucleic acid having a sequence capable of targeting a gene of interest.
XX CC These nucleic acids are useful in gene therapy and disease treatment. The
XX CC method may be used to obtain thermodynamic parameters for 20 combinations
XX CC of nearest-neighbour base pairs of DNA:RNA hybrid sequences. The Nearest-
XX CC Neighbour Thermal Stability Program can process data for use in

CC calculating thermal melting temperatures for phosphorothioate DNA:RNA
CC hybrids. The program can be readily extended to predict the most stable
CC triplex-forming sequences, or antigene oligomers. The present sequence
CC represents a DNA 20-mer ASO (antisense DNA oligomer) sequence which is
CC used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
||||| ||||| |||||
DB 20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGCGG 1

RESULT 1316
AAF87788/c
ID AAF87788 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAF87788;
XX AC AC
XX
DT 11-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human intracellular adhesion molecule 1 (ICAM-1) S-ASO SEQ ID NO:15.
XX
KW Antisense DNA oligomer; ASO; identification; gene therapy; target;
KW Nearest-Neighbour Thermal Stability Program; thermal melting temperature;
KW phosphorothioate; disease treatment; DNA:RNA hybrid; human; ICAM-1;
KW intracellular adhesion molecule 1; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS
PN US6183966-B1.
XX
PD 06-FEB-2001.
XX
PF 22-JAN-1999; 99US-00235614.
XX
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00320507.
PR 03-MAR-1997; 97US-00808474.
XX
XX (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
PA
PI Gray DM, Clark CL;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-280429/29.
XX
PT Identifying a nucleic acid having a sequence capable of targeting a gene
PT of interest, for identifying nucleic acids for gene therapy, comprises
PT using the Nearest-Neighbor Thermal Stability Program.
XX
XX Example 1; Col 25-26; 43pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for the identification of a
CC nucleic acid having a sequence capable of targeting a gene of interest
CC comprises: (a) a first database having a list of stability values for
CC independent combinations of N(x); (b) a computing unit having a means for
CC inputting data comprising N(x); data list, defining a nucleic acid
CC sequence of interest to be targeted to provide a second database; and (c)
CC a program capable of processing the first and second database to N(x)
CC comparison, and a stability value of a nucleic acid sequence capable of
CC targeting the gene of interest. The method is useful for identifying a
CC nucleic acid having a sequence capable of targeting a gene of interest.
CC These nucleic acids are useful in gene therapy and disease treatment. The
CC method may be used to obtain thermodynamic parameters for 20 combinations
CC of nearest-neighbour base pairs of DNA:RNA hybrid sequences. The Nearest-
CC Neighbour Thermal Stability Program can process data for use in
CC calculating thermal melting temperatures for phosphorothioate DNA:RNA
CC hybrids. The program can be readily extended to predict the most stable
CC triplex-forming sequences, or antigene oligomers. The present sequence
CC represents an antisense DNA oligomer designated S-ASO targeted to the

CC human intracellular adhesion molecule 1 (ICAM-1), which is used in an
 CC example from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0
 QY 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1
 RESULT 1317
 AAS22310/c
 ID AAS22310 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS22310;
 XX
 DT 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human COL9A2 PCR primer 1 for Exon 15.
 DE
 XX Human; collagen; COL1A1; COL9A1; COL9A2; COL9A3; ss;
 KW osteoporosis; multiple epiphyseal dysplasia; osteogenesis imperfecta;
 KW shortness of stature; low bone density; gene therapy; PCR primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US6265157-B1.
 FN
 XX 24-JUL-2001.
 PD
 XX 03-OCT-1997; 97US-00943731.
 FF
 XX 03-DEC-1991; 91US-00803628.
 FR
 FR 13-MAR-1994; 94US-00212322.
 XX
 XX (UYAL-) UNIV ALLEGHENY HEALTH SCI.
 PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
 PA (UYOU-) UNIV OULU.
 XX
 XX Prockop DJ, Spotila LD, Deltas CD, Sereida L;
 FI Westerhausen Larson A, Pack M, Collige A, Early J, Koerkhoe J;
 PI Ala-Kokko L, Annunen S, Pihlajamaa T, Vuoristo M, Paasilta P;
 XX WPI; 2001-432201/46.
 DR
 XX Detecting collagen gene alteration, useful for diagnosing osteoporosis,
 PT multiple epiphyseal dysplasia, osteogenesis imperfecta, shortness of
 PT stature and low bone density in humans.
 XX
 XX Claim 8; Fig 24; 617pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to Detecting a collagen gene alteration associated
 CC with a pathological condition in a human subject by obtaining from the
 CC subject a sample nucleic acid containing a portion of at least 15
 CC consecutive nucleotides of the segment of the COL1A1 gene extending in
 CC the 5' to 3' direction from 78 nucleotides of intron 27 located adjacent
 CC exon 28 through the 3' end of intron 51, where the portion contains an
 CC intronic nucleotide and a first and second site, determining the sequence
 CC of the portion and comparing the sequence of the portion with the
 CC corresponding consensus sequence of the COL1A1 gene where a difference
 CC between the sequence of the portion and the consensus sequence indicates
 CC the presence of the collagen alteration in the subject. The method is
 CC used for detecting abnormalities in a COL1 or COL9 gene is useful for
 CC determining whether a subject is afflicted with pathological conditions
 CC associated with an altered collagen gene such as osteoporosis, multiple
 CC epiphyseal dysplasia, osteogenesis imperfecta, shortness of stature and
 CC low bone density. Identification of an abnormality in a collagen gene is
 CC also useful for designing a therapeutic nucleotide or gene therapy agent
 CC which can be administered to the subject to correct or alleviate the

CC abnormality. The method is useful for detecting mutations in both the
 CC coding and non-coding sequences of any of the COL1 or COL9 genes.
 CC Therefore the method can be used to detect collagen gene alterations
 CC which affect either the primary sequence of a collagen protein chain,
 CC splicing of the mRNA encoding such chains or regulation of expression of
 CC the genes encoding such chains. The present sequence is a PCR primer
 CC which amplifies a nucleic acid from a collagen gene of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1632 CAGAGGCGAGCTCTGGAG 1651
 DB 20 CAGAGGCGAGCTCTGGAG 1
 RESULT 1318
 ABK12803/C
 ID ABK12803 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK12803;
 XX
 DT 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Intracellular-adhesion molecule, ICAM, oligonucleotide.
 XX
 KW VP22; viral protein 22; ss; cytostatic; antipsoriatic; dermatological;
 KW disaggregating agent; Aluminium phthalocyanine; cell proliferation;
 KW apoptosis; psoriasis; eczema; skin cancer; restenosis; scarring;
 KW Intracellular-adhesion molecule; ICAM.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /label= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT modified_base 1
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /label= OTHER
 FT /note= "C is covalently linked to a fluorescein moiety"
 XX
 FN WO200220060-A1.
 XX
 PD 14-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-GB004057.
 XX
 PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000GB-00022101.
 XX
 PA (PHOG-) PHOGEN LTD.
 XX
 PI O'hare PFJ, Brewis ND, Normand NM, Sunassee KR;
 XX
 DR WPT; 2002-304326/34.
 XX
 PT Use of aggregates comprising VP22 protein/polypeptide with the transport
 PT function of VP22 and oligonucleotides/polynucleotides with disaggregating
 PT agent, useful for treating or preventing cell proliferation.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 17; 31pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to the use of aggregates comprising VP22 (viral
 CC protein 22) protein (or a polypeptide with the transport function of
 CC VP22), and oligonucleotides or polynucleotides with a disaggregating
 CC agent e.g. Aluminium phthalocyanine (Al) (simultaneously or sequentially)
 CC to treat target cells by delivering molecules to the cells and/or
 CC preventing cell proliferation and/or killing cells. Also included are a
 CC method of treating target cells to deliver molecules to the cells and/or

CC prevent their proliferation and/or kill them comprising: (a) exposing the
 CC cells to the aggregate composition cited above; and (b) exposing the
 CC cells to the disaggregating agent cited above, which can promote
 CC disaggregation of the aggregate composition in cells, where steps (a) and
 CC (b) are carried out simultaneously or sequentially. a product comprising
 CC the aggregate composition and the disaggregating agent, as combined
 CC preparation for administration of these components, either sequentially
 CC or together, a pharmaceutical comprising the aggregate composition and
 CC the disaggregating agent, in combination with a pharmaceutical excipient
 CC and a cell preparation obtainable by treating the target cells in vitro
 CC as cited in the method above. The aggregate composition and
 CC disaggregating agent are useful in the manufacture of a medicament for
 CC treating diseases or target cells, and/or preventing cell proliferation
 CC and/or killing cells. These compositions, product or pharmaceutical are
 CC useful in therapy, particularly for manufacturing medicaments for use in
 CC therapy, or as a medicament for delivering molecules to cells to prevent
 CC cell proliferation or kill cells. In particular, these may be used for
 CC treating psoriasis, eczema, skin cancer, restenosis and scarring. The
 CC present sequence is an oligonucleotide encoding an intracellular-adhesion
 CC molecule, ICAM, which can form aggregates and is used to demonstrate the
 CC method of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 226 GAGAGTGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
 DB 20 GAGAGGCGAGTGTGGGGG 1
 RESULT 1319
 ABK101636/C
 ID ABK101636 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK101636;
 XX
 DT 15-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE ICAM-1 targeted antisense peptide nucleic acid SEQ ID NO: 42.
 XX
 KW Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; cytostatic; virucide; dermatological;
 KW antiaesthetic; overexpression; viral infection; vitiligo; antisense;
 KW pigmentation disorder; asthma; polyamide backbone; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "This sequence is a peptide nucleic acid, i.e. it
 FT contains a polyamide backbone instead of a deoxyribose
 FT backbone"
 FT modified_base 1
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "linked to one of the peptides shown in ABB04517
 FT and ABB04518 to form a PNA-peptide conjugate"
 XX
 FN WO200179216-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 07-APR-2001; 2001WO-EP004030.
 XX
 PR 18-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019135.
 XX
 PA (AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA DEUT GMBH.
 XX
 PI Uhlmann E, Breipohl G, Will DW;
 XX

XX Novel marker for testing analogs of vitamin D expected to be effective in
 PT reducing aberrant activity of vitamin D-responsive cell, comprises gene
 PT pertinent to action of vitamin D for testing the analogs.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 48; 89pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a marker for testing analogues of vitamin D
 CC expected to be effective in reducing aberrant activity of vitamin D-
 CC responsive cell, comprises at least one gene pertaining to the action of
 CC vitamin D for testing the analogues and determining analogues capable of
 CC regulating the gene, and is indicative of a chemopreventive or
 CC chemotherapeutic agent. The invention is useful for testing analogues of
 CC vitamin D expected to be effective in reducing aberrant activity of
 CC vitamin D-responsive cell or for testing analogues of vitamin D suspected
 CC to have antiproliferative activity. The invention is useful for reducing
 CC aberrant activity of vitamin D-responsive cell, and for treating a
 CC disorder characterised by an aberrant activity of vitamin D-responsive
 CC cell, where the disorder is selected from cancer, psoriasis, multiple
 CC sclerosis, osteoporosis, osteodystrophy, osteomalacia and
 CC hyperparathyroidism. The invention is useful for identifying regulated
 CC target genes correlated with the antiproliferative effect of vitamin D
 CC and its analogues. The invention is useful for protecting against in vivo
 CC DNA damage, for inducing in vivo DNA repair mechanisms in a mammal, or
 CC for reducing or preventing DNA damage to the skin of a mammal, preferably
 CC human. The invention is useful as a genoprotective or chemoprotective
 CC agent. The invention is useful as a marker for the activity of DNA repair
 CC mechanisms. The invention is useful for testing compounds susceptible of
 CC inhibiting an enzyme which metabolises 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3. The
 CC invention is useful for treating epidermal wounds. The present sequence
 CC is collagenase 1 gene specific RT-PCR primer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 965 AGGTGCTACACCGAGACCTC 984
 Db 20 ATGTGCTACACCGATACCCC 1
 RESULT 1322
 ABL58571
 ID ABL58571 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL58571;
 XX
 DT 26-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE ARF/HK33 protein related primer #1.
 XX
 KW HK33; housekeeping gene 33; ARF; tumour; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN WO200220770-A1.
 XX
 PD 14-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 06-SEP-2001; 2001WO-JP007732.
 XX
 PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00274209.
 XX
 PA (CHUG-) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
 PA (NAAD-) NAT INST ADVANCED IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
 XX
 PI Sugihara T, Wadhwa R, Kaul SC;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-393846/42.
 XX
 PT New isolated human or mouse targeting peptide useful for targeted

PT delivery of therapeutic agents, for inhibiting angiogenesis, tumor growth
 PT or pregnancy, and for inducing apoptosis or weight loss.
 XX
 PS Example 6; Page 76; 81pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to the screening of antitumour agents by using the
 CC interaction between ARF protein and HK33 (Housekeeping 33) protein.
 CC Nuclear transport of ARF protein is inhibited by the expression of HK33
 CC gene, and thus p53-dependent transcription is suppressed. In immortalised
 CC cells, moreover, the expression of HK33 gene is significantly elevated.
 CC The invention provides a method of screening an antitumour agent by using
 CC the interaction between ARF protein and HK33 protein. It also provides a
 CC method for utilisation of HK33 protein and a gene encoding it in the
 CC examination of tumour related disease. The current sequence represents a
 CC ARF/HK33 protein related primer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1468 CTGGGGGAGCGGATCCACAA 1487
 Db 1 CTGGTGGAGCAGTCCAAAA 20
 RESULT 1323
 ABL52358/c
 ID ABL52358 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL52358;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse FLIP-c chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:36.
 XX
 KW FLIP-c; caspase 8 dominant negative regulator; antiinflammatory;
 KW anti-tumour; FLIP-c inhibitor; apoptosis; antisense gene therapy;
 KW phosphorothioate; antisense modulation; infection; inflammation; tumour;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide having
 FT 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings"
 XX
 FN WO200224717-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 14-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028732.
 XX
 PR 20-SEP-2000; 2000US-00666269.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Ackermann EJ, Bennett CF, Zhang H, Watt AT, Ricketts W, Dean NM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-404948/43.
 XX
 PT Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid
 PT encoding a natural dominant negative regulator of caspase 8, FLIP-c,
 PT useful for preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor
 PT formation.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 99; 154pp; English.
 XX

CC The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule (II) encoding a natural dominant
 CC negative regulator of caspase 8, FLIP-c, where (I) specifically
 CC hybridises with and inhibits expression of the protein, or specifically
 CC hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on
 CC (II). (I) has anti-inflammatory and anti-tumour activities. (I) is an
 CC inhibitor of FLIP-c expression, a modulator of apoptosis and can be used
 CC in antisense gene therapy. (I) is useful for inhibiting the expression of
 CC FLIP-c in cells or tissues, and for treating an animal having a disease
 CC or condition associated with FLIP-c. (I) is also useful for modulating
 CC apoptosis in a cell, where a caspase such as caspase 8, caspase 3 or
 CC caspase 7 is activated, and the FLIP-c is the long form of FLIP-c. (I) is
 CC also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, as research
 CC reagents and kits, for distinguishing functions of various members of a
 CC biological pathway, e.g., to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
 CC tumour formation. The present sequence represents mouse FLIP-c inhibiting
 CC chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)
 CC wings, which is used in an example from the present invention

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 661 TACAAAGCCAAAGCAAGCT 680
 ||| ||||| |||||
 Db 20 TACACAGGCAGAGCAAGAT 1

RESULT 1324
 ABQ74294
 ID ABQ74294 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABQ74294;

DT 14-OCT-2002 (first entry)

DE Human leukocyte antigen DQB1 locus PCR primer DQB1-ex2F.

XX Human leukocyte antigen; DQB1; DQA1; aspermia; examination; detection;
 KW PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN JP2002153300-A.

PD 28-MAY-2002.

PF 24-NOV-2000; 2000JP-00358486.

PR 24-NOV-2000; 2000JP-00358486.

PA (INOK/) INOKO H.

XX WPI; 2002-552748/59.

XX Examination of aspermia comprising investigating an allele with
 PT correlation to aspermia if it is detected in the HLA-DQA1 locus.

PS Example 2; Page 4; 7pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method for the examination of aspermia
 CC in which, if an allele showing correlation to aspermia is detected in the
 CC human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-DQA1 locus, it is investigated. Also
 CC described is a method for the examination of aspermia in which one of the
 CC following (a) to (e) is investigated: (a) if the base sequence of the DNA
 CC corresponding to codon 64 of HLA-DQA1 gene is AGA; (b) if the base
 CC sequence of the DNA corresponding to codon 66 of HLA-DQA1 gene is ATG;
 CC (c) if the base sequence of the DNA corresponding to codon 68 of HLA-DQA1
 CC gene is GTG; (d) if the base sequence of the DNA corresponding to codon
 CC 69 of HLA-DQA1 gene is GTG; or (e) if the base sequence of the DNA

CC corresponding to codon 71 of HLA-DQA1 gene is GTG. The method is useful
 CC for the examination of aspermia. The present sequence represents a PCR
 CC primer for the HLA-DQB1 locus, which is used in an example from the
 CC present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1427 TCTCCGACAGAGTCCCATG 1446
 ||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 TCCCGCAGAGATTTCGTG 20

RESULT 1325
 AAS97894
 ID AAS97894 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAS97894;

DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #45.

XX Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;
 KW obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;
 KW blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;
 KW protein replacement therapy.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN WO200183749-A2.

PD 08-NOV-2001.

PF 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013387.

PR 28-APR-2000; 2000US-0200794P.

PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221419P.

PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247443P.

XX (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.

PA (MONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.

XX Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;
 PI Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;

XX WPI; 2002-075162/10.

XX Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human SAC1
 PT polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for carbohydrates
 PT or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity, diabetes, alcoholism.

XX Claim 14; Page 91; 239pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant
 CC form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated
 CC with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.
 CC The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by
 CC recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or
 CC alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in
 CC screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic
 CC embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce
 CC or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or
 CC alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human
 CC (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1
 CC gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a
 CC predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a
 CC diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological
 CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex
 CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and

```
CC mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SCAL genes
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
    Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
    Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 851 TGGACAGGACCTGAAGCAG 870
Db 1 TGGAGTACGACCTGAAGCTG 20
RESULT 1326
ABL42954
ID ABL42954 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABL42954;
XX
XX 12-APR-2002 (first entry)
DE Maturation/activation dendritic cell expression gene PCR primer #328.
XX Human; maturation/activation dendritic cell expression gene; maturation;
XX activation; dendritic cell; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX JP2001327293-A.
XX
XX 27-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 22-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00150562.
XX 22-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00150562.
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX WPI; 2002-127070/17.
XX Human maturation/activation dendritic cell expression gene group.
XX Disclosure; Page 39; 41pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human maturation/activation dendritic
XX cell (DC) expression gene group consisting of 100 genes which show the
XX highest expression among the genes expressed in human maturation/
XX activation DC. Also described are: (1) a protein expressed by the above
XX human maturation/activation DC expression gene; (2) an antibody against
XX the protein; and (3) an antagonist against the expression of each gene
XX belonging to the above gene group. The gene group is useful for the
XX treatment and the diagnosis of various human diseases related to human
XX DC. ABL42927 to ABL42956 represent PCR primers for human maturation/
XX activation DC expression genes, which are used in the exemplification of
XX the present invention.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
    Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
    Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 481 CTACACGCTGACATCCCGCT 500
Db 1 CTCCACGCTGACCTCCACCT 20
RESULT 1327
ABK30510
ID ABK30510 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK30510;
```

```
XX
DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX Human glioma-associated oncogene-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 124842.
XX
XX Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
KW Human; glioma-associated oncogene-1 associated disease; infection;
KW inflammation; tumour formation; cytostatic; antinflammatory; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6329203-B1.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657042.
XX
XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657042.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Bennett CF, Wyatt J;
XX WPI; 2002-138363/18.
XX
XX Novel antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding glioma-
XX associated oncogene-1, for modulating the gene expression and treating
XX diseases associated with expression of the oncogene in humans.
XX Claim 1; Col 44; 43pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds and methods for
XX modulating the expression of human glioma-associated oncogene-1. The
XX antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, target and
XX inhibit the expression of human glioma-associated oncogene-1. The
XX antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of human
XX glioma-associated oncogene-1 in human cells or tissues and for treating
XX an animal, particularly a human suspected of having or being prone to a
XX disease or condition associated with expression of glioma-associated
XX oncogene-1. The compounds are useful for diagnostics, therapeutics and as
XX research reagent, e.g. prophylactically to prevent or delay infection,
XX inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense compounds are safely and
XX effectively administered to humans. ABK30509-ABK30586 represent the
XX antisense oligonucleotides of the invention which comprise a
XX phosphorothioate backbone
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
    Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
    Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 340 GACCTGAAGATGGGCTCTGA 359
Db 1 GAGTTGACATGGCGTCTCA 20
RESULT 1328
ABK30510
ID ABK30510 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK30510;
XX
XX 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #243.
XX
XX Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
XX tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
XX diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;
XX corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;
XX rubecosis; Osler-Webber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;
XX plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophilic joint;
```

KW angiofibroma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;
KW scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.
XX Synthetic.
OS
PN WO200253141-A2.
XX
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.
XX
XX 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P.
XX
XX (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA
XX Bratzler RL;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-566690/60.
XX
XX Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one
PT antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 23; 276pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
CC administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also
CC included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic
CC nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject
CC having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is
CC useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,
CC tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
CC diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,
CC corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,
CC rubecosis, Osler-Weber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
CC neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophilic joints, angiodiroma, and
CC wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and
CC hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic
CC acid of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 555 CCTCAGCGCGCGCCCTCCGTC 574
DB 20 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCC 1
RESULT 1329
ABL39008/c
ID ABL39008 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABL39008;
XX
XX
DT 16-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Immunostimulatory nucleic acid SEQ ID NO: 410.
DE
XX
XX Antibody-induced cell lysis; cancer; immunostimulatory; CD20;
KW angiogenesis; metastasis; cytostatic; ss.
KW
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO200197843-A2.
PN
XX
XX 27-DEC-2001.
PD
XX
XX 22-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US020154.
PF
XX
XX 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213346P.
XX

PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX
XX Weiner G, Hartmann G;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-154611/20.
XX
XX Treating or preventing cancer, such as basal cell carcinoma, comprises
PT administering immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression of
PT cell surface antigens and antibodies to a subject having or at risk of
PT developing cancer.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 199; 312pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to methods for treating or preventing
CC cancer, involving administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing cancer immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression
CC of cell surface antigens and antibodies. The methods are useful for
CC treating or preventing cancer such as basal cell carcinoma, bladder
CC cancer, bone cancer, brain and central nervous system (CNS) cancer,
CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, colon and rectum cancer, connective
CC tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer, kidney cancer, larynx
CC cancer, leukaemia, liver cancer, lung cancer, Hodgkin's lymphoma, non-
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, melanoma, myeloma, oral cavity cancer, ovarian
CC cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, rhabdomyosarcoma, skin
CC cancer, stomach cancer, testicular cancer, and uterine cancer. The
CC present sequence is an immunostimulatory oligonucleotide described in the
CC exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 555 CCTCAGCGCGCGCCCTCCGTC 574
DB 20 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCC 1
RESULT 1330
ABS65410
ID ABS65410 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABS65410;
XX
XX 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human/mouse Protein Phosphatase 2 antisense oligonucleotide #7.
DE
XX
KW Human; mouse; Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit alpha; diabetes;
KW cancer; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; cytostatic;
KW antidiabetic; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Mus musculus.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages,
FT bases 1-5 and 16-20 are 2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-MOE) bases.
FT All cytidine bases are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX WO200264836-A1.
PN
XX
XX 22-AUG-2002.
PD
XX
XX 05-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US003848.
PF
XX
XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780049.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA

XX PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-657604/70.
 XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding Protein
 PT Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit alpha, useful in treating diseases
 PT associated with the aberrant expression of Protein Phosphatase 2
 PT catalytic subunit alpha.
 XX
 XX Claim 3; Page 94; 153pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides and methods
 CC for modulating the expression of human or mouse Protein Phosphatase 2
 CC catalytic subunit alpha. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for
 CC inhibiting the expression of Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit
 CC alpha and for treating diseases or conditions associated with aberrant
 CC expression of Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit alpha. Such
 CC diseases include diabetes and cancer. The antisense oligonucleotides are
 CC also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, and prophylaxis, e.g. to
 CC prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. They are
 CC also useful as research reagents for distinguishing between functions of
 CC various members of a biological pathway. ABS65400-ABS65477 represent
 CC human or mouse Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit alpha antisense
 CC oligonucleotides which comprise a phosphorothioate backbone
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 51 AGCAGTGTGACTGCTGAAC 70
 DB 1 AGCAGTGTGACTGCTGAAC 20
 RESULT 1331
 ABA97491/C
 ID ABA97491 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABA97491;
 XX
 XX 16-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 DE ICAM-1 targeted antisense peptide nucleic acid SEQ ID NO: 37.
 XX
 XX Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; polyamide backbone; phosphoryl radical;
 KW cytosstatic; virucide; dermatological; antiasthmatic; cancer; antisense;
 KW viral infection; vitiligo; pigmentation disorder; asthma; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO200179249-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 25-OCT-2001.
 PD
 XX
 XX 07-APR-2001; 2001WO-EP004027.
 PF
 XX
 XX 18-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019136.
 PR
 XX
 XX (AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA DEUT GMBH.
 PA
 XX
 XX Uhlmann E, Breipohl G, Will DW;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-089643/12.
 DR
 XX
 XX New peptide nucleic acid derivatives, useful e.g. for treating tumors and
 PT diagnosis, have N-terminal phosphoryl residue for improving e.g.
 PT solubility in water.
 PT
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 87; 96pp; German.

XX
 CC The present invention relates to peptide nucleic acid (PNA) derivatives.
 CC These can be used in the treatment of cancer, viral infections, vitiligo
 CC or other pigmentation disorders, and asthma. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide fragment of a PNA described in the exemplification of the
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 226 GAGAGTGTGCTGTGTCGGG 245
 DB 20 GAGAGGGGAGTGTGTCGGG 1
 RESULT 1332
 ABK68325/C
 ID ABK68325 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK68325;
 XX
 XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Mouse HYPLIP1 locus specific primer 273L1A7S #2.
 XX
 KW Mouse; primer; antilipidemic; cardiant; hypotensive; anorectic; HYPLIP1;
 KW FCHL1; lipid disorder; familial combined hyperlipidaemia;
 KW coronary artery disease; atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype; cancer;
 KW hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia; hypertriglyceridaemia; obesity; ss;
 KW familial dyslipidaemic hypertension; syndrome X; insulin resistance;
 KW hypercholesterolaemia; chromosome 3.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 XX WO200220847-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 14-MAR-2002.
 XX
 XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028181.
 PF
 XX
 XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.
 PR
 XX
 XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 PA
 XX
 XX Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, De Jong P, Lasis AJ;
 PI Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-339808/37.
 DR
 XX
 XX Novel HYPLIP1 and FCHL1 genes and their sequence variations associated
 PT with lipid disorder and cancer, useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
 PT treatment of lipid disorders.
 PT
 XX
 XX Claim 11; Page 76; 102pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to the cDNA and protein sequences of novel
 CC proteins HYPLIP1 or FCHL1 and to sequence variations within these genes
 CC that have been shown to be associated with lipid disorders.
 CC Oligonucleotide probes that hybridise to the cDNA sequence are useful for
 CC analysing the expression of FCHL1 by detecting the expression of the mRNA
 CC transcript in the sample. A host cell transformed with the cDNA of the
 CC invention is useful for producing the protein by recombinant means.
 CC Pharmaceutical compositions based on the sequences of the invention are
 CC useful for treating or preventing a lipid disorder associated with
 CC expression of FCHL1 such as familial combined hyperlipidaemia, coronary
 CC artery disease, atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype, familial
 CC hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, familial
 CC dyslipidaemic hypertension, syndrome X, obesity, insulin resistance and
 CC hypercholesterolaemia. The cDNA sequence is useful in the diagnosis or
 CC prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorders and cancers, and also to

CC identify a molecule which enhances or decreases the HYPLIPI or FCHL1
 CC activity. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide primer
 CC specific for the mouse HYPLIPI locus of the invention. The mouse HYPLIPI
 CC locus is situated on chromosome 3

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 GGATGGACAGGAATGCAGAG 35

DB 20 GGATGGAGGCACTCTCAG 1

RESULT 1333

ID ABK85293/C

AC ABK85293 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABK85293;

DT 13-AUG-2002 (first entry)

DE Human PTP1B antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 142051.

XX Antisense; protein phosphatase 1B; PTP1B; ss; probe; human;
 KW type 2 diabetes; obesity; ovarian cancer; chronic myeloid leukaemia;
 KW hyperproliferative disease; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytostatic;
 KW blood glucose; gene therapy.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002055479-A1.

XX 09-MAY-2002.

XX 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854883.

XX 18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.

XX 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629644.

XX (COWS/) COWSERT L M.

XX (WYAT/) WYATT J.

XX (FRIE/) FRIER S M.

XX (MONI/) MONIA B P.

XX (BUTL/) BUTLER M M.

XX (MCKA/) MCKAY R.

XX Cowsert LM, Wyatt J, Freier SM, Monia BP, Butler MM, McKay R;

XX WPI; 2002-462914/49.

XX Compound for inhibiting the expression of protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B)
 XX and for treating diabetes, cancer, or obesity, comprises an antisense
 XX oligonucleotide targeted to nucleic acid encoding PTP1B.

XX Claim 3; Page 27; 133pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length
 XX targeted to a nucleic acid encoding protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), where
 XX the compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of
 XX PTP1B (e.g. an antisense oligonucleotide). Also included are (1) a
 XX compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length which specifically hybridises with
 XX an 8 nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid encoding
 XX PTP1B; (2) inhibiting the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues
 XX comprising contacting the cells or tissues with the compound; treating an
 XX animal having or suspected of having a disease or condition associated
 XX with PTP1B comprising administering the compound; (4) decreasing blood
 XX sugar levels in an animal comprising administering the compound; (5)
 XX preventing or delaying the onset of a disease or condition associated
 XX with PTP1B in an animal comprising administering the compound; and (6)
 XX preventing or delaying the onset of an increase in blood glucose levels

CC in an animal comprising administering the compound. The compound is used
 CC to inhibit the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues, to treat or
 CC prevent or delay the onset of a disease or condition associated with
 CC PTP1B, such as type 2 diabetes, obesity, cancer (especially ovarian
 CC cancer, chronic myeloid leukaemia, and hyperproliferative diseases in an
 CC animal having or suspected of having the disease or condition, and for
 CC increasing blood sugar levels or preventing or delaying the onset of an
 CC increase in blood glucose levels in an animal. The compound is also used
 CC in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and
 CC kits. The present sequence is an antisense compound of the invention
 CC targeting human PTP1B

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 727 GAGGGGACCCCTGCACGC 746

DB 20 GAGGTGTCACCCCTGCAGAGC 1

RESULT 1334

ID ABN79624

XX ABN79624 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABN79624;

XX 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Human FasL chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #14.

XX Human; immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW vasotropic; hepatitis; cancer; allograft rejection; ds; Fas.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002004490-A1.

XX 10-JAN-2002.

XX 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-00802669.

XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-00290640.

XX 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665615.

XX (DEAN/) DEAN N M.

XX (MARC/) MARCUSON E G.

XX (WYAT/) WYATT J.

XX (ZHAN/) ZHANG H.

XX Dean NM, Marcuseon EG, Wyatt J, Zhang H;

XX WPI; 2002-204886/26.

XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding Fas, Fas
 XX ligand or Fas associated protein-1 is useful for inhibiting expression of
 XX Fas, Fas ligand, or Fas-1 in cells or tissues, and for treating
 XX hepatitis.

XX Example 3; Page 15; 84pp; English.

XX This invention relates to an antisense compound encoding Fas, Fas ligand,
 XX or Fas associated protein-1 (Fap-1). The inhibition of Fas mediated
 XX signalling is thought to be immunosuppressive, antiinflammatory,
 XX hepatotropic, cytostatic and vasotropic. Antisense oligonucleotides were
 XX designed to target human Fas. Oligonucleotides were synthesised as
 XX chimeric oligonucleotides and are useful for treating an animal having an
 XX autoimmune or inflammatory disease e.g., hepatitis, cancer, a condition
 XX associated with apoptosis, allograft rejection, or ischemia reperfusion
 XX injury. Optionally, the above mentioned conditions are prevented by
 XX contacting the allograft with the antisense oligonucleotide. The

CC oligonucleotides are used in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and
CC as research reagents and in kits. The oligonucleotides are also useful
CC for research purposes. The present nucleotide sequence is related to
CC human Fas
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1659 CACCCCTCACAGGCGACCC 1678
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 CCTCTTCACATGGCAGCCC 20

RESULT 1335
ABQ79630/C
ID ABQ79630 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABQ79630;

XX DT 25-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX DE iPFK-2-specific oligonucleotide S-iPFK-2 (A) (sense, position 35-55).

XX KW Human; phosphofructokinase-2; iPFK-2; antisense therapy; anticancer;
XX antiinflammatory; cytostatic; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX XX US6413939-B1.

XX PD 02-JUL-2002.

XX PF 31-OCT-1997; 97US-00961578.

XX PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-00961578.

XX FA (PICO-) PICOWER INST MEDICAL RES.

XX PI Bucala RJ, Chesney J, Mitchell RA;

XX DR WPI; 2002-641574/69.

XX PT Novel antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating inflammatory
XX diseases or cancers, comprises complementary sequence of inducible human
XX phosphofructokinase-2.

XX PS Example 4; Col 8; 28pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides of at least 10 bases
XX complementary to inducible human phosphofructokinase-2 (iPFK-2) cDNA. The
XX antisense oligonucleotides can be included in anticancer or
XX antiinflammatory pharmaceutical compositions along with an
XX oligonucleotide carrier. An iPFK-2 antagonist such as an enzymatic
XX inhibitor, anti-iPFK-2 antibody, or iPFK-2 antisense molecule can be
XX administered for treating inflammatory disease or rapidly-growing
XX cancers. The present sequence represents an iPFK-2-specific sense
XX oligonucleotide

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1679 CCAACTACATCTTCCCTGCT 1698
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 20 CCAACGGCATCTTCGCGCT 1

RESULT 1336

ABQ79631
ID ABQ79631 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABQ79631;

XX DT 25-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX DE iPFK-2-specific oligo AS-iPFK-2 (A) (antisense, position 35-55).

XX KW Human; phosphofructokinase-2; iPFK-2; antisense therapy; anticancer;
XX antiinflammatory; cytostatic; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX XX US6413939-B1.

XX PD 02-JUL-2002.

XX PF 31-OCT-1997; 97US-00961578.

XX PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-00961578.

XX FA (PICO-) PICOWER INST MEDICAL RES.

XX PI Bucala RJ, Chesney J, Mitchell RA;

XX DR WPI; 2002-641574/69.

XX PT Novel antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating inflammatory
XX diseases or cancers, comprises complementary sequence of inducible human
XX phosphofructokinase-2.

XX PS Claim 2; Col 25; 28pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides of at least 10 bases
XX complementary to inducible human phosphofructokinase-2 (iPFK-2) cDNA. The
XX antisense oligonucleotides can be included in anticancer or
XX antiinflammatory pharmaceutical compositions along with an
XX oligonucleotide carrier. An iPFK-2 antagonist such as an enzymatic
XX inhibitor, anti-iPFK-2 antibody, or iPFK-2 antisense molecule can be
XX administered for treating inflammatory disease or rapidly-growing
XX cancers. The present sequence represents an iPFK-2-specific antisense
XX oligonucleotide

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1679 CCAACTACATCTTCCCTGCT 1698

Db 1 CCAACGGCATCTTCGCGCT 20

RESULT 1337

ABL44330/C

ID ABL44330 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABL44330;

XX DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1374.

XX KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX XX JP2001321190-A.

```
XX PD 20-NOV-2001.
XX PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX PF 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX PA (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX PT Arraying genome clones.
XX PS Claim 4; Page 32; 528pp; Japanese.
XX CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 397 GAGGTGCGAGTCTCCAGTGAG 416
XX ||||| |||||
XX Db 20 GAGGTGAATGCTGCAGTGAG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1338
XX ABL43558/c
XX ID ABL43558 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABL43558;
XX DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:602.
XX KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX KW PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX JP2001321190-A.
XX PN 20-NOV-2001.
XX PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX PF 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX PA (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX PA
```

```
PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX PT Arraying genome clones.
XX PS Claim 4; Page 16; 528pp; Japanese.
XX CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
XX method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
XX multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
XX multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
XX sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
XX (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
XX amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
XX plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
XX of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
XX the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
XX plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
XX discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
XX and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
XX resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
XX are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
XX plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
XX reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
XX microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
XX PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
XX represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
XX specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 519 GAAGCTGACCTCAATAGCC 538
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 20 GAGATGACGCTGAGAGCC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1339
XX ABL113935/c
XX ID ABL113935 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABL113935;
XX DT 13-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human helicase-moi inhibiting oligonucleotide #60.
XX KW Human; antisense gene therapy; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; helicase-moi gene; inflammation; ss;
XX KW helicase-moi-associated condition; infection; tumour formation;
XX KW 2-NOE nucleotide; 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotide.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US6444466-B1.
XX PD 03-SEP-2002.
XX PF 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00853768.
XX PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00853768.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Ward DT, Watt AT;
XX WPI; 2002-749291/81.
XX Novel antisense compound for modulating expression of human helicase-moi
```

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

XX Identifying oligonucleotides hybridizing to nucleic acids containing
PT secondary structure, useful in clinical diagnosis, comprises identifying
PT primers that interact with the target to form an extension product with

PT amplification conditions.
XX Example 17; Page 382; 409pp; English.
PS
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for identifying oligonucleotides
CC with desired hybridisation properties to nucleic acid targets containing
CC secondary structure. The method comprises amplifying a target nucleic
CC acid having at least one accessible and one inaccessible site. Primers
CC that form an extension product are identified as the oligonucleotides
CC which can interact with the folded target nucleic acid. Oligonucleotides
CC from the present invention can be used in novel detection methods for
CC clinical diagnostic purposes, including the detection and identification
CC of pathogenic organisms (e.g. HIV). The method allows the ability to
CC rapidly analyse nucleic acid structures. ABL46034 to ABL46367 represent
CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. NO. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGG 245
DB 20 GAGAGGGGAGTGGTGGGGG 1
RESULT 1342
ABK24601/C
ID ABK24601 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK24601;
XX
XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE EIF2AK3 gene sequencing primer #17.
XX
XX Human; EIF2AK3; antidiabetic; osteopathic; antiarthritic; hepatotropic;
XX nephrotropic; necrotic; diabetes; Wolcott-Rallison syndrome; WRS;
XX osteoporosis; arthritis; hepatic dysfunction; nephropathy;
XX renal dysfunction; mental retardation; primer; ss;
XX eukaryotic initiation factor 2 alpha kinase 3.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200190371-A1.
XX
XX 29-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001WO-IB001153.
XX
XX 23-MAY-2000; 2000EP-00401436.
XX
XX 02-OCT-2000; 2000EP-00402707.
XX
XX (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX
XX (NAGE-) CENT NAT GENOTYPAGE.
XX
XX Julier C, Delepine M, Nicolino M;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-122021/16.
XX
XX New mutated eukaryotic initiation factor 2 alpha kinase 3 genes and
XX polypeptides in patients with Wolcott-Rallison syndrome, useful for
XX preventing or treating e.g. diabetes, osteoporosis, arthritis or mental
XX retardation.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 31; 93pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated variant of a mammal genomic sequence
XX of the gene coding for the translation initiation factor 2 alpha kinase 3
XX (EIF2AK3). The EIF2AK3 nucleic acid variant is useful for the production
XX of a recombinant or synthetic polypeptide, and for screening compounds
XX capable of modulating EIF2AK3. The nucleic acid is also useful for
CC screening or diagnosing the diseases cited below. The nucleic acid of may
CC be used as sense or anti-sense oligonucleotide. The nucleic acid may also
CC be used as a primer or a probe, for detecting and/or amplifying a nucleic
CC acid sequence. The compound is useful as a medicament, particularly for
CC preventing and/or treating diabetes and/or pathology related to WRS, e.g.
CC type 1 diabetes, type 2 diabetes, the others forms of diabetes, or other
CC osteoporosis, arthritis, hepatic dysfunction, nephropathies or other
CC renal dysfunction, or mental retardation. The cell the mammal or the
CC polypeptide is useful for studying the expression or the activity of the
CC EIF2AK3 protein, and the direct or indirect interactions between the
CC EIF2AK3 protein and chemical or biochemical compounds, which may be
CC involved in the activity of the EIF2AK3 protein. The cell or polypeptide
CC is also useful for screening chemical or biochemical compounds capable of
CC interacting directly or indirectly with the EIF2AK3 protein, and/or
CC capable of modulating the expression or the activity of the EIF2AK3
CC protein. ABK24521-ABK24624 represent human EIF2AK3 coding sequences and
CC PCR primers of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. NO. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 532 AATAGCCCCCATCTTTGACAA 551
DB 20 AATAGGCCCGCTTTAACTA 1
RESULT 1343
ABT06761/C
ID ABT06761 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABT06761;
XX
XX 07-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Nucleic acid detection and discrimination related oligo SEQ ID No 104.
XX Hybridising; quantification; detection; synthesis; amplification;
XX oligonucleotide; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200257479-A2.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 27-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US050460.
XX
XX 27-DEC-2000; 2000US-00748146.
XX
XX 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330469P.
XX
XX (INVI-) INVITROGEN CORP.
XX
XX Nazarenko I, Rashtchian A, Solus J, Pires RM, Darfler M;
XX Gebeyehu G, Astatke M;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-627370/67.
XX
XX Composition comprising nucleic acid molecules and a oligonucleotide
XX capable of hybridizing with a portion of nucleic acid, and comprises a
XX modified nucleotide at or near the 3'-terminal nucleotide.
XX
XX Example 29; Page 158; 307pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a composition comprising one or more nucleic
XX acid molecules and at least one oligonucleotide, where at least a portion
XX of the oligonucleotide is capable of hybridising with at least a portion
XX of the nucleic acid molecule, and where the oligonucleotide comprises a
XX modified nucleotide at or near the 3'-terminal nucleotide. The various
XX analogue oligonucleotides are useful for quantification or detection of
XX one or more target nucleic acid molecules in a sample during nucleic acid

CC synthesis or amplification. The analogues are also useful for determining
CC the presence or absence of one or more particular nucleotides at a
CC specific position or positions in a target nucleic acid molecule. The
CC analogue oligonucleotides can also be useful for synthesizing or
CC amplifying one or more nucleic acid molecules, by mixing one or more
CC nucleic acid templates or targets with the analogue oligonucleotides, and
CC incubating the mixture to synthesise or amplify one or more nucleic acid
CC molecules complementary to all or a portion of the templates or targets.
CC This polynucleotide sequence represents a nucleic acid detection and
CC discrimination related oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 948 CTACTGCCACCGCAGG 967
DB 20 CTACAGCCACCATGAGAAGG 1

RESULT 1344
ABT06751/c
ID ABT06751 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABT06751;
XX
DT 07-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid detection and discrimination related oligo SEQ ID No 94.

XX Hybridising; quantification; detection; synthesis; amplification;
KW oligonucleotide; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.

XX WO200257479-A2.
XX 25-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 27-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US050460.

XX 27-DEC-2000; 2000US-00748146.
XX 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330468P.
XX
XX (INVI-) INVITROGEN CORP.

XX Nazarenko I, Rashtchian A, Solus J, Pires RM, Darfler M;
PI Gebeyehu G, Astatke M;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-627370/67.

XX Composition comprising nucleic acid molecules and an oligonucleotide
PT capable of hybridizing with a portion of nucleic acid, and comprises a
PT modified nucleotide at or near the 3'-terminal nucleotide.

XX Example 29; Fig 36; 307pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a composition comprising one or more nucleic
CC acid molecules and at least one oligonucleotide, where at least a portion
CC of the oligonucleotide is capable of hybridising with at least a portion
CC of the nucleic acid molecule and where the oligonucleotide comprises a
CC modified nucleotide at or near the 3'-terminal nucleotide. The various
CC analogue oligonucleotides are useful for quantification or detection of
CC one or more target nucleic acid molecules in a sample during nucleic acid
CC synthesis or amplification. The analogues are also useful for determining
CC the presence or absence of one or more particular nucleotides at a
CC specific position or positions in a target nucleic acid molecule. The
CC analogue oligonucleotides can also be useful for synthesising or
CC amplifying one or more nucleic acid molecules, by mixing one or more
CC nucleic acid templates or targets with the analogue oligonucleotides, and
CC incubating the mixture to synthesise or amplify one or more nucleic acid

CC molecules complementary to all or a portion of the templates or targets.
CC This polynucleotide sequence represents a nucleic acid detection and
CC discrimination related oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 948 CTACTGCCACCGCAGG 967
DB 20 CTACAGCCACCATGAGAAGG 1

RESULT 1345
ABT06760/c
ID ABT06760 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ABT06760;

XX
DT 07-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Nucleic acid detection and discrimination related oligo SEQ ID No 103.

XX Hybridising; quantification; detection; synthesis; amplification;
KW oligonucleotide; ds.

XX
OS Unidentified.

XX WO200257479-A2.

XX 25-JUL-2002.

XX 27-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US050460.

XX 27-DEC-2000; 2000US-00748146.

XX 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330468P.

XX (INVI-) INVITROGEN CORP.

XX Nazarenko I, Rashtchian A, Solus J, Pires RM, Darfler M;
PI Gebeyehu G, Astatke M;

XX WPI; 2002-627370/67.

XX Composition comprising nucleic acid molecules and an oligonucleotide
PT capable of hybridizing with a portion of nucleic acid, and comprises a
PT modified nucleotide at or near the 3'-terminal nucleotide.

XX Example 29; Page 158; 307pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a composition comprising one or more nucleic
CC acid molecules and at least one oligonucleotide, where at least a portion
CC of the oligonucleotide is capable of hybridising with at least a portion
CC of the nucleic acid molecule and where the oligonucleotide comprises a
CC modified nucleotide at or near the 3'-terminal nucleotide. The various
CC analogue oligonucleotides are useful for quantification or detection of
CC one or more target nucleic acid molecules in a sample during nucleic acid
CC synthesis or amplification. The analogues are also useful for determining
CC the presence or absence of one or more particular nucleotides at a
CC specific position or positions in a target nucleic acid molecule. The
CC analogue oligonucleotides can also be useful for synthesising or
CC amplifying one or more nucleic acid molecules, by mixing one or more
CC nucleic acid templates or targets with the analogue oligonucleotides, and
CC incubating the mixture to synthesise or amplify one or more nucleic acid
CC molecules complementary to all or a portion of the templates or targets.
CC This polynucleotide sequence represents a nucleic acid detection and
CC discrimination related oligonucleotide of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;


```
XX AC ABA99824;
XX DT 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Murine capn12 exon 19 splice donor site.
XX KW Calpain protease; murine; gene therapy; screening; diagnosis; capn12; ss.
XX OS Mus sp.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT exon 1..10
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /number= 19
XX FT intron 11..20
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /number= 19
XX PN DE10031932-A1.
XX PD 10-JAN-2002.
XX PF 30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01031932.
XX PR 30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01031932.
XX PA (BADI ) BASF AG.
XX DR WPI; 2002-115441/16.
XX PT New calpain protein 12 with cysteine protease activity, useful for
XX FT treating specific deficiency disorders.
XX PS Disclosure; Fig 2c; 36pp; German.
XX CC This invention describes a novel murine calpain protease 12 (capn12). The
XX CC calpain protease of the invention, related proteins and nucleic acid that
XX CC encodes it, are useful for treatment (including gene therapy) of diseases
XX CC associated with insufficient expression of the calpain protease. The
XX CC protein is also used to screen for calpain protein effectors and to raise
XX CC specific immunoglobulins (Ig) useful for diagnosis. Also the
XX CC polynucleotide encoding capn12 is useful, e.g. as primers and probes, for
XX CC diagnosis of diseases, or predisposition to them, and for recombinant
XX CC production of capn12. This sequence represents the murine calpain 12,
XX CC capn12 exon 19 splice donor site described in the disclosure of the
XX CC invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1684 TACATCTTCCCTGCTTACTC 1703
DB 1 TGCATCTTCCGTGAGTACTC 20
RESULT 1349
ABN97923/c
XX ID ABN97923 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABN97923;
XX DT 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX DE GAPDH amplification control forward primer.
XX KW NEDD-1; cytosstatic; human; ss; PCR; primer.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
```

```
PN WO200226818-A2.
XX PD 04-APR-2002.
XX PF 26-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US030287.
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872462.
XX PA (AECM-) ABOMICA INT.
XX PI Gu Y, Corrigan A;
XX DR WPI; 2002-426011/45.
XX PT Polynucleotide and polypeptide of human NEDD-1 useful for diagnosing,
XX FT treating or preventing a disorder associated with decreased or increased
XX FT expression or activity of the polypeptide.
XX PS Example 2; Page 94; 190pp; English.
XX CC This invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide encoding human NEDD-
XX CC 1, which is cytosstatic in its action. The polynucleotide is useful for
XX CC diagnosing diseases caused by mutation in human NEDD-1, and for
XX CC diagnosing or monitoring diseases caused by altered expression of human
XX CC NEDD-1. Fragments of NEDD-1 are useful as hybridisation probes and
XX CC primers, and to direct expression or synthesis of epitopic or immunogenic
XX CC protein fragments. The proteins are useful as therapeutic supplement in
XX CC patients with specific deficiency in human NEDD-1 production, and for
XX CC treating subjects preferably with defects in NEDD-1. The present sequence
XX CC is a PCR primer related to human NEDD-1
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 621 TAAGCTGGACAACTGGCG 640
DB 20 TGAGCTTGACAAAGTGTGCG 1
RESULT 1350
ABK43252/c
XX ID ABK43252 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABK43252;
XX DT 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human HKNG1 exon 9 PCR primer #1.
XX KW HKNG1; ss; chromosome 18p; bipolar affective disorder; BAD; PCR; primer;
XX KW severe bipolar affective (mood) disorder; BP-1; schizophrenia;
XX KW Hong Kong new gene 1; antimanic; antidepressant; neuroleptic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200210366-A2.
XX PD 07-FEB-2002.
```

PF 02-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024417.
 XX
 PR 02-AUG-2000; 2000US-00631275.
 PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00722544.
 XX
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX
 PI Chen H, Freimer NB, Novak T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-195962/25.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid molecule Hong Kong New Gene 1 (HKNG1), useful for
 PT screening for molecules which modulate HKNG1 expression for the treatment
 PT of bipolar disorder and schizophrenia.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 74; 367pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a
 CC nucleotide sequence that encodes a Hong Kong New Gene (HKNG) 1 gene
 CC product. The human gene for HKNG1 is located on chromosome 18p in an area
 CC associated with bipolar affective disorder, BAD. Also included are an
 CC expression vector comprising the nucleic acid, a host cell expressing the
 CC nucleic acid, an anti-HKNG1 antibody, a method of identifying modulators
 CC of HKNG1, and identifying an individual (at risk of) having HKNG1-
 CC mediated disorder comprising detecting the presence or absence of a
 CC polymorphism that correlates with an HKNG1 allele associated with the
 CC disorder, where the presence of the polymorphism indicates that the
 CC individual (is at risk of) having HKNG1-mediated disorder. A (small
 CC molecule) compound which modulates (inhibits or potentiates) expression
 CC of a HKNG1 gene or gene product in a human individual is useful for the
 CC treatment of a HKNG1-mediated disorder such as bipolar affective disorder
 CC (BAD), severe bipolar affective (mood) disorder (BP-I) and schizophrenia.
 CC The present sequence is PCR primer which amplifies a HKNG1 exonic
 CC sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 156 GTCAATGACACCCGAGTG 175
 DB 20 GTCCATGAACCTGGAGTG 1
 RESULT 1351
 ABN80949
 ID ABN80949 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN80949;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse caspase 7 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:127.
 XX
 KW Caspase 7; antisense modulation; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
 KW antisense therapy; caspase 7 inhibitor; inflammatory condition;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; bone metabolism; infection;
 KW cholesterol disorder; inflammation; tumour; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"

FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
 XX
 PN WO200222640-A1.
 XX
 PD 21-MAR-2002.
 XX
 XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028232.
 XX
 PF 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659860.
 XX
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Zhang H, Watt AT;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-404806/43.
 DR
 XX Novel antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding caspase 7,
 PT for modulating gene expression and treating diseases associated with
 PT expression of caspase 7 in humans.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 88; 138pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding caspase 7, which
 CC specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of caspase 7.
 CC (I) has antiinflammatory and cytostatic activities, and can be used in
 CC antisense therapy and as an inhibitor of caspase 7 expression. (I) is
 CC useful for inhibiting the expression of caspase 7 in human cells or
 CC tissues, and for treating a human having a disease or condition
 CC associated with caspase 7, including inflammatory condition,
 CC hyperproliferative disorder (cancer), or bone metabolism or cholesterol
 CC disorder. (I) is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as
 CC research reagent and kits. (I) is useful prophylactically to prevent or
 CC delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence
 CC represent a mouse caspase 7 inhibiting chimeric phosphorothioate
 CC oligonucleotide having 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap, which is used in an
 CC example from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 710 TCAGACTGGACATGAAGAG 729
 DB 1 TCAGACTGGACTCGAAGTG 20
 RESULT 1352
 ABN80937/c
 ID ABN80937 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN80937;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse caspase 7 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:115.
 XX
 KW Caspase 7; antisense modulation; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
 KW antisense therapy; caspase 7 inhibitor; inflammatory condition;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; bone metabolism; infection;
 KW cholesterol disorder; inflammation; tumour; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER


```

FT modified_base /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT 1..5
FT /+tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
FT 16..20
FT modified_base /+tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
FT 16..20
PN WO200222640-A1.
XX
XX 21-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028232.
XX
XX 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659860.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Zhang H, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-404806/43.
XX
XX Novel antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding caspase 7,
XX for modulating gene expression and treating diseases associated with
XX expression of caspase 7 in humans.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 88; 138pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding caspase 7, which
XX specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of caspase 7.
XX (I) has antiinflammatory and cytostatic activities, and can be used in
XX antisense therapy and as an inhibitor of caspase 7 expression. (I) is
XX useful for inhibiting the expression of caspase 7 in human cells or
XX tissues, and for treating a human having a disease or condition
XX associated with caspase 7 including inflammatory condition,
XX hyperproliferative disorder (cancer), or bone metabolism or cholesterol
XX disorder. (I) is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as
XX research reagent and kits. (I) is useful prophylactically to prevent or
XX delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence
XX represent a mouse caspase 7 inhibiting chimeric phosphorothioate
XX oligonucleotide having 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap, which is used in an
XX example from the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Oy 1204 CTCCTTCGGGCTCCACGGT 1223
Db 20 CTCCTTCGCTACTCCACGGT 1
XX
XX RESULT 1353
XX AAD39347
XX ID AAD39347 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD39347;
XX
XX 04-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Von Willebrand factor-cleaving protease cloning PCR primer, 5395.
XX
XX Human; Von Willebrand factor-cleaving protease; vWF-cp; therapy; enzyme;
XX transgenic animal; immunisation; thromboembolic disease; preeclampsia;
XX thrombotic thrombocytic purpura; TTP; Henoch-Schonlein purpura;
XX thrombosis; neonatal thrombocytopaenia; haemolytic-uraemic syndrome;
XX transgenic; anticoagulant; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX

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OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200242441-A2.
XX
XX 30-MAY-2002.
XX
XX 20-NOV-2001; 2001WO-EP013391.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2000; 2000US-00721254.
XX
XX 12-APR-2001; 2001US-00833328.
XX
XX (BAXT ) BAXTER AG.
XX
XX Laemmle B, Gerritsen HE, Furlan M, Turecek P, Schwarz H;
XX Scheiflinger F, Antoine G, Kerschbaumer R, Tagliavacca L;
XX Zimmermann K, Voelkel D;
XX WPI; 2002-479950/51.
XX
XX Novel isolated or substantially purified Von Willebrand factor-cleaving
XX protease, useful for producing preparation for therapy of thrombosis and
XX thromboembolic disease such as thrombotic thrombocytic purpura.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 34; 93pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated or substantially pure Von Willebrand
XX factor-cleaving protease (vWF-cp) polypeptide. vWF-cp is useful for
XX purifying vWF which involves providing vWF-cp as a ligand, contacting a
XX solution comprising vWF with the polypeptide ligand under conditions
XX where vWF is bound to the ligand and recovering from the ligand purified
XX vWF. vWF-cp is useful for producing anti-vWF cp polypeptide antibodies
XX which involves immunising an animal with vWF-cp and isolating the anti-
XX vWF cp polypeptide antibodies from the animal. vWF-cp is useful for
XX producing a preparation of prophylaxis and therapy of thrombosis and
XX thromboembolic disease such as thrombotic thrombocytic purpura (TTP),
XX Henoch-Schonlein purpura, preeclampsia, neonatal thrombocytopaenia or
XX haemolytic-uraemic syndrome. vWF-cp can also be used for processing
XX construction expression systems and generating transgenic animals which
XX express the polypeptide in vivo. The present sequence is human vWF-cp
XX gene cloning RT-PCR primer
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Oy 253 CCTGGAGAGGCCCCACACG 272
Db 1 CCTGGAGGGGTCCCGAGTG 20
XX
XX RESULT 1354
XX ABQ74705
XX ID ABQ74705 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABQ74705;
XX
XX 24-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX MAC2-BP gene sense PCR primer SEQ ID NO:48.
XX
XX Human; PCR primer; identification; tumour senescence; cytotoxic; ss;
XX abnormal cell proliferation; neoplastic cell growth; growth-inhibitory.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200261134-A2.
XX
XX 08-AUG-2002.
XX

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PF 21-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US050574.
XX
PR 21-DEC-2000; 2000US-0257907P.
PR 17-DEC-2001; 2001US-00257907.
XX
XX
PA (UNII) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.
XX
XX Roninson IB, Chang B;
XX WPI; 2002-619266/66.
DR
XX
XX Identifying a compound that induces senescence in a mammalian p53
PT deficient or tumor cell comprises assaying expression of cellular genes
PT in the presence of the compound with expression of the genes in the
PT absence of the compound.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 52; 73pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes a method for identifying a compound that
CC induces senescence in a mammalian cell comprising culturing the cell in
CC the presence and absence of the compound, assaying expression of at least
CC one cellular gene (G1a) from 56 or a gene (G2) from 64 genes, with
CC corresponding accession numbers given in the specification, and
CC identifying compounds that induce senescence when expression of (G1a) or
CC expression of (G2) is lower, in the presence of the compound. Also
CC described: (1) a compound that induces senescence in a mammalian cell;
CC (2) assessing efficacy of a treatment of a disease or condition relating
CC to abnormal cell proliferation or neoplastic cell growth; (3) treating a
CC disease or condition relating to abnormal cell proliferation or
CC neoplastic cell growth; or (4) identifying a compound that inhibits
CC senescence-associated induction of cellular gene expression. The compound
CC is useful for treating or for assessing efficacy of treatment of a
CC disease or condition relating to abnormal cell proliferation or
CC neoplastic cell growth. The compound of the invention has a growth-
CC inhibitory effect without producing systemic side effects found with
CC other growth-inhibitory compounds. AB074611 to AB074734 represent PCR
CC primers which are used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 48 ACCAGCAGTGTGACTCTCA 67
Dd 1 ACCATGAGTGTGATCTGA 20
RESULT 1355
ABK71229/c
ID ABK71229 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK71229;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse HYPLIP1 locus PCR primer #302.
XX
KW Human; mouse; HYPLIP1; FCHL1; familial combined hyperlipidaemia; cancer;
KW lipid disorder; PCR; primer; ss.
OS Mus sp.
XX
XX WO200220848-A2.
PN
XX 14-MAR-2002.
PD
XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028182.
XX
XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.
XX
PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, De Jong P, Lusis AJ;
PI Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
XX WPI; 2002-329882/36.
XX
XX New mouse HYPLIP1 and human FCHL1 (familial combined hyperlipidemia)
PT genes and their sequence variations, useful for diagnosing, treating or
PT preventing lipid disorders and cancers.
XX
XX Claim 11; Page 76; 102pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence
CC variation of a mouse HYPLIP1 cDNA or a human FCHL1 (familial combined
CC hyperlipidaemia) gene. The FCHL1 polynucleotide, the FCHL1 polypeptide or
CC antibody immunoreactive to the FCHL1 polypeptide are useful for treating
CC or preventing cancer associated with expression of FCHL1, as well as for
CC treating lipid disorder. The mouse HYPLIP1 cDNA or human FCHL1 gene are
CC also useful for diagnosing or prognosing a predisposition to lipid
CC disorder and cancer. ABK70902-ABK71303 represent mouse HYPLIP1, human
CC FCHL1 coding sequences and PCR primers of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 16 GGATCGACAGGATCCACAG 35
Dd 20 GGATCGAGGAGCATCTGAG 1
RESULT 1356
AAL46755/c
ID AAL46755 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAL46755;
XX
DT 08-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE ICAM antisense oligonucleotide #1.
XX
KW Modified antisense oligonucleotide; antisense; HIV; cancer; infection;
KW cytostatic; virucide; anti-HIV; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; integrin; cell-cell adhesion receptor; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..3
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "optionally phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 6..8
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "optionally phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 11..13
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "optionally phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 16..19
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "optionally phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
XX EP1182206-A2.
PN
XX 27-FEB-2002.
XX
XX 07-NOV-1994; 2001EP-00124078.
XX

```
PR 12-NOV-1993; 93DE-04338704.
PR 07-NOV-1994; 94EP-00117513.
XX (FARH) HOECHST AG.
XX Peymann A, Uhlmann E, Mag M, Kretschmar G, Helsberg M, Winkler I;
XX WPI; 2002-353922/39.
XX
XX New nuclease-resistant oligonucleotides having modified non-terminal
PT pyrimidine nucleoside(s), useful e.g. for treating cancer or viral
PT diseases or as diagnostic reagents.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 12; 19pp; German.
XX
XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides having at least one non
CC -terminal pyrimidine nucleoside modified and additionally having the 5'-
CC and/or 3'-terminal modified. These can be used in the treatment of viral
CC infections, such as HIV, HSV-1, HSV-2, influenza virus, VSV, hepatitis B
CC and papilloma viruses, cancer and diseases involving integrins and cell-
CC cell adhesion receptors. The present sequence is an antisense
CC oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
DB 20 GAGAGGGGAGTGGTGGGGG 1
RESULT 1357
AAD44724/c
ID AAD44724 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAD44724;
XX
XX 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DT Human c-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #5149.
DE Human; raf; hyperproliferation; neovascularisation; ocular angiogenesis;
XX therapy; cancer; cytostatic; anti-angiogenic; vascular; ophthalmological;
KW antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; c-raf kinase; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
XX US6410518-B1.
XX
XX 25-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00506073.
XX
XX 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
PR 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
PR 07-JUL-1997; 97US-00888982.
PR 06-JUL-1998; 98WO-US013961.
PR 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP;
XX
```

```
XX WPI; 2002-597918/64.
XX
XX Treating cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularization by administering
PT antisense oligonucleotides targeted to human raf sequences.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 12; 41pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides which
CC are targeted to nucleic acids encoding human raf proteins and capable of
CC inhibiting raf expression. The invention also relates to methods of
CC inhibiting hyperproliferation of cells which involves contacting the
CC hyperproliferating cells with a therapeutically effective amount of an
CC oligonucleotide of the invention. The method is useful for treating
CC cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularisation, especially ocular
CC angiogenesis or neovascularisation. The present DNA sequence is an
CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human c-raf kinase
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1186 ATGGCCACAGCGCGTCCCT 1205
DB 20 ATGGCTCCAGCGCTTCACT 1
RESULT 1358
ABQ78911
ID ABQ78911 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABQ78911;
XX
XX 23-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DT S. roseosporus daptomycin biosynthetic gene cluster PCR primer P92.
XX
XX Daptomycin biosynthetic gene cluster; thioesterase; antibacterial;
KW fungicide; virucide; antiparasitic; immunomodulator; antilipemic;
KW cytostatic; gene therapy; antimutagenic; immunomodulatory; siderophore;
KW anti-cholesterolemic; agrochemical; linker; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Streptomyces roseosporus.
OS
XX
XX WO200259322-A2.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 17-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US032354.
XX
XX 17-OCT-2000; 2000US-0240879P.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272207P.
PR 06-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310385P.
XX
XX (MIAO/) MIAO V P W.
PA (BRIA/) BRIAN P.
PA (BALZ/) BALZ R H.
PA (SILV/) SILVA C J.
XX
XX Miao VFW, Brian P, Baltz RH, Silva CJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-599794/64.
XX
XX Isolated nucleic acid molecule from a bacterial daptomycin biosynthetic
PT gene cluster encoding a thioesterase or thioesterase domain, useful for
PT generating novel linear and cyclic peptides, and products in a cell.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 91; 227pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid molecule
CC comprising a sequence that encodes a thioesterase or thioesterase domain,
```


QY 306 CCACCTCAGCTGTCACAG 325
|||||
Db 1 CCATTCAGCACTGAAACAG 20

RESULT 1360

AAS18551/C
ID AAS18551 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAS18551;

DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

DE Mouse AGP-3 PCR primer #5.

XX Mouse; AGP-3; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; immunosuppressive;
XX dermatological; neuroprotective; nootropic; immunomodulator; metabolic;
XX antidiabetic; analgesic; nephroprotective; osteopathic; cyrostatic; fever;
XX antiparkinsonian; antipsoriatic; vasotropic; antibacterial; asthma;
XX AGP-3 receptor; tumor necrosis factor ligand family; AGP-3 receptor;
XX mesenteric lymph node; AGP-3R; inflammatory disease; immune disorder;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; graft-versus-host disease; Crohn's disease;
XX pancreatitis; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; Alzheimer's disease;
XX diabetes; glomerulonephritis; inflammatory bowel disease; ischaemia; ss;
XX multiple sclerosis; Parkinson's disease; transgenic animal; PCR primer.

XX Mus musculus.

OS WO200185782-A2.

PN 15-NOV-2001.

PD 12-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004568.

PF 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181800P.

PR (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.

PA Boyle WJ, Hsu H;

PI WPI; 2002-049441/06.

DR Composition, useful for identifying modulator of receptor for treating
PT asthma and glomerulonephritis, comprises AGP-3 (tumor necrosis factor
PT ligand family member) receptor and encoding nucleic acids.

XX Disclosure; Page 39; 124pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a composition (I) comprising AGP-3 receptor
CC (tumor necrosis factor ligand family member) related protein (II)
CC attached to a vehicle protein. (I) is useful for modulating AGP-3-related
CC activity in mesenteric lymph nodes (MLN) of a mammal. (II) is useful in
CC assays to identify cells and tissues that express AGP-3R or proteins
CC related to AGP-3R-related protein and for identifying compounds (agonists
CC or antagonists) that interact with AGP-3R proteins. (II) is also useful
CC for identifying intracellular proteins that interact with the respective
CC cytoplasmic domains by yeast two-hybrid screening process. (II) is
CC involved in B cell growth, survival and activation particularly in lymph
CC node, spleen, and Peyer's patches. AGP-3R agonists and antagonists
CC identified using (II) are used for modulating B cell response and are
CC used to treat diseases characterised by inflammatory processes or
CC deregulated immune response such as rheumatoid arthritis, graft-versus-
CC host disease, Crohn's disease, lupus, etc. (II) is also useful in the
CC production of hybridoma cells which are derived from B cells, which
CC involves treating the hybridoma cells with (II). (II) is useful in the
CC treatment of inflammatory conditions of joints, e.g., rheumatoid
CC arthritis, osteoarthritis, etc. (II), its agonists or antagonists are
CC useful for treating acute pancreatitis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
CC (ALS), Alzheimer's disease, asthma, atherosclerosis, cachexia/anorexia,
CC diabetes, fever, glomerulonephritis, inflammatory bowel disease,
CC ischaemic injury including cerebral ischaemia, multiple myeloma, multiple
CC sclerosis, osteoporosis, Parkinson's disease, pain, reperfusion injury,

CC septic shock, etc. The nucleic acids are also useful for developing
CC transgenic animals expressing (II), which are useful for producing the
CC polypeptides and for the study of in vivo biological activity. The
CC present sequence represents mouse AGP-3 PCR primer #5
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 916 CTGTTCTCTGTTCCAGCTGCT 935

Db 20 CTGTTCTCTGTTGCGCGGCT 1

RESULT 1361

ABL94308/C

ID ABL94308 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABL94308;

AC ABL94308;

DT 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Human C/EBP beta phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID:74.

XX Human; C/EBP beta; CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein beta; C/EBP2; LAP;
XX TCF5; CRP2; NFIL6; IL6BP; NF-M; AGP/EBP; Agc/EBP; transcription factor;
XX tissue development; cellular function; proliferation; differentiation;
XX hormone responsiveness; oxidative stress response;
XX IL-6 signalling mediator; interleukin-6; carbohydrate metabolism;
XX immunity; Th1 response; female fertility; gluconeogenesis; ovarian;
XX cancer; tumour formation; type II; diabetes; infection; inflammation;
XX expression inhibition; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Homo sapiens.

FT Key modified_base

FT Location/Qualifiers

FT 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"

FT modified_base

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE

FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"

FT modified_base

FT 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE

FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"

US6271030-B1.

07-AUG-2001.

14-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593711.

14-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593711.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

Monia BP, Butler MM, Wyatt J;

WPI; 2002-214451/27.

Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acids encoding human or
mouse CCAAT/enhancer binding protein (C/EBP) beta, useful in vitro for
inhibiting expression of human or mouse C/EBP beta in cells/tissues.

Example 15; Col 43-44; 69pp; English.

Sequences ABL94252-ABL94476 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted to the human or mouse CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha (C/EBP alpha) gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human and/or mouse C/EBP alpha RNA, and were analysed for their effect on C/EBP alpha mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR. The C/EBP family of proteins are a family of transcription factors which regulate the expression of a wide range of genes that control normal tissue development, cellular function, cellular proliferation and functional differentiation. C/EBP beta (also known as C/EBP2, LAP, TCF5, CRP2, NFIL6, IL6BP, NF-M, AGP/EBP and Apc/EBP) primarily regulates hormone responsiveness and oxidative stress responses and is a mediator of IL-6 (interleukin-6) signalling. C/EBP beta is thought to be involved in carbohydrate metabolism, immunity, the Th1 response, female fertility and gluconeogenic pathways. C/EBP beta is expressed in the liver, lung, spleen, kidney, brain, and testis, with the highest expression found in the lung. It is also expressed at a higher level in malignant ovarian tissue compared with normal ovarian tissue, and its expression in pancreas is upregulated in response to chronically elevated levels of glucose, indicating that it is involved in the impairment of insulin secretion in type II diabetes. The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of conditions associated with C/EBP beta expression, such as cancer (particularly ovarian cancer), tumour formation, diabetes (particularly type II diabetes), infection, or inflammation

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 65 TGAAACCCAGGGAGGCC 84
DB 20 TGAGACTCGGGAGCGGCC 1

RESULT 1362
ABK49114
ID ABK49114 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK49114;
XX
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human KDR/FLK-1 mutagenic PCR primer for Y801F mutant.
XX
KW Human; KDR; kinase insert domain-containing receptor; FLK-1; ss;
KW fetal liver kinase-1; cytostatic; antidiabetic; antirheumatic;
KW anarthritic; signal transduction; phosphorylation; cell proliferation;
KW angiogenesis; tumour; diabetic omentopathy; chronic rheumatoid arthritis;
KW PCR; primer; mutant.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO200229090-A1.
XX
PD 11-APR-2002.
XX
PF 02-OCT-2001; 2001WO-JP008684.
XX
PR 03-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00303694.
XX
PA (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
PA (SHIB/) SHIBUYA M.
XX
PI Shibuya M, Takahashi T, Furuya A, Shitara K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-352237/38.

XX
PT Screening substances inhibiting the binding of signal-transducing
PT molecule to KDR/Flk-1 phosphorylated at tyrosine at 1175-position, as
PT cell proliferation inhibitors and angiogenesis inhibitors for treatment

PT of e.g. tumor.
XX
PS Example 8; Page 65; 81pp; Japanese.

XX
CC The invention relates to inhibiting the signal transduction of KDR/Flk-1
CC (kinase insert domain-containing receptor/fetal liver kinase-1) is by
CC using a substance inhibiting the binding of a signal-transducing molecule
CC to KDR/Flk-1 phosphorylated at tyrosine at the 1175-position. Also
CC included are methods of detecting/inhibiting/screening for cell
CC proliferation, angiogenesis, KDR/Flk-1 signal transduction and KDR/Flk-1
CC phosphorylation at tyrosine at the 1175-position using the binding
CC inhibitors, compounds obtained by the screening methods, drugs containing
CC the inhibitors, a monoclonal antibody or its fragment recognising KDR/Flk-1
CC -1 phosphorylated at tyrosine at the 1175-position, a DNA encoding the
CC monoclonal antibody or its fragment, a recombinant vector containing the
CC DNA and a transformant obtained by transferring the recombinant vector
CC into a host cell. The method is useful for screening substances
CC inhibiting the binding of a signal-transducing molecule to KDR/Flk-1
CC phosphorylated at tyrosine at 1175-position, as cell proliferation
CC inhibitors and angiogenesis inhibitors for treatment of e.g. tumour,
CC diabetic omentopathy and chronic rheumatoid arthritis. A method for
CC detecting angiogenesis is also provided. The present sequence is a PCR
CC primer used to create a KDR/FLK-1 mutant where the Tyr at 801 is changed
CC to Phe

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1281 GCCAGGCATCTGTCCACG 1300
DB 1 GACAGGCTTCTGTCCATCG 20

RESULT 1363
ABI97222/c
ID ABI97222 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ABI97222;
XX
DT 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#4309 oligo #9.

XX
KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.

XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200179548-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX
PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.

XX
PI Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.

XX
PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
PS Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC e.g. Salmonella, listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to
CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 920 TCGTGTTCAGGCTCCGT 939
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 20 TCGTGTTCAGGCTCCGT 1

RESULT 1364
AAS20906/C
ID AAS20906 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAS20906;
XX
XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX Human peptide transporter hPHT1 cDNA RT-PCR primer #3.
DE Human; peptide histidine transporter 1; hPHT1; peptide transporter;
KW peptide-based drug transport; cell membrane; gastrointestinal tract;
KW hPHT1-related disease; reverse transcriptase; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192468-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 31-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017650.
XX
XX 31-MAY-2000; 2000US-0208061P.
XX
XX (RUTF) UNIV RUTGERS STATE NEW JERSEY.
XX
XX Knipp GT, Herrera-Ruiz D;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-130529/17.
XX
XX Novel isolated human peptide histidine transporter which facilitates
PT peptide transport across cell membranes in gastrointestinal tract, useful
PT as target for evaluating peptide and peptide-based drug transport.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 55; 95pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid sequences encoding human

CC peptide histidine transporter 1 (hPHT1) protein, the hPHT1 proteins and
CC methods for using them. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention are
CC is useful for screening a test compound for human PHT1 modulating
CC activity. The hPHT1 proteins are useful as a target for evaluating
CC peptide and peptide-based drug transport. The functional characterisation
CC of hPHT1 and the ability to correlate the Michaelis-Menten kinetics for a
CC particular substrate to the molar expression level of hPHT1 provides
CC crucial information regarding the ability of this transporter to
CC facilitate the uptake and transport of peptides and peptide-based drugs.
CC The PHT1 proteins facilitate peptide transport across cell membranes in
CC the gastrointestinal tract and other organs in which they are expressed.
CC The identification of full length hPHT1 clone facilitates the development
CC of optimal peptide-based drugs for treating patients with hPHT1-related
CC diseases. AAS20878-AAS20911 represent reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR
CC primers used in the methods of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 12 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 551 AGCCCTCAGCGCGCCCTC 570
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 20 AACGCCCCAGCGCGCCCTC 1

RESULT 1365
ABK67749
ID ABK67749 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABK67749;
XX
XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX Mouse transglutaminase associated PCR primer #9.
XX
XX Transglutaminase; TGM; transamidation; autoimmune disease;
KW Addison's disease; AI haemolytic anaemia; AI thrombocytopenic purpura;
KW AI thyroid disease; atrophic gastritis; pernicious anaemia;
KW Chron's disease; colitis ulcerosa; Goodpasture syndrome; IGA nephropathy;
KW IGG glomerulonephritis; myasthenia gravis; partial lipodystrophy;
KW polymyositis; primary biliary cirrhosis; primary sclerosing cholangitis;
KW progressive systemic sclerosis; recurrent pericarditis;
KW Sjogren's syndrome; relapsing polychondritis; arthritis; rheumatism;
KW sarcoidosis; SLE; splenic atrophy; diabetes; Wegener granulomatosis;
KW ulcerative colitis; vasculitis; vitiligo; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Mus sp.
XX WO200222830-A2.
XX
XX 21-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 14-SEP-2001; 2001WO-GB004120.
XX
XX 15-SEP-2000; 2000GB-00022768.
XX
XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001GB-00011995.
XX
XX (UTCA-) UNIV COLLEGE CARDIFF.
XX
XX Aeschlimann DP, Grenard PM;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-329954/36.
XX
XX Nucleic acids which encode novel transglutaminase enzymes TG-Z and TG-Y
PT which can be used in diagnostic methods of autoimmune diseases.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 27; 67pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to nucleic acids which encode novel polypeptides
CC having transglutaminase activity. The compositions of polypeptide are
CC useful for transamidation reactions on peptides and polypeptides.

CC Detection of the polypeptides with transglutaminase activity are useful
CC in a diagnostic method in a subject or in cells derived from a subject
CC having an autoimmune disease. The method for detecting transglutaminase
CC proteins may be used to diagnose autoimmune diseases which include
CC Addison's disease, AI hemolytic anaemia, AI thrombocytopenic purpura, AI
CC thyroid diseases, atrophic gastritis, pernicious anaemia, Chron's
CC disease, colitis ulcerosa, Goodpasture syndrome, IGA nephropathy or IGG
CC glomerulonephritis, myasthenia gravis, partial lipodystrophy,
CC polymyositis, primary biliary cirrhosis, primary sclerosing cholangitis,
CC progressive systemic sclerosis, recurrent pericarditis, relapsing
CC polycondritis, rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatism, sarcoidosis, Sjogren's
CC syndrome, SLE, splenic atrophy, type I (insulin-dependent) diabetes
CC mellitus, Wegener granulomatosis, ulcerative colitis, vasculitis (both
CC systemic and cutaneous) and vitiligo. This sequence represents a primer
CC used in the study of transglutaminase genes in which DNA, amino acid
CC sequences and chromosomal locations of novel transglutaminases are
CC determined
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 599 TTGGGAACTGGAGACCTAC 618
Db 1 TTGGGAGCTGGAGAGCAAC 20
|||||

RESULT 1366
ABQ81403
ID ABQ81403 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABQ81403;
XX
XX 12-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Arabidopsis AINTEGUMENTA-like gene PCR primer.
XX
XX Lipid metabolism regulator; LTR; plant; transgenic plant;
KW transcription factor; seed oil; oilseed; cardiant; wril; AINTEGUMENTA;
KM PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Arabidopsis thaliana.
OS
XX
XX WO200272775-A2.
PN
XX 19-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 08-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US007441.
XX
XX 08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274170P.
XX
XX (BADI) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH.
XX
XX Benning C, Cernac A;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-713509/77.
XX
XX
XX New isolated lipid metabolism regulator nucleic acid, useful for
PT producing transgenic plants having modified level of seed storage
PT compound, e.g. lipids for generating seed oils which have the ability of
PT reducing risk of heart disease.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 34; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of a primer for an AINTEGUMENTA-like protein
CC gene of Arabidopsis thaliana. Overlapping PCR primers (see ABQ81398-407)
CC were used in amplification and sequencing reactions to identify sequence
CC changes in 2 wril mutants compared to wild-type sequences in order to
CC identify the true wril gene. In subsequent experiments, wril mutants were
CC complemented with cosmid containing wild-type genomic DNA, and PCR was
CC used to produce a full-length wril cDNA (see ABQ81395) encoding a lipid

CC metabolism regulator (LMR) protein (see AB79954). LMR is suggested to
CC act as a transcription factor regulating lipid and seed storage compound
CC metabolism during seed development. The invention relates to the use of
CC LMR nucleic acids in the production of transgenic plants having a
CC modified level of a seed storage compound. The level of a lipid, fatty
CC acid, starch or seed storage protein can be modified, yielding a seed oil
CC that is medically and nutritionally useful in reducing the risk of heart
CC disease
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1688 TCTTCCCTGCTTACTCTCTG 1707
Db 1 TCTTCCCTTGTCACTCTCTG 20
|||||

RESULT 1367
ABT08433
ID ABT08433 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABT08433;
XX
XX 27-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Mac2-BP promoter PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 68.
DE
XX
XX Human; cyclin-dependent kinase; CDK; cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor;
KW inhibitor; cancer; age-related disease; promoter; atherosclerosis;
KW cytostatic; antiarteriosclerotic; neurotropic; neuroprotective;
KW nephrotropic; antiarthritic; arthritis; renal disease;
KW Alzheimer's disease; amyloidosis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200266681-A2.
PN
XX 29-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US002784.
XX
XX 01-FEB-2001; 2001US-0265840P.
PR 21-MAY-2001; 2001US-00861925.
XX
XX (UNTI) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.
XX
XX Poole J, Roninson IB, Chang B;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-674960/72.
XX
XX New recombinant expression construct, useful for identifying compounds
PT that inhibit the induction of genes induced by cyclin-dependent kinase
PT inhibitors for preventing or treating cancer, renal failure or
PT Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Example 11; Page 133; 137pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a recombinant expression construct
CC encoding a reporter gene operably linked to a promoter from a mammalian
CC gene induced by a cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) inhibitor. The construct
CC is useful for identifying compounds that inhibit the induction of genes
CC induced by CDK inhibitors. The compounds are useful for preventing or
CC treating a disease caused by CDK inhibitor induced gene expression, e.g.
CC cancer other than colon cancer, renal failure, Alzheimer's disease,
CC amyloidosis, age-related diseases, atherosclerosis or arthritis. The
CC present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify a human promoter
CC suitable for use in the construct of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;


```

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 48 ACCAGCAGTGTGACTGCTGA 67
   ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 ACCATGAGTGTGGATGCTGA 20

RESULT 1368
ADE64605/c
ID ADE64605 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADE64605;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DE Recombinant blood coagulation factor VIII protein related oligo #11.
KW blood coagulation factor VIII; type-A haemophilia; ss.
XX Unidentified.
XX CN1361178-A.
XX
XX 31-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 29-DEC-2000; 2000CN-00137779.
XX
XX 29-DEC-2000; 2000CN-00137779.
XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIO-CHEM INST CHINESE ACAD SCI.
XX Qi Z, Wang Q, Chen C;
XX WPI; 2002-741852/81.
XX
XX New recombinant blood coagulation factor VIII and its production process
XX and medicinal composition.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 16 (disclosure); 31pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel recombinant blood coagulation factor
XX VIII, its production process and its medicinal composite for treating
XX type-A haemophilia. The invention further comprises a medicinal
XX composition containing the blood coagulation factor which promotes blood
XX coagulation to the blood plasma of type-A haemophilia patients. This
XX polynucleotide sequence represents an oligo relating to the recombinant
XX blood coagulation factor VIII protein of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1504 TCCATATTTCACATAAGGA 1523
   ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 20 TCCATATTTCAGTGAAGTA 1

RESULT 1369
AAD53075
ID AAD53075 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD53075;
XX
DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
DE BAGE marker gene specific sense RT-PCR primer.
XX
XX Beta 1, 4-N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase; GD2 synthase; GM2; RT-PCR;
KW reverse transcriptase PCR; medullablastoma; astrocytoma; retinoblastoma;

```

```

KW cancer; neuroblastoma; melanoma; lymphoma; carcinoma; sarcoma; tumour;
KW primer; BAGE; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX WO200292767-A2.
XX
XX 21-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 19-APR-2002; 2002WO-US015037.
XX
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290527P.
XX (SLOK ) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.
XX Cheung Y, Cheung NV;
XX WPI; 2003-129279/12.
XX
XX Measuring GD2 synthase mRNA, useful for detecting or diagnosing cancer,
XX e.g. neuroblastoma, small cell lung cancer, melanoma, by performing real-
XX time quantitative RT-PCR on the sample using appropriate primers of GD2
XX synthase.
XX
XX Claim 61; Page 138; 165pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of measuring beta 1,4-N-
XX acetylgalactosaminyltransferase (GD2/GM3 synthase) mRNA. The method
XX involves obtaining an mRNA sample, performing real-time quantitative
XX reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) on the sample
XX using appropriate primers of GD2 synthase, and determining the amount of
XX GD2 mRNA. The methods and kits are useful for detecting and/or diagnosing
XX various forms of cancer such as neuroblastoma, melanoma, B cell lymphoma,
XX osteosarcoma, soft tissue sarcoma, medullablastoma, high-grade
XX astrocytoma, retinoblastoma, Wilm's tumour, Ewing's sarcoma, bladder
XX carcinoma, lung cancer, breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, oesophageal
XX cancer, gastrointestinal cancer, sarcoma, head and neck tumours or
XX melanoma. The present sequence is BAGE marker gene specific RT-PCR
XX primer, used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 232 GGTGGTGGTGGCGGCGAGTGA 251
   ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 GATGGTGGTGGCAACAGAGA 20

RESULT 1370
ABX78206
ID ABX78206 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABX78206;
XX
XX 17-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human bifunctional apoptosis regulator antisense oligo ISIS NO 143737.
XX
XX Human; bifunctional apoptosis regulator; antisense; phosphorothioate;
XX Cytostatic; antiinflammatory; inhibitor; infection; inflammation; tumour;
XX ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate backbone, nucleotides 1-5 and 16
XX -20 are 2'-methoxyethoxy (MOE) nucleotides, nucleotides 7

```

FT -14 are 2'-deoxy- nucleotides, all C nucleotides are 5'-
 methyl cytosines"

US6468796-B1.
 22-OCT-2002.
 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844525.
 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844525.
 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 Watt AT;
 WPI; 2003-196749/19.
 New antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding human
 bifunctional apoptosis regulator, for modulating expression of the
 regulator and treating diseases associated with expression of the
 regulator in humans.
 Claim 3; Col 45-46; 42pp; English.
 This invention describes a novel compound, 17-50 nucleobases in length
 which specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid encoding human
 bifunctional apoptosis regulator (BAR) and inhibits the expression of
 human BAR. The products of the invention have cytostatic and
 antiinflammatory activity and can be used to inhibit human BAR expression
 during antisense therapy, useful for inhibiting the expression of human
 BAR in cells or tissues and for treating diseases associated with
 expression of BAR in an animal, particularly a human suspected of having
 or being prone to a disease or condition associated with expression of
 human BAR. In addition the antisense oligonucleotides are useful for
 diagnostics, therapeutics and as research reagent, e.g. prophylactically
 to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor formation. The
 oligonucleotides described in the invention have 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)
 wings and a deoxy gap. This sequence represents a human BAR antisense
 oligonucleotide described in the disclosure of the invention

Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 195 CAATGGTCCCTGAGGAGA 214
 |||||
 Db 1 CAATGGCATCCCTGAGGAGA 20

RESULT 1371
 ABZ90450
 ID ABZ90450 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ABZ90450;
 XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200285308-A2.
 PN
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 PD

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5692; 872pp; English.
 PS The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, increasing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC None. The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1034 ACTTGGCCTGGCCCGAGCC 1053
 |||||
 Db 1 ACTGAGGCCAGCCCGAGCC 20

RESULT 1372
 ABZ92603/C
 ID ABZ92603 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ABZ92603;
 XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200285308-A2.
 PN
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 PD

```
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PF
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX PT
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX DR
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX PT ubiquinone.
XX XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7845; 872pp; English.
XX PS
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, and
XX CC immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 16 GGATGGACAGGAGTGCAG 35
DB 20 GGATGGCGGAGTGCAG 1

RESULT 1373
ABZ88825
ID ABZ88825 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX ABZ88825;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;
XX KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200285308-A2.
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX PD

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PF
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX PT
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX DR
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX PT ubiquinone.
XX XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4067; 872pp; English.
XX PS
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, and
XX CC immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1485 CAAACTTCCTGACACTACTT 1504
DB 1 CAAACTTCCTGATTTAATT 20

RESULT 1374
ABZ87133/C
ID ABZ87133 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX ABZ87133;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;
XX KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200285308-A2.
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX PD
```

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Fabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2375; 872bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1285 GGCATCCTGTCCACGAGGA 1304
DB 20 GGCATCCGACGAGCATGA 1

RESULT 1375
ABZ92417
ID ABZ92417 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
XX
XX ABZ92417;

XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285308-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Fabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7659; 872bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1052 CCAAGTCAATCCCAACAAG 1071
DB 1 CCAAGTCAATCCCAACAAG 20

RESULT 1376
ABZ88076
ID ABZ88076 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
XX
XX ABZ88076;

XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285308-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

```
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PF
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
FI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3318; 872pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, and
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. NO. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 457 GAGGACATCAACAGCGCCT 476
DB 1 GAGGAGCTCAACAGCTGCT 20
XX
XX RESULT 1377
XX ABZ88262/c
XX ID ABZ88262 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ88262;
XX
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
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XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PF
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
FI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3504; 872pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, and
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. NO. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1020 GCTCAAGCTGGCTGACTTTG 1039
DB 20 GCTAAGAGTGGCTGCTTTG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1378
XX ABZ84865
XX ID ABZ84865 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ84865;
XX
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
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XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
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PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
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XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
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XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 107; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 299 CACGGGGCCCACTCAGCTCT 318
DB 1 CACTGTCCCACTCAGCTCT 20

RESULT 1379
ABZ85601/c
ID ABZ85601 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ85601;

XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285308-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 843; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 763 CTGCTCAAGGACCTCAACA 782
DB 20 CTGCTCAAGGACCAAGACCA 1

RESULT 1380
ABZ86435/c

ID ABZ86435 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ86435;

XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285308-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

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XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegna A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
PT
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1677; 872pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1481 TCACAAACTTCTGACACT 1500
DB 20 TCACAAACGCTTAACT 1
RESULT 1381
ABZ292850/C
ID ABZ292850 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ292850;
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; lung; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
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XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PF
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XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
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XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegna A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
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XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
PT
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8092; 872pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 657 CGTCTACAAAGGCAAAAGCA 676
DB 20 CTTCTAAAAGGTCAAAAGCA 1
RESULT 1382
ABZ75967/C
ID ABZ75967 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ75967;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX ICAM-1 gene targeting 2'-deoxyoligonucleotide ISIS 1939.
XX
XX ICAM-1; desulphurization; antioxidant; intercellular adhesion molecule-1;
XX ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003005822-A1.
XX
XX 23-JAN-2003.
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XX 11-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022038.
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DR WPI; 2003-268334/26.
 XX
 PT Determining oxidative stress markers in a group of individuals by
 PT comparing the amount of each of the oxidative stress markers obtained
 PT from each of the group of individuals with that of the group of healthy
 PT individuals.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 36; 67pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method for determining oxidative stress
 CC markers in a group of individuals. The method comprises determining the
 CC risk factor for oxidative stress in the group, measuring the amount of at
 CC least 10 different oxidative stress markers in a sample obtained from
 CC each of the group of individuals, and comparing the amount of each of the
 CC oxidative stress markers with the amount of each of the oxidative stress
 CC markers measured in a group of healthy individuals to determine whether
 CC the oxidative stress markers are increased or decreased in the group of
 CC individuals carrying a risk factor for oxidative stress relative to
 CC healthy individuals. This sequence represents a PCR primer used to detect
 CC oxidative stress
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 621 TAAGCTGACAAACTGGGCG 640
 Db 1 TGAGCTTGACAAAGTGGTCG 20
 RESULT 1387
 ABX33984/c
 ID ABX33984 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABX33984;
 XX
 DT 10-FEB-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human interleukin 12 p40 subunit antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #139157.
 KW Human; ss; antisense; interleukin 12 p40 subunit; antibacterial;
 KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; infection; inflammation; tumour.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "All cytosines are 5-methylcytidines and the
 FT nucleotides are linked via a phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 XX
 XX US6448081-B1.
 PN
 XX
 PD 10-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PP 07-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851062.
 XX
 PR 07-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851062.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Baker BF, Freier SM;

XX WPI; 2003-074100/07.
 DR
 XX
 PT New antisense chimeric oligonucleotide, useful for modulating the
 PT expression of human interleukin 12 p40 subunit, in treating or preventing
 PT disease states in humans and animals, and as research reagents and
 PT diagnostics.
 XX
 XX Example 15; Col 45; 42pp; English.
 PS
 CC The invention relates to an antisense compound 20-50 nucleobases in
 CC length targeted to a start codon region, coding region, a stop codon
 CC region or a 3'-untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding
 CC human interleukin 12 p40 subunit. The compound specifically hybridises
 CC with one of the regions and inhibits the expression of human interleukin
 CC 12 p40 subunit. The new compound is useful for inhibiting the expression
 CC of human interleukin 12 p40 subunit in cells or tissues and comprises
 CC contacting the cells or tissues in vitro with the compound, so that
 CC expression of the human interleukin 12 p40 subunit is inhibited. The
 CC antisense compound may also be used as research reagents and diagnostics,
 CC and as treatment or prevention of disease states, e.g. to prevent or
 CC delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation, in animals and humans.
 CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1717 CTGAGCCATGTTCACTGCC 1736
 Db 20 CTCAGCCACGTCATCTGCC 1
 RESULT 1388
 ABZ83986
 ID ABZ83986 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ83986;
 XX
 DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Toxicologically relevant rat PCR primer #1145.
 KW Toxicologically relevant gene; toxicological response; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Rattus sp.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003016500-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026514.
 XX
 PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313080P.
 XX
 PA (PHAS-) PHASE-1 MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY INC.
 XX
 PI Neft RE, Dunn RT, Adkins K, Pickett GG, Kier LD, Schmeiser K;
 PI Alen P;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-268322/26.
 XX
 PT Determining a toxicological response to an agent, useful for screening of
 PT drugs, comprises comparing the expression profile of one or more human
 PT toxic response genes to a reference gene expression profile indicative of
 PT toxicity.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 326; 455pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for determining a

XX DR WPI; 2003-503332/47.
XX PT Novel antisense oligonucleotide which is targeted to mRNA encoding human
XX PT treating or preventing hyperproliferative conditions such as cancer.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 7; 42pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide 8-50 nucleotides in length
CC which is targeted to mRNA encoding human c-ras, a-ras or b-ras (ras is a
CC protein kinase playing a regulatory role in signal transduction,
CC regulating cell proliferation and has been implicated in lung carcinoma),
CC and which is capable of inhibiting ras expression. Also included is a
CC composition comprising the oligonucleotide and a pharmaceutically
CC acceptable carrier. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of human ras in human cells or tissues, by
CC contacting the human cells or tissues with the oligo. The oligo is also
CC useful for treating or preventing a disease or condition associated
CC with the expression of ras by administering it in combination with a
CC chemotherapeutic agent to a human or cells of the human, where the
CC expression of ras is abnormal expression, and the condition is a
CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, angiogenesis or
CC neovascularisation (preferably ocular angiogenesis or
CC neovascularisation). The oligo is also useful for inhibiting
CC hyperproliferation of cells. The oligos are also useful as tools, for
CC example for detecting and determining the role of ras expression in
CC various cell functions and physiological processes and conditions and for
CC diagnosing conditions associated with ras expression and for research
CC purposes. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting
CC a human ras mRNA
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1186 ATGGCCACAGGCGTCCCT 1205
DB 20 ATGGCTCCAGGCGTCCACT 1
RESULT 1391
ABQ80152
ID ABQ80152 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABQ80152;
XX 13-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Right primer DBM0071B amplifies IL4R amplicon of 177 bp.
XX KW Human; interleukin 4 receptor; IL4R; type 1; diabetes; allele;
KW insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; IDDM; myasthenia gravis; PCR;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; autoimmune disease; amplify;
KW T helper type 1 mediated disease; rheumatoid arthritis; primer;
KW multiple sclerosis; inflammatory bowel disease; systemic sclerosis;
KW systemic lupus erythematosus; psoriasis; scleroderma; Grave's disease;
KW Guillain-Barre syndrome; Hashimoto's thyroiditis; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003010335-A2.
XX PD 06-FEB-2003.
XX PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP007956.
XX PR 20-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306912P.
XX PA (HOFF) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.
XX PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.

XX FI Mirel DB, Erlich HA, Bugawan TL, Noble JA, Valdez AM;
XX DR WPI; 2003-248086/24.
XX PT Determining an individual's risk for type 1 diabetes, comprises detecting
XX PT the presence of an insulin dependent diabetes mellitus-associated
XX PT interleukin 4 receptor allele in a nucleic acid sample of the individual.
XX PS Example 4; Page 35; 79pp; English.
XX CC The sequences given in ABQ80141-52 represent primers which were used to
CC identify wild type and variant loci in the human interleukin 4 receptor
CC (IL4R). These primer sequences were used in the method of the invention
CC for determining an individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The method
CC comprises detecting the presence of an insulin dependent diabetes
CC mellitus (IDDM)-associated interleukin 4 receptor allele in a nucleic
CC acid sample of the individual, where the presence of the allele indicates
CC the individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The method identifies one or
CC more single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) within the IL4R gene listed in
CC the specification. The method and the SNP's are useful for determining an
CC individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The IL4R SNP's are also useful for
CC determining an individual's risk for any autoimmune disease or condition
CC or any T helper type 1 mediated disease, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC multiple sclerosis, inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus
CC erythematosus, psoriasis, scleroderma, Grave's disease, systemic
CC sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, Guillain-Barre syndrome, or Hashimoto's
CC thyroiditis
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1521 GGAGATTCAGCTACAAAAGG 1540
DB 1 GCAGACTCAGCAACAGAGG 20
RESULT 1392
ACC49159/c
ID ACC49159 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ACC49159;
XX AC ACC49159;
XX DT 19-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE ICAM-1 inhibitory antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:2.
XX KW Inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; bioadhesive;
KW enhanced mucosal drug absorption; antiulcer; antiinflammatory; cancer;
KW antirheumatic; antiarthritic; cytostatic; ulcerative colitis; tumour;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; Crohn's disease; inflammatory bowel disease;
KW cellular proliferation; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX PN WO2003018134-A2.
XX PD 06-MAR-2003.
XX PF 22-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026925.
XX PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-00935316.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Teng C, Weinbach SP, Tillman LG, Geary RS, Hardee GE;
XX DR WPI; 2003-342432/32.
XX PT Oral pharmaceutical formulation for delivering bioactive macromolecule
XX PT to mucosal surface, contains drug, bioadhesive compound, and penetration
XX PT enhancer.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 28; 62pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes an oral pharmaceutical formulation (I)
XX CC for delivering a bioactive macromolecule to a mucosal surface. (I)
XX CC comprises a first population of carrier particles comprising drug and a
XX CC bioadhesive compound; and a second population of carrier particles
XX CC comprising a penetration enhancer. Also described is a method for
XX CC enhancing the mucosal absorption of the bioactive macromolecule in a
XX CC mammal (preferably a human) by mucosally administering (I). (I) has
XX CC antiulcer, antiinflammatory, antirheumatic, antiarthritic and cytostatic
XX CC activities. (I) can be used for delivering a bioactive macromolecule to
XX CC a mucosal surface. It is used for the oral delivery of a drug to an
XX CC animal encompassing a human as well as other mammals, reptiles, fish,
XX CC amphibians and birds. It is used to deliver drugs including peptides,
XX CC proteins, monoclonal antibodies their fragments, nucleic acids (DNA and
XX CC RNA), oligonucleotides, antisense oligonucleotides, and small molecules.
XX CC It can be used to examine the function of various proteins and genes in
XX CC an animal, including those that are essential to animal development. It
XX CC can be used for the treatment of animals that are known or suspected to
XX CC suffer from any disease treatable with the inventive composition, e.g.
XX CC ulcerative colitis, rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, inflammatory
XX CC bowel disease, or undue cellular proliferation (cancers and tumors). The
XX CC present sequence represents an exemplary oligonucleotide from the present
XX CC invention, which can be used to inhibit ICAM-1
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
Db 20 GAGAGGGGGAAGTGGTGGGG 1
RESULT 1393
ACA97206/c
ID ACA97206 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ACA97206;
XX DT 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Vpr-driven construct associated primer #39.
XX KW PCR; primer; Vpr; ss; immune response; immunocompromise; HIV; cancer;
XX KW gene therapy.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX PN US2003017137-A1.
XX PD 23-JAN-2003.
XX PF 22-JUL-1998; 98US-00120286.
XX PR 22-JUL-1998; 98US-00120286.
XX PA (ALFI/) ALFIERI C.
XX PA (TANNER/) TANNER J.
XX PA (ROUX/) ROUX P.
XX PI Alfieri C, Tanner J, Roux P;

XX WPI; 2003-438926/41.
XX DR Novel DNA or RNA construct for increasing immune response of warm-blooded
XX PT animal, has Vpr activated promoter, DNA segment encoding interleukin 2
XX PT and secretory DNA encoding signal peptide functional in mammary cells.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 15; 28pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a DNA or RNA construct capable of expressing
XX CC interleukin (IL)-2 in a warm-blooded animal or biological preparation,
XX CC comprising a Vpr activated promoter, a transcribable DNA segment coding
XX CC for IL-2 and a secretory DNA encoding for a signal peptide functional in
XX CC mammary cells and operably linked between the promoter and the DNA
XX CC segment to facilitate secretion of IL-2. The construct is useful for
XX CC increasing the immune response of a warm-blooded animal or biological
XX CC preparation, by introducing the construct in stem cells, antigen
XX CC presenting cells or immune cell leukocytes, fibroblasts and epithelial
XX CC cells, of the warm-blooded animal or biological preparation to obtain a
XX CC transfected cell populations and administering a pharmacaceutically
XX CC effective amount of the transfected cell populations to the warm-blooded
XX CC animal or biological preparation. The warm-blooded animal is an
XX CC immunocompromised patient. The method is useful for stimulating immune
XX CC response in immunocompromised patients affected with HIV, cancer and
XX CC other immunocompromised patients. The present sequence represents a Vpr-
XX CC driven construct associated primer. Note: The present sequence is
XX CC displayed in the sequence listing but no further reference is made to it
XX CC in the specification
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 965 AGGTGCTACACCGAGACCTC 984
Db 20 ATGTGCTACACCGATACCC 1
RESULT 1394
ADA44765
ID ADA44765 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADA44765;
XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Antisense oligonucleotide #ISIS 115437 #SEQ ID 63.
XX KW Antisense oligonucleotide; cytostatic; immunosuppressive;
XX KW antiinflammatory; gene therapy; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX KW autoimmune; inflammatory disorder; inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma; ss;
XX KW human.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages, all cytosines are 5-
FT methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX PN W02003031576-A2.

```
XX PD 17-APR-2003.
XX PA (COMS ) COMMISSARIAT ENERGIE ATOMIQUE.
XX PF (UYFO-) UNIV FOURIER JOSEPH.
XX PR
XX PI Decout JL, Fontecave M, Dueymes C;
XX PA WPI; 2003-270376/27.
XX PI
XX PT Analyzing DNA or RNA targets, useful for determining nucleic acid in a
XX PT biological sample, comprises using probes marked by a cofactor for an
XX PT enzyme.
XX PS
XX PS Example 1; Page 15; 36pp; French.
XX CC The specification describes a method of analysing DNA or RNA targets. The
XX CC method comprises contacting the targets with oligonucleotide probes
XX CC attached to an enzyme cofactor marker which is recognized less by the
XX CC enzyme when it is on a free oligonucleotide than when it is on a
XX CC hybridized oligonucleotide. The method is useful for analysing DNA or RNA
XX CC targets. The invention is used to determine the amount of a target
XX CC nucleic acid in a biological sample and the level of complementarity
XX CC between the probe and the target nucleic acid. The present sequence
XX CC represents an oligonucleotide probe attached to flavin, an enzyme
XX CC cofactor marker for flavin reductase. The probe, together with its
XX CC complement ABZ77540, was used to study the activity of flavin reductase
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
OY 917 TGTTCCTGTTCCAGCTGCTC 936
DB 1 TGCAGCTGCTCCAGCTGCTC 20
XX
RESULT 1395
ABZ77539/C
ID ABZ77539 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ77539;
XX
XX DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Nucleotide sequence of a probe for flavin reductase.
XX
XX KW Probe; enzyme cofactor marker; enzyme; flavin; flavin reductase; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /note= "p-C6flavin attached"
XX
XX PN FR2827304-A1.
XX
XX PD 17-JAN-2003.
XX
XX PF 16-JUL-2001; 2001FR-00009450.
XX
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PR 16-JUL-2001; 2001FR-00009460.
XX
XX PA (COMS ) COMMISSARIAT ENERGIE ATOMIQUE.
XX PA (UYFO-) UNIV FOURIER JOSEPH.
XX
XX PI Decout JL, Fontecave M, Dueymes C;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-270376/27.
XX
XX PT Analyzing DNA or RNA targets, useful for determining nucleic acid in a
XX PT biological sample, comprises using probes marked by a cofactor for an
XX PT enzyme.
XX
XX PS
XX PS Example 1; Page 15; 36pp; French.
XX
XX CC The specification describes a method of analysing DNA or RNA targets. The
XX CC method comprises contacting the targets with oligonucleotide probes
XX CC attached to an enzyme cofactor marker which is recognized less by the
XX CC enzyme when it is on a free oligonucleotide than when it is on a
XX CC hybridized oligonucleotide. The method is useful for analysing DNA or RNA
XX CC targets. The invention is used to determine the amount of a target
XX CC nucleic acid in a biological sample and the level of complementarity
XX CC between the probe and the target nucleic acid. The present sequence
XX CC represents an oligonucleotide probe attached to flavin, an enzyme
XX CC cofactor marker for flavin reductase. The probe, together with its
XX CC complement ABZ77540, was used to study the activity of flavin reductase
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
OY 226 GAGAGTGTGTGTGTGTGCGG 245
DB 20 GAGAGCGGAGTGTGTGCGG 1
XX
RESULT 1396
ADA00242
ID ADA00242 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADA00242;
XX
XX DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE p38 gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO:22.
XX
XX KW substrate; ligand; signal; ligand binding; immobilisation;
XX KW gene engineering; genetic engineering; structure; biological activity;
XX KW ligand-receptor binding; PCR primer; amplification; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003019199-A1.
XX
XX PD 06-MAR-2003.
XX
XX PF 22-AUG-2002; 2002WO-JP008444.
XX
XX PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00250974.
XX
XX PA (TAKA-) TAKARA BIO INC.
XX
XX PI Ohmi T, Kato I;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-290095/28.
XX
XX PT Substrates having number of ligands immobilized on predetermined regions
XX PT of its surface, applicable in gene engineering for studying relationship
XX PT between structures and biological activity of endocrine disrupters.
XX
```

PS Example 1; Page 33; 52pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a substrate having a number of ligands
CC which have been immobilised onto a predetermined region of its surface,
CC in which the region on the substrate has such a shape as to allow the
CC concentration of signals caused by binding of the ligands to receptors in
CC the region toward the receiver. Also described is a substrate for the
CC immobilisation of such ligands. The substrates are applicable in gene
CC engineering for studying relationship between structures and biological
CC activity e.g. effect of endocrine disruptors on various genes and also in
CC investigating the effect of hormones, drugs and other chemicals on the
CC environment. Such substrates are highly sensitive in detecting the ligand-
CC receptor binding, with affinity and reproducibility. The ligand-
CC immobilised substrates can be produced in high density e.g. in microarray
CC form to provide finely tuned results. ADA00221 to ADA00282 represent PCR
CC primers used for amplifying genes in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 1236 ACATTTCATCTTCGGTATCT 1255

Db 1 AAAGTTTCATCTTCGGCATCT 20

RESULT 1397

ABZ23813

ID ABZ23813 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ23813;

DT 18-MAR-2003 (first entry)

DE EGFR mRNA inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide AS3.

KW Epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR; cytostatic; cancer; EGF;
KW antisense; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200290514-A2.

XX 14-NOV-2002.

PF 07-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014557.

XX 07-MAY-2001; 2001US-0289055P.

PR 07-MAY-2001; 2001US-0289149P.

XX (HYBR-) HYBRIDON INC.

PI Agrawal S, Kandimalla ER;

XX WPI; 2003-120540/11.

DR New synthetic oligonucleotide complementary to nucleic acids encoding
PT epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), useful for inhibiting the EGFR
PT gene or mRNA expression, and reducing cancer cell proliferation.

PS Claim 10; Page 12; 36pp; English.

XX The invention relates to synthetic antisense oligonucleotides
CC complementary to a region of nucleic acid encoding epidermal growth
CC factor receptor (EGFR) with location 245-1117, 2407-3201, 3786-4102 or
CC 4574-45633. The methods and compositions of the invention are useful for
CC enhancing inhibition of EGFR gene or mRNA expression, and reducing cancer
CC cell proliferation, in particular cancer cells of the colon, ovarian or
CC breast. Sequences ABZ23811-832 represent specific examples of such

CC antisense oligonucleotides that inhibit the EGFR mRNA expression

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 1553 GGCTTCGTGCGATGCGCTGAC 1572

Db 1 GGCTTCGTGCGATGCTGCGC 20

RESULT 1398

ABX78149/C

ID ABX78149 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABX78149;

XX 16-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX Murine p38-alpha MAPK antisense oligonucleotide ISIS NO 100812.

KW p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase; p38 MAPK; phosphorothioate;
KW antisense; antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; kinase inhibitor; mouse;
KW inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis; gene therapy; ss.

OS Mus musculus.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "nucleotides 1-5 & 16-20 are 2'-methoxyethoxy
FT (MOE) nucleotides, nucleotides 1-4 & 16-19 are linked
FT via phosphodiester linkages, nucleotides 6-15 are 2'-
FT deoxy- nucleotides, nucleotides 5-16 are linked via
FT phosphorothioate linkages, all C nucleotides are 5-
FT methyl cytosines"

PN US6448079-B1.

XX 10-SEP-2002.

XX 15-AUG-2000; 2000US-00640101.

XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-00286904.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Monia BP, Gaarde WA, Nero P, McKay R;

XX WPI; 2003-089122/08.

XX New antisense compound, useful for preparing a composition for
PT diagnosing, treating or preventing inflammatory diseases, e.g. rheumatoid
PT arthritis.

PS Example 5; Col 27-28; 44pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel antisense compound, which is 8-30
CC nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding p38
CC mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK). The products of the invention
CC have antiarthritic and antiinflammatory activity, can act as act as
CC kinase inhibitors. The antisense compound is useful for preparing a
CC composition for diagnosing, treating or preventing inflammatory diseases,
CC e.g. rheumatoid arthritis or for use in antisense gene therapy. This
CC sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used in a method to
CC inhibit p38 MAPK

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;

```
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1153 GACATGCGGTGCGGCTG 1172
DB 20 GACATCTGCTGTGCGCTG 1

RESULT 1399
ABZ74963
ID ABZ74963 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABZ74963;
XX
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human p70 S6 kinase phosphorothioate antisense oligo, SEQ ID NO:21.
XX
KW Human; p70 S6 kinase; SK6; p70/p85 s6 kinase; pp70s6k;
KW p70/p85 ribosomal S6 kinase; serine-threonine kinase;
KW ribosomal S6 protein phosphorylation; protein synthesis;
KW cell cycle progression; immune response; signalling cascade;
KW cancer progression; lipotoxic disorder; obesity; metabolic disorder;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytostatic; expression inhibition;
KW phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages. When bases 1-5 and 16-
FT 20 are not 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides, all
FT cytosines in the oligonucleotide are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides.
FT All 2' MOE cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides.
FT All 2' MOE cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX
XX WO2003012032-A2.
XX
XX 13-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US023123.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920677.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cowser LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-239516/23.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound which is targeted to nucleic acid encoding p70
XX S6 kinase, and inhibits expression of p70 S6 kinase, useful for treating
XX a condition associated with p70 S6 kinase, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 73; 93pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABZ74952-ABZ74991 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX to the human p70 S6 kinase gene, which inhibit its expression. The
XX antisense oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of
XX the human p70 S6 kinase RNA, and were analysed for their effect on mRNA
XX levels by quantitative real-time PCR. p70 S6 kinase (also known as SK6,
XX p70/p85 s6 kinase, p70/p85 ribosomal S6 kinase and pp70s6k) is a serine-
XX threonine kinase responsible for the phosphorylation of the ribosomal S6
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protein, which in turn stimulates protein synthesis. p70 S6 kinase
function is essential for cell cycle progression, and has also been
implicated in the regulation of the immune response. p70 S6 kinase is
itself activated via phosphorylation, a process influenced by upstream
signalling cascades and by hyperinsulinaemia, and may play a role in the
progression of colon cancer and in the development of lipotoxic disorders
and obesity. The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the
prevention and treatment of conditions associated with p70 S6 kinase,
such as hyperproliferative disorders such as cancer, and metabolic
disorders. They are also useful in research and diagnostics for
modulating the expression of p70 S6 kinase
Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 561 CCGCGCGCTCCGTCGTGTCA 580
DB 1 CCGCGCTCTTCGTGCGCTCA 20

RESULT 1400
ABZ43268
ID ABZ43268 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ43268;
XX
DT 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Neuroblastoma-related DNA sequence #183.
XX
XX Neuroblastoma; prognosis; ds; oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO2002103017-A1.
XX
XX 27-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 30-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JF005295.
XX
XX 31-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00163666.
XX
XX 24-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00255260.
XX
XX (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.
XX
XX (HISM) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
XX
XX Nakagawara A;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-167523/16.
XX
XX Nucleic acids isolated from neuroblastoma showing enhanced expression in
XX human neuroblastoma with good prognosis, useful in clarifying good/poor
XX prognosis of neuroblastoma and providing genetic data.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 24(1); 444pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention comprises DNA sequences that show enhanced expression in
XX human neuroblastoma with good prognosis. The DNA sequences of the
XX invention are useful in clarifying good/poor prognosis of neuroblastoma.
XX The present DNA sequence was used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 316 TCTGCACCGAGATTGTGCA 335
DB 1 TCTGCACCGAGAAATCCACA 20
```


CC dementia, epilepsy and injury related to epilepsy, spinal cord injury,
 CC brain injury, trauma related brain/spinal cord injury, anti-cancer
 CC treatment related brain/spinal cord tissue injury, infection and
 CC inflammation related brain/spinal cord injury, environmental toxin
 CC related brain/spinal cord injury, multiple sclerosis, autism, attention
 CC deficit disorders, narcolepsy or sleep disorders. The PDGF and/or VEGF,
 CC is useful in the manufacture of a medicament for alleviating or treating
 CC these diseases or disorders, accelerating growth of neural stem cells or
 CC neural progenitor cells, or inducing proliferation or differentiation of
 CC these cells. This primer gives an estimated band size of 378 bp
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 514 CTGAGAGCTGACCTCAA 533
 DB 20 CTGCTGAGCTGCCCTGAA 1
 RESULT 1402
 ACF33771
 ID ACF33771 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ACF33771;
 XX
 DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CREB phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:29.
 XX
 KW Human; CREB; cAMP response element binding protein; CREB1; bZIP;
 KW basic leucine zipper; transcription factor; intracellular signalling;
 KW spermatogenesis; circadian rhythm; memory; apoptosis;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; tumour; blood; soft tissue;
 KW apoptosis related disease; neuronal disorder; chromosome 2q32.3-34;
 KW cytosolic; neuroprotective; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
 FT backbone with all cytosine residues being 5-
 FT methylcytosines. Optionally, it also has 2-
 FT 'methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5' and 3' ends,
 FT which are 5 nucleotides in length"
 XX
 WO2003030617-A2.
 XX
 PD 17-APR-2003.
 XX
 PF 07-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032181.
 XX
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-00973827.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-381663/36.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating CREB (cAMP response element
 PT binding protein) gene expression, useful for preventing or treating e.g.
 PT cancers, a disease arising from aberrant apoptosis, or neuronal
 PT disorders.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 74; 91pp; English.
 XX

CC PCR; nervous system; platelet-derived growth factor; PDGF; psychosis;
 CC vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; neural; stem cell; memory;
 CC progenitor cell; neurodegeneration; ischaemia; neurological trauma;
 CC neuropsychiatry; learning; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease;
 CC Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis; spinal ischaemia; ischaemic stroke;
 CC spinal cord injury; cancer-related; schizophrenia; Alzheimer's disease;
 CC depression; anxiety; phobia; stress; cognitive function; aggression;
 CC drug; alcohol; abuse; obsessive compulsive behaviour; proliferation;
 CC seasonal mood disorder; personality disorder; cerebral palsy; priver;
 CC multi-infarct; dementia; Lewy body; age related; geriatric; growth;
 CC epilepsy; brain injury; multiple sclerosis; autism; differentiation;
 CC attention deficit disorder; narcolepsy; amplify; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO2003024478-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 19-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB003998.
 XX
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323381P.
 PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0326044P.
 XX
 FA (NEUR-) NEURONOVA AB.
 XX
 PI Delfani K, Janson AM, Kuhn GH, Plate K, Schanzer A, Wachs F;
 PI Zhao M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-354563/33.
 XX
 PT Use of platelet-derived growth factor, vascular endothelial growth
 PT factor, or their modulators for modulating neural stem cell or neural
 PT progenitor cell activity, particularly for treating e.g. Alzheimer's,
 PT ischemia or stroke.
 XX
 PS Example 11; Page 77; 119pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequences given in AB080256-69 are primers which were used to
 CC identify the presence of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), or
 CC the VEGF receptors, Flk1, FLT-1 and FLT-4 in human stem cells (HSC). The
 CC method of the invention for alleviating or reducing a symptom of a
 CC disease or disorder of the nervous system comprises administering
 CC platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), vascular endothelial growth factor
 CC (VEGF), a combination of PDGF and VEGF, or a PDGF or VEGF agonist, to a
 CC patient in order to modulate neural stem cell or neural progenitor cell
 CC activity in vivo. The method is useful for alleviating or reducing the
 CC symptoms of a disease or disorder of the nervous system, e.g.
 CC neurodegenerative disorders, neural stem cell disorders, neural
 CC progenitor disorders, ischaemic disorders, neurological traumas,
 CC affective disorders, neuropsychiatric disorders or learning and memory
 CC disorders. In particular, the method is useful for alleviating or
 CC treating Parkinson's disease and disorders, Huntington's disease,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, spinal ischaemia,
 CC ischaemic stroke, spinal cord injury or cancer-related brain/ spinal cord
 CC injury, schizophrenia and other psychoses, depression, bipolar
 CC depression/disorder, anxiety syndromes/disorders, phobias, stress and
 CC related syndromes, cognitive function disorders, aggression, drug and
 CC alcohol abuse, obsessive compulsive behaviour syndromes, seasonal mood
 CC disorder, borderline personality disorder, cerebral palsy, life style
 CC drug, multi-infarct dementia, Lewy body dementia, age related/geriatric

CONFIDENTIALITY IN

| Sample | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Sample | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |

The invention comprises nucleic acids that show increased expression in

Example 15; Page 85; 139pp; English.

The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding BCL2-associated X (BAX) protein, where the compound specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule encoding BAX protein and inhibits the expression of BAX protein. The compound specifically hybridizes with at least 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding BAX protein. Also described: (1) a composition comprising (I) and a pharmaceutical carrier or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of BAX protein in cells or tissues comprising contacting the cells or tissues with (I); and (3) treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with BAX protein comprising administering to the animal (I) so that expression of BAX protein is inhibited. (I) has neurotropic, neuroprotective, antiparkinsonian, anticonvulsant, ophthalmological, antidiabetic and virucide activities, and can be used in antisense therapy, and as a BAX antagonist. The antisense compounds (I) are useful for modulating the expression of BAX protein, and for treating a disease or condition associated with BAX protein, e.g. familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease, cartilage-hair hyperplasia, diabetes-associated ocular disorders or scrapie infection, or a condition that arises from aberrant apoptosis. The compounds are useful as research reagents and in diagnostics. The present sequence represents a human BAX chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention.

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

77 GAGGGCCCGGGCTGTGAG 96
|||||
20 GGGGGCCACCAGTCTGTAG 1

RESULT 1405
ADA20960
ID ADA20960 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
CX ADA20960;
CX
CX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
CX
CX Mouse BAX chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:133.
CX BCL2-associated X; BAX; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
CX anticonvulsant; ophthalmological; antidiabetic; virucide;
CX antisense therapy; BAX antagonist; BAX inhibitor;
CX familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; Alzheimer's disease;
CX Parkinson's disease; Hodgkin's disease; cartilage-hair hyperplasia;
CX diabetes-associated ocular disorder; scrapie infection;
CX aberrant apoptosis; mouse; phosphorothioate; ss.
CX
CX Synthetic.
CX Mus musculus.

Key Location/Qualifiers
modified_base 1..20
/*tag= b
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "phosphorothioate linkages, and all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
modified_base 1..5
/*tag= a
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
modified_base 16..20
/*tag= c
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

FN WO2003008543-A2.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2003.
XX
XX 13-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022417.
XX
XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908147.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Zhang H, Watt AT;
XX WPI; 2003-239321/23.
XX
XX New antisense compounds, useful for modulating the expression of BCL2-associated X (BAX) protein or for treating a disease or condition associated with BAX protein, e.g. Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Example 17; Page 94; 139pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding BCL2-associated X (BAX) protein, where the compound specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule encoding BAX protein and inhibits the expression of BAX protein. The compound specifically hybridizes with at least 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding BAX protein. Also described: (1) a composition comprising (I) and a pharmaceutical carrier or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of BAX protein in cells or tissues comprising contacting the cells or tissues with (I); and (3) treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with BAX protein comprising administering to the animal (I) so that expression of BAX protein is inhibited. (I) has neurotropic, neuroprotective, antiparkinsonian, anticonvulsant, ophthalmological, antidiabetic and virucide activities, and can be used in antisense therapy, and as a BAX antagonist. The antisense compounds (I) are useful for modulating the expression of BAX protein, and for treating a disease or condition associated with BAX protein, e.g. familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease, cartilage-hair hyperplasia, diabetes-associated ocular disorders or scrapie infection, or a condition that arises from aberrant apoptosis. The compounds are useful as research reagents and in diagnostics. The present sequence represents a mouse BAX chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention.

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 392 CGGATGAGGTGCGAGTCTCCA 411
|||||
DB 1 CGGAGGAAGTCCAGTGTCCA 20

RESULT 1406
ACF39671
ID ACF39671 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACF39671;
XX
XX 29-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX MHC class II transactivator antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:74.
XX
XX Human; major histocompatibility complex class II transactivator;
XX MHC class II transactivator; antisense modulation; immunosuppressive;
XX antimicrobial; antidiabetic; antirheumatic; antiallergic; cytostatic;
XX neurotropic; neuroprotective; immunostimulant; autoimmune disorder;
XX MHC Class II transactivator inhibitor; infection; transplant rejection;
XX diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX multiple sclerosis; severe combined immunodeficiency disease;

phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

Human sapiens.
Synthetic.

Key modified_base Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/tag= a
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "phosphorothioate linkages; all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"

modified_base 1..5
/tag= b
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

modified_base 16..20
/tag= c
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

WO2003050247-A2.

19-JUN-2003.

04-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038616.

05-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006366.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

Bennett FC, Dobie KW;
WFI; 2003-577294/54.

New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating MHC class II transactivator gene expression, particularly useful for treating autoimmune disorders such as transplant rejection, Alzheimer's disease, or multiple sclerosis, or infection.

Example 15; Page 84; 129pp; English.

The present invention describes a compound (I) that is 8-50 nucleobases in length: (a) targets a nucleic acid molecule encoding major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II transactivator, and specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid encoding the MHC class II transactivator; and (b) specifically hybridizes with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding MHC class II transactivator. (I) has immunosuppressive, antimicrobial, antidiabetic, antirheumatic, antarthritic, cytostatic, neurotropic, neuroprotective and immunostimulant activities, and can be used as an MHC Class II transactivator inhibitor. The MHC class II transactivator antisense oligonucleotides can be used for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with MHC class II transactivator, e.g. autoimmune disorder or infection. The antisense oligonucleotides can be used for inhibiting the expression of MHC class II transactivator in cells or tissues. In particular, these diseases include transplant rejection, diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, cancer, Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis, or severe combined immunodeficiency disease. The antisense compounds are useful for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. The present sequence represents a human MHC class II transactivator chimeric phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention

Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

865 AAGCAGTACTGGAGCAGT 884
1 AAGCTGACCTGGATGGCAG 20

RESULT 1407
AAL61864
ID AAL61864 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAL61864;
XX
DT 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ETRB-LP-2 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #204290.
XX
KW Human; G protein-coupled receptor; hyperproliferative disorder; GPR37L1; endothelin type b receptor-like protein-2; cerebral vascular disease; antisense; endothelin-binding receptor-like protein-2; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ETRB-LP-2; G-protein coupled receptor 37 like 1; acute proliferative nephropathy; ETRB-LP-2; cancer; stroke; angiogenesis; hypertension; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

Key modified_base Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/tag= a
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"

modified_base 1..5
/tag= b
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

modified_base 16..20
/tag= c
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

WO2003050244-A2.

19-JUN-2003.

04-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038520.

06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003126.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

Monia BP, Freier SM;
WFI; 2003-558997/52.

New oligonucleotides which bind the nucleic acid encoding the G protein coupled receptor ETRB-LP-2 (endothelin type b receptor-like protein-2 receptor), useful for treating e.g. cancer and cardiovascular diseases.

Claim 3; Page 80; 106pp; English.

The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to the nucleic acid encoding the G protein-coupled receptor ETRB-LP-2 (endothelin type b receptor-like protein-2) to inhibit its expression. ETRB-LP-2 is also known as endothelin-binding receptor-like protein-2, ETRB-like protein 2 and G-protein coupled receptor 37 like 1 (GPR37L1). Antisense compounds of the invention are useful for treating hyperproliferative disorders (especially cancer) and cardiovascular diseases especially angiogenesis, atherosclerosis, hypertension, cerebral vascular disease, stroke and acute proliferative nephropathy. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human ETRB-LP-2 DNA

Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX Mouse HYPLIP1 locus PCR primer #308.
XX Mouse; PCR; primer; ss; HYPLIP1; FCHL1; variation; lipid disorder;
KW allele; anti-lipid disorder; anti-cancer therapy; gene therapy;
KW familial combined hyperlipidaemia; coronary artery disease;
KW atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype; hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia;
KW hypertriglyceridaemia; low density lipoprotein subclass B; LDL;
KW familial dyslipidaemic hypertension; syndrome X; hypercholesterolaemia;
KW obesity; insulin resistance; cancer; cytostatic; antilipaeamic;
XX hypotensive; anorectic.
XX Mus sp.
XX US2003064372-A1.
XX 03-APR-2003.
XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-00949428.
XX 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213322P.
XX (BODN/) BODNAR J S.
XX (CAST/) CASTELLANI L W.
XX (CHAT/) CHATTERJEE A.
XX (JONG/) JONG P D.
XX (LUSI/) LUSIS A J.
XX (OHME/) OHMEN J.
XX (ROSS/) ROSS D.
XX (TAFU/) TAFURI S.
XX (WUC/) WU C.
XX Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, Jong PD, Lusis AJ;
PI Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
XX WPI; 2003-540780/51.
XX Novel isolated polynucleotide comprising a mouse or human familial
PT combined hyperlipidaemia 1 gene having a variation that is associated with
PT a lipid disorder, useful for identifying susceptibility to the lipid
PT disorder.
XX Claim 11; Page 40; 63pp; English.
XX The invention discloses isolated polynucleotides comprising mouse HYPLIP1
CC cDNA sequence, mouse HYPLIP1 genomic DNA, or the homologous human
CC familial combined hyperlipidaemia 1 (FCHL1) gene, where a variation in
CC the sequence is associated with a lipid disorder. Also claimed is an
CC isolated polypeptide comprising a variant form of the mouse HYPLIP1 amino
CC acid sequence, or a variant form of a fully defined human FCHL1 amino
CC an isolated polynucleotide having at least 12 contiguous nucleotides of
CC the isolated polynucleotides, where the 12 contiguous nucleotides span
CC the variation position, an isolated polypeptide comprising 4 contiguous
CC amino acids of the encode polypeptides, where the 4 contiguous amino
CC acids span the variation position, a kit for the detection of the FCHL1
CC locus comprising, an isolated antibody, identifying susceptibility to a
CC lipid disorder which comprises comparing the nucleotide sequence of the
CC suspected FCHL1 allele with a wild-type FCHL1 nucleotide sequence, where
CC the difference between the suspected allele and the wild-type sequence
CC identifies a sequence variation of FCHL1 nucleotide sequence and a
CC pharmaceutical composition. Also disclosed is a transgenic animal which
CC carries an altered HYPLIP1 or FCHL1 allele and a method for screening
CC drugs for inhibition or restoration of FCHL1 gene function as an anti-
CC lipid disorder or anti-cancer therapy. The polynucleotides, polypeptides
CC and antibodies are useful for treating or preventing (e.g. gene therapy)
CC a lipid disorder associated with expression of FCHL1, for diagnosis or
CC prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorder, and cancer and for
CC treating a lipid disorder such as familial combined hyperlipidaemia,
CC hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, low density

CC lipoprotein (LDL) subclass B, familial dyslipidaemic hypertension,
CC syndrome X, hypercholesterolaemia, obesity, insulin resistance and
CC cancer. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify
CC part of the mouse HYPLIP1 locus.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 16 GGATGGACAGAGATGCAGAG 35
DB 20 GGATGGAGAGGCATCTCTGAG 1
RESULT 1411
ACF04246
ID ACF04246 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ACF04246;
AC ACF04246;
XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT Murine embryonic cell line Ptc PCR primer #1.
XX Embryonic stem cell; ES cell; mouse; differentiation; nerve cell;
KW pancreatic islet cell; cell transplant therapy; antidiabetic;
KW neuroprotective; nontropic; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Mus sp.
XX WO2003062405-A2.
XX 31-JUL-2003.
PD 27-JAN-2003; 2003WO-JP000699.
XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00054789.
PR (OKUM-) OKUMA CONTACTLENS KENKYUSHO YG.
PA (INOUE/) INOUE K.
XX Inoue K, Kim D, Gu Y, Ishii M;
PI WPI; 2003-598750/56.
XX Inducing differentiation of mammalian embryonic stem (ES) cells into
PT functioning cells, for treating e.g. diabetes, comprises culturing ES
PT cells in a medium containing leukemia inhibitor factor and basic
PT fibroblast growth factor.
XX Example 5; Page 67; 70pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a method of inducing differentiation of
CC mammalian embryonic stem cells into functioning cells, which comprises
CC culturing embryonic stem cells in a medium comprising leukemia inhibitor
CC factor and basic fibroblast growth factor. In particular, the invention
CC relates to the differentiation of murine embryonic stem cells. The method
CC is useful for inducing differentiation of mammalian embryonic stem cells
CC into functioning cells. Other methods are useful for treating a mammalian
CC patient having disorders in pancreatic function, and in nerve function.
CC The cells are pancreatic islet like cell clusters and nerve like cells.
CC Functioning cells induced from embryonic stem cells using the present
CC method may be used for treating disorders in pancreatic islet function
CC (e.g. diabetes), neuronal degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease and
CC Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease) or spinal cord disorders. The functioning
CC cells are useful not only for cell transplant therapy, but for in vitro
CC screening of various new drugs which affect or restore islet or nerve
CC function, and for safety evaluation of new drugs. The present sequence is
CC a PCR primer used in the exemplification of the invention
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 16 GGATGGACAGGAATGCAGAG 35
|||||
DB 20 GGATGGAGGCGCATCTTGAG 1
RESULT 1414
ADB65935/C
ID ADB65935 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX
AC ADB65935;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #232.
XX
KW ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
KW hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX US2003087848-A1.
FN
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX
PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX
PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
XX (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX
PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX WPI; 2003-657977/62.
DR
XX Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 22pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 555 CCTGAGCGCGCGCTCCGTC 574
|||||
DB 20 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCC 1
RESULT 1415
ADB65935/C
ID ADB65935 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADB65935;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Clone specific PCR primer #136.
XX
KW Pharmaceutical; diagnostic; gene therapy; tissue regeneration;

KW cell regeneration; membrane protein; signal transduction-related protein;
KW transcription-related protein; osteoporosis; neurological disease;
XX cancer; tumour; primer; PCR; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN EPI308459-A2.
XX
PD 07-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 28-MAR-2002; 2002EP-00007401.
XX
PR 05-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00379298.
PR 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00350978.
XX
XX (HELI-) HELIX RES INST.
PA (REAS-) RES ASSOC BIOTECHNOLOGY.
XX
XX Isogai T, Sugiyama T, Otsuki T, Wakamatsu A, Sato H, Ishii S;
PI Yamamoto J, Isoto Y, Hio Y, Otsuka K, Nagai K, Irie R, Tamechika I;
PI Seki N, Yoshikawa T, Otsuka M, Nagahari K, Masuho Y;
XX WPI; 2003-450961/43.
DR
XX New polynucleotides and polypeptides, useful for developing a diagnostic
PT marker or medicines for regulation of their expression and activity, or
PT as targets of gene therapy.
XX
PS Example 8; Page 129; 222pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a polynucleotide comprising a sequence selected
CC from 1970 fully defined nucleotide sequences which encode novel
CC polypeptides. Also claimed is a polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide
CC or its partial peptide, an antibody binding to the polypeptide or peptide
CC of the polynucleotide, immunologically assaying the polypeptide or
CC peptide of the polynucleotide by contacting the polypeptide or peptide
CC with the antibody of the encoded protein, and observing the binding
CC between the two, a transformant carrying the polynucleotide in an
CC expressible manner and an antisense polynucleotide. The oligonucleotide
CC is useful as a primer for synthesising the polynucleotide, or as a probe
CC for detecting the polynucleotide. The polynucleotides and encoded
CC proteins are useful as pharmaceutical agents and many disease-related
CC genes may be included in them, for developing a diagnostic marker or
CC medicines for regulation of their expression and activity, or as targets
CC of gene therapy. The genes are involved in tissue and/or cell
CC regeneration. Membrane proteins, signal transduction-related proteins,
CC transcription-related proteins, disease-related proteins and genes
CC encoding them can be used as indicators for diseases (e.g. osteoporosis,
CC neurological diseases, cancer, tumours. The cDNA may be used to regulate
CC the activity or expression of the encoded protein to treat diseases. The
CC sequence presented is clone specific PCR primer which was used in the
CC expression analysis of the genes of the invention. Note: Some of the
CC sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied by the
CC European Patent Office.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 154 CTGTCAATGACACTCCGAGG 173
|||||
DB 20 CTGTCACTGACTCTCTCTGG 1
RESULT 1416
ADC65807
ID ADC65807 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADC65807;
XX

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX Mouse TGF-beta receptor II targeted antisense oligonucleotide #6.
XX
XX mouse; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX transforming growth factor beta receptor II; TGF-beta receptor II;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; breast cancer; autoimmune disorder;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss; murine.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003000656-A2.
XX
PD 03-JAN-2003.
XX
PP 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US019665.
XX
PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-0088361.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Murray SF, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2003-175279/17.
DR
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 103; 141pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted to
CC the nucleic acid encoding transforming growth factor beta (TGF-beta)
CC receptor II. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful
CC for treating hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. breast cancer), or an
CC autoimmune disorder (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis). The present DNA sequence
CC represents a 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer oligonucleotide with a
CC phosphorothioate backbone that is targeted to mouse TGF-beta receptor II.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 108 GCCCCGCCGATGCCATGG 127
Db 1 GCCCCGCCGATGCCATAG 20
RESULT 1417
ADC10516/c
ID ADC10516 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADC10516;
XX
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOVX polypeptide gene forward primer SEQ ID NO: 535.
XX
XX ss; primer; cytostatic; antidiabetic; anorectic; cerebroprotective;
KW neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; gene therapy; antisense therapy;
KW thyromimetic; NOVX; pathology; cancer; diabetes; obesity;
KW endocrine disorder; CNS disorder; inflammatory disorder;
KW chromosome mapping; tissue typing; predictive medicine.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003000842-A2.
PN
XX
PD 03-JAN-2003.

XX 04-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US017443.
PF
XX
PR 04-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295607P.
PR 04-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295661P.
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296404P.
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296418P.
PR 07-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296575P.
PR 11-JUN-2001; 2001US-0297414P.
PR 12-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295573P.
PR 12-JUN-2001; 2001US-0297567P.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-0298285P.
PR 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-0298528P.
PR 18-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299133P.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299230P.
PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299949P.
PR 22-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300177P.
PR 26-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300883P.
PR 28-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301530P.
PR 28-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301550P.
PR 03-JUL-2001; 2001US-0302951P.
PR 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308909P.
PR 14-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322297P.
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324669P.
PR 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337477P.
PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341562P.
PR 21-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358656P.
PR 21-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359122P.
PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358978P.
PR 23-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359034P.
PR 23-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359035P.
PR 23-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359121P.
PR 27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359964P.
PR 01-MAR-2002; 2002US-0360858P.
PR 12-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363430P.
PR 12-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363676P.
PR 10-APR-2002; 2002US-0371346P.
PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379444P.
PR 04-JUN-2002; 2002US-00379444.
XX
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX Agee ML, Anderson DW, Berghs C, Casman SJ, Catterton E;
PI Dipippo VA, Edinger SR, Eisen A, Ellerman K, Gangolli EA;
PI Garlach VL, Gorman L, Guo X, Herrmann JL, Hjalte T, Ji W, Kekuda R;
PI Kharatsov NV, Li L, Liu X, Malvankar UM, Miller CE, Millet I;
PI Ort T, Padigaru M, Patturajan M, Pena CEA, Rastelli L, Rieser DK;
PI Rothenberg ME, Shenoy SG, Shimkets RA, Smithson G, Spaderna SK;
PI Spytek KA, Stone DJ, Vernet CAM, Zhong H, Zhong M, Alsobrook JP;
PI Burgess CE, Lepley DM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-210149/20.
XX
XX New isolated NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for
PT treating, preventing and diagnosing pathological conditions with NOVX-
PT associated disorders, such as cancer, obesity, diabetes and inflammatory
PT or CNS diseases.
XX
XX Example B; SEQ ID NO 535; 772pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to novel isolated polypeptides, mature form of the
CC polypeptide, a sequence that is 95% identical to the polypeptide or the
CC polypeptide comprising one or more conservative substitutions. The NOVX
CC polypeptide is useful for treating or preventing a pathology associated
CC with the polypeptide e.g. disorders associated with aberrant expression
CC or activity of the polypeptide, such as cancer, diabetes, obesity, and
CC endocrine, CNS and inflammatory disorders. They can also be used in
CC various detection and screening assays, chromosome mapping, tissue typing
CC and predictive medicine. This sequence corresponds to a primer used to
CC amplify and isolate the coding sequence for one of the polypeptides of
CC the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1022 TCAAGCTGGCTGACTTTGGC 1041
DB 20 TGAAGATTGCTGACTTCGC 1

RESULT 1418
ADC38989/c
ID ADC38989 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADC38989;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ICAM-1 targeted primer #15.
XX
KW ss; primer; immunosuppressive; antisense therapy;
KW corneal allograft rejection; intercellular adhesion molecule-1; ICAM-1;
KW extracellular adhesion molecule-1; ELAM-1;
KW vascular cell adhesion molecule-1; VCAM-1; corneal explant.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_difference 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "all internucleotide linkages are phosphodiester
FT bonds"
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER = all A, C and U are 2'-fluoro bases or 2'-
FT O-methyl"
XX WO2003032920-A2.
XX
XX 24-APR-2003.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US033236.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00982262.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Mirabelli CK;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-403142/38.
XX
XX Inhibiting corneal allograft rejection, by contacting an allograft with a
PT formulation having an oligonucleotide targeted to intercellular adhesion
PT molecule-1, extracellular adhesion molecule-1 or vascular cell adhesion
PT molecule-1.
XX
XX Example 5; SEQ ID NO 15; 106pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of inhibiting corneal allograft
CC rejection, by contacting the allograft with a topical formulation
CC comprising an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to intercellular
CC adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1), extracellular adhesion molecule-1 (ELAM-1)
CC or vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1). The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for inhibiting corneal allograft rejection or for preserving a
CC corneal explant ex vivo, where the explant is human. This sequence
CC corresponds to one of the oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
DB 20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGG 1

RESULT 1419
AAD58980/c
ID AAD58980 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD58980;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ICAM-1 antisense oligo, ISIS 1939.
XX
KW Inflammatory bowel disorder; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease;
KW cellular proliferation; intracellular adhesion molecule; ICAM-1;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; antisense; human; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX US2003040497-A1.
XX
XX 27-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 21-DEC-2001; 2001US-00029598.
XX
XX 01-JUL-1997; 97US-00886829.
XX
XX 01-JUL-1998; 98US-00108673.
XX
XX 20-MAY-1999; 99US-00315298.
XX
XX (TENG/) TENG C.
XX (COOK/) COOK P D.
XX (TILL/) TILLMAN L.
XX (HARD/) HARDEE G E.
XX (ECKE/) ECKER D J.
XX (MANO/) MANOHARAN M.
XX
XX Teng C, Cook PD, Tillman L, Hardee GE, Ecker DJ, Manoharan M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-596370/56.
XX
XX Formulation, useful for treating inflammatory bowel disorder, e.g.
PT ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease, comprises oligonucleotide for
PT rectal delivery.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 7; 45pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to formulations and methods which enhance the local
CC and systemic uptake and delivery of oligonucleotides and nucleic acids
CC via non-parenteral routes of administration. The formulation is used for
CC treating inflammatory bowel disorders, e.g. ulcerative colitis, Crohn's
CC disease or inflammatory bowel disease, in animals (e.g. human). It can
CC also be used for treating undue cellular proliferation. The present
CC sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human intracellular
CC adhesion molecule (ICAM-1) gene. This sequence is used to illustrate the
CC method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
Db 20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGG 1

RESULT 1420
ID AAD59446 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAD59446;
AC AAD59446;
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DT XX
XX AS-iPFK-2 (A) antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.
XX Cytostatic; immunomodulator; phosphofructokinase isozyme; iPFK; cancer;
KW inflammation; cachexia; enzyme linked immunosorbant assay; ELISA;
KW therapy; phosphorothioate; antisense; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT FT /*tag= a
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN US6596851-B1.
XX
XX 22-JUL-2003.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2000; 2000US-00670216.
XX
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-00961578.
XX 30-OCT-1998; 98US-00183846.
XX
XX (PICO-) PICOWER INST MEDICAL RES.
XX
XX Bucala RJ, Chesney JA, Mitchell RA;
XX WPI; 2003-743054/70.
XX
XX New antibody that binds to an epitope of an inducible human
XX phosphofructokinase-2 isozyme, useful for diagnosing or treating cancer,
XX inflammation or cachexia.
XX
XX Example 3; Col 10; 31pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an isolated antibody that binds to an
XX epitope of an inducible human phosphofructokinase-2 (iPFK-2) isozyme. The
XX antibody is useful for treating cancer, inflammation and cachexia. The
XX antibody can also be used in enzyme linked immunosorbant assay (ELISA)
XX immunological assays. The present sequence is AS-iPFK-2 antisense
XX phosphorothioate oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Example 3; Col 10; 31pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an isolated antibody that binds to an
XX epitope of an inducible human phosphofructokinase-2 (iPFK-2) isozyme. The
XX antibody is useful for treating cancer, inflammation and cachexia. The
XX antibody can also be used in enzyme linked immunosorbant assay (ELISA)
XX immunological assays. The present sequence is AS-iPFK-2 antisense
XX phosphorothioate oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1679 CCAACTACATCTTCCCTGCT 1698
Db 1 CCAACGGCATCTTCGGGCT 20

RESULT 1421
ID AAD59445/c
XX AAD59445 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAD59445;
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DT

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XX S-iPFK-2 (A) sense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.
XX Cytostatic; immunomodulator; phosphofructokinase isozyme; iPFK; cancer;
KW inflammation; cachexia; enzyme linked immunosorbant assay; ELISA;
KW therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT FT /*tag= a
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN US6596851-B1.
XX
XX 22-JUL-2003.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2000; 2000US-00670216.
XX
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-00961578.
XX 30-OCT-1998; 98US-00183846.
XX
XX (PICO-) PICOWER INST MEDICAL RES.
XX
XX Bucala RJ, Chesney JA, Mitchell RA;
XX WPI; 2003-743054/70.
XX
XX New antibody that binds to an epitope of an inducible human
XX phosphofructokinase-2 isozyme, useful for diagnosing or treating cancer,
XX inflammation or cachexia.
XX
XX Example 3; Col 10; 31pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an isolated antibody that binds to an
XX epitope of an inducible human phosphofructokinase-2 (iPFK-2) isozyme. The
XX antibody is useful for treating cancer, inflammation and cachexia. The
XX antibody can also be used in enzyme linked immunosorbant assay (ELISA)
XX immunological assays. The present sequence is S-iPFK-2 sense
XX phosphorothioate oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1679 CCAACTACATCTTCCCTGCT 1698
Db 20 CCAACGGCATCTTCGGGCT 1

RESULT 1422
ADD22540
ID ADD22540 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADD22540;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Flatfish rhabdovirus oligo #31.
XX
XX DNA vaccine; flatfish rhabdovirus; HIRRV; fish; immunity;
KW transcriptional-control; cytomegalovirus immediate-type promoter;
KW immunogenic; virucide; gene gun; ss; primer.
XX
XX Hiram rhabdovirus.
XX
XX JP2003155254-A.
XX
XX 27-MAY-2003.
PD

```

XX 26-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00294473.
XX 06-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00271068.
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00274202.
XX (MEIJ) MEIJI SEIKA KAISHA LTD.
XX (AOKI) AOKI H.
XX WPI; 2003-818526/77.
XX
XX DNA vaccine for flatfish rhabdovirus infected fishes has DNA construct
XX comprising a transcriptional control sequence coupled to a nucleotide
XX sequence encoding an immunogenic protein of flatfish rhabdovirus.
XX
XX Example 6; Fig 5; 13pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel DNA vaccine for flatfish rhabdovirus
XX (HIRRV) infected fishes, which provides immunity against HIRRV. The
XX vaccination method uses a DNA construct comprising a transcriptional-
XX control sequence containing cytomegalovirus immediate-type promoter,
XX operably coupled to a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic
XX polypeptide of HIRRV. The DNA vaccine has virucide activity. The HIRRV
XX DNA vaccine is useful for administering to a fish belonging to the
XX flatfish family by gene gun. The HIRRV DNA vaccine is useful for inducing
XX immune response in fish infected by HIRRV and is also useful for
XX preventing HIRRV infection in flatfish. The HIRRV DNA vaccine is
XX effective in enhancing immunity of fish infected by HIRRV. This
XX polynucleotide sequence represents an oligo used in the analysis of the
XX mRNA expression level from the muscles of flatfish, following an
XX inoculation with the flatfish rhabdovirus vaccine of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1561 TCGATGCTGACTCAGGCAG 1580
DB 1 TCCATGCTGACTCAGAAAG 20
RESULT 1423
ADD68463
ID ADD68463 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADD68463;
XX
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE SNP typing-related PCR primer - SEQ ID 20.
XX
XX KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; typing; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Unidentified.
XX
XX PN JP2002300894-A.
XX
XX PD 15-OCT-2002.
XX
XX PF 29-JAN-2002; 2002JP-00019752.
XX
XX PR 01-FEB-2001; 2001JP-00025700.
XX
XX PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-397221/38.
XX
XX A typing method for single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) of several
XX hundred thousands of SNP sites with comparatively a small amount of
XX genome DNA.
XX

PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 20; 45pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for typing a single nucleotide
XX polymorphism (SNP) using a small amount of genomic DNA comprising
XX simultaneous amplification of plural base sequences containing one or
XX more SNP sites and differentiation of the bases within the SNP sites. The
XX method of the invention may be useful for typing several hundred thousand
XX SNP sites using only a comparatively small amount of genomic DNA. The
XX current sequence is that of the SNP typing-related PCR primer of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 765 GCTCAGGACCTCAACACG 784
DB 1 GCTCAGGAACTCGAAGACG 20
RESULT 1424
AAZ26102/c
ID AAZ26102 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAZ26102;
XX
XX DT 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human polymorphic region 291.
XX
XX KW Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
XX cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
XX allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
XX atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
XX dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
XX graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO9841648-A2.
XX
XX PD 24-SEP-1998.
XX
XX PF 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
XX
XX PR 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
XX
XX PA (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
XX
XX PI Housman D, Ledley PD, Stanton VP;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1998-521232/44.
XX
XX PT Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
XX prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
XX dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
XX potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
XX on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
XX subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
XX used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
XX precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
XX specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
XX present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
XX cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
XX is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
XX present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
XX normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be

CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AAZ5812-226825 represent
CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 10 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1659 CACCCCTCACAGGCGAGCC 1678
DB 20 CACCACTCACAGGCGAGCC 1

RESULT 1425
AAF97537
ID AAF97537 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAF97537;
XX
XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2298.
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant artery disease; forensics;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX Variation replace(11,G)
XX /*tag= a
XX /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX PN
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (WHEED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 204; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
XX pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype

CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1459 TTCCTCAGTCTGGGGAGCG 1478
DB 1 TTCCTCAGCAGCGAGGG 20

RESULT 1426
AAQ24934/c
ID AAQ24934 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAQ24934;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 19-NOV-1992 (first entry)
XX Synthetic primer (261).
XX Single primer amplification; SPAR; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO9207948-A1.
XX 14-MAY-1992.
XX
XX 05-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008233.
XX
XX 06-NOV-1990; 90US-00610973.
XX 29-JUL-1991; 91US-00737919.
XX
XX (LUBR) LUBRIZOL CORP.
XX Cardineau GA, Filner P;
XX WPI; 1992-183683/22.
XX
XX Nucleic acid sequence single primer amplification - useful for genomic
XX variation analysis and polymorphism detection for restriction fragment
XX length data.
XX Claim 16; Page 39; 65pp; English.
XX
XX The selected primer is used in practice of the single primer
XX amplification reaction (SPAR). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
XX field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 230 GTGGTGGTGGTGGCG 244
DB 15 GTGGTGGTGGTGGTG 1

RESULT 1427
AAT55034
ID AAT55034 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAT55034;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 18-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX

XX DE Human relA hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 631).

XX KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;

XX KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;

XX KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;

XX KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;

XX KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;

XX KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;

XX KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;

XX KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;

XX KW myocardial ischemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;

XX KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;

XX KW ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9523225-A2.

XX PD 31-AUG-1995.

XX PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.

XX PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.

XX PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.

XX PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.

XX PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.

XX PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.

XX PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.

XX PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.

XX PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.

XX PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

XX PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.

XX PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292820.

XX PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.

XX PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.

XX PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.

XX PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.

XX PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.

XX PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.

XX PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.

XX PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.

XX PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.

XX PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.

XX PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.

XX PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.

XX PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.

XX PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.

XX PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;

XX PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisch K, Matulic-Adamic J, McSwiggen JA;

XX PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;

XX PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott PE, Woolf T;

XX DR WPI; 1995-351090/45.

XX PT Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use

XX PT in inhibiting disease related genes.

XX PS Claim 2; Page 228; 407pp; English.

XX CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an

XX CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves relA mRNA at the

XX CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The relA gene product

XX CC is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated

XX CC specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the

XX CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain

XX CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified

XX CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences

XX CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their

CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target

CC sequences and thereby inhibit relA expression, making them potentially

CC useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well

CC as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential

CC immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves relA mRNA means

CC that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo

CC treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 1 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;

Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 539 CCATCTTGCACAGC 553

Db 1 CCAUUCUUGACCAUC 15

RESULT 1428

AAAX75669/c

ID AAX75669 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAX75669;

XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Human flt-1 and KDR hammerhead ribozyme target site #3.

XX KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;

XX KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;

XX KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;

XX KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; Kinase insert domain containing receptor;

XX KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO97155662-A2.

XX PD 01-MAY-1997.

XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.

XX PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.

XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.

XX PI Pavco P, McSwiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;

XX DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.

XX PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA

XX PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,

XX PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.

XX PS Example 9; Page 191; 218pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the

XX CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more

XX CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient

XX CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the

XX CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing

XX CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour

XX CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be

XX CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression

XX CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples

XX CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 374 AGGCTTCAGCCAGT 388
 Db 15 AGGCTTCAGCCAGT 1

RESULT 1434
 AAF50411/C
 ID AAF50411 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAF50411;

XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #1371.

XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cycostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200078341-A1.

XX PD 28-DEC-2000.

XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX PI Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 inflammation.

XX PS Example 8; Page 69; 20pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1684 TACATTTCCCTGCT 1698
 Db 15 TACATTTCCCTGCT 1

RESULT 1435
 AAF46589/C
 ID AAF46589 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAF46589;

XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #9.

XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cyostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200078341-A1.

XX PD 28-DEC-2000.

XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX PI Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 inflammation.

XX PS Example 7; Page 44; 20pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1634 GCAGGCGAGCGCTGG 1648
 Db 15 GCAGGAGCGGCTGG 1

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RESULT 1436
AAF50410/c
ID AAF50410 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF50410;
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE AAF50410;
XX
DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #1370.
XX
KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200078341-A1.
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
PS Example 8; Page 69; 20pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1685 ACATCTTCCTGCTT 1699
Db 15 ACATTTTCCTGCTT 1

RESULT 1437
AAF50702/c
ID AAF50702 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF50702;
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #1662.
XX
KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200078341-A1.
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
PS Example 8; Page 71; 20pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1283 CAGGCATCTCTGCCA 1297
Db 15 CAGGCATCTCTGCCA 1

RESULT 1438
ABZ34171
ID ABZ34171 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABZ34171;
XX

```

DT 31-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX HIV-1 reverse transcriptase mutation detection probe SEQ ID NO:413.
DE Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; reverse transcriptase; RT; enzyme;
XX detection; mutation; anti-HIV drug resistance; polymorphism; resistance;
XX probe; ss.
XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
OS Synthetic.
OS WO200255741-A2.
XX 18-JUL-2002.
XX 09-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP000153.
XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00870005.
XX 20-APR-2001; 2001EP-00870008.
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286102P.
XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
XX De Smet K, Stuyver L;
PI WPI; 2002-590680/63.
DR Detecting mutations associated with anti-HIV drug resistance comprises
XX detecting at least one of the mutations in the HIV reverse transcriptase
XX gene by using probes optimized to function together in a reverse-
XX hybridization assay.
XX Claim 2; Page 27; 117pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a method for detecting mutations
XX associated with anti-HIV drug resistance in a patient by detecting at
XX least one of the mutations K103N/R, V106A/I/L, Y181C/I, M184V/I, Y188L,
XX G190A/S/R, T215Y/F/D/S/A and/or Q151M/L in the reverse transcriptase (RT)
XX of HIV strains in a biological sample using a specific set of probes
XX optimised to function together in a reverse-hybridisation assay. The
XX method and the nucleic acid sequences used in the method are useful for
XX determining viral mutations and/or polymorphisms in the HIV RT gene
XX associated with resistance. The probes are useful for the genetic
XX detection, preferably in vitro detection of the mutations K103N/R,
XX V106A/I/L, Y181C/I, Q151M/L, M184V/I, Y188L, G190A/S/R and/or
XX T215Y/F/D/S/A in the RT of HIV strains in a biological sample, where the
XX mutation is associated with anti-HIV drug resistance. The method provides
XX a rapid, reliable and precise assay or determination and monitoring of
XX antiviral drug resistance or mutations associated with drug resistance of
XX viruses containing RT genes. AB233759 to AB234642 represent HIV RT
XX sequences and probes which are used in the exemplification of the present
XX invention
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 867 GCAGTACTGGATCA 881
DB 1 GCAGTACTGGATCA 15
RESULT 1439
ABK32132/C
ID ABK32132 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC ABK32132;
XX DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX Human colon cancer SAGE tag #233.

XX Human; colon cancer; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; SAGE tag;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; diagnostic; prognostic; probe;
KW cancer marker; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS US6333152-B1.
XX 25-DEC-2001.
XX 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081646.
XX 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081646.
XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, Zhang L, Zhou W;
XX WPI; 2002-153821/20.
XX New human nucleic acid containing specific SAGE tags, useful as
XX diagnostic markers for cancer, also derived probes.
XX Disclosure; Col 29; 161pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated, purified human nucleic acid (I)
XX that has the same sequence as a mRNA found in humans and is a SAGE
XX (serial analysis of gene expression) tag comprising a single stranded
XX probe containing at least 10 consecutive nucleotides. SAGE tags, are
XX diagnostic and prognostic markers of cancer, especially of the colon and
XX pancreas. ABK31900-ABK32770 represent human colon and pancreatic cancer
XX SAGE tags of the invention
XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 926 TCCAGCTGCTCCGCTG 940
DB 15 TCCAGCTGCTCCGCTG 1
RESULT 1440
AAT32677
ID AAT32677 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX AC AAT32677;
XX 11-FEB-1997 (first entry)
XX Ineffective anti-HIV Rev response element probe 7819.
XX Rev response element; HIV isolate sf2; hybridote probe pool;
KW hybridote mapping; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..16
XX /*tag= a
XX /note= "linked via phosphorothioate linkages"
XX WO9617955-A2.
XX 13-JUN-1996.
XX 05-DEC-1995; 95WO-US015779.
XX 05-DEC-1994; 94US-00349316.
XX

PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX Collins ML;
XX WPI; 1996-287198/29.
XX
XX Detecting target binding oligo-nucleotide(s) - using oligo-nucleotide
PT probes with a nucleotide sequence which binds within a known sequence of
PT a target nucleic acid.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 27; 43pp; English.
XX
XX The sequences given in AAT32673-76 represent effective, and those in
CC AAT32677-83 ineffective, anti-HIV Rev response element probes isolated
CC from a hybrid probe pool. Hybrid probe mapping describes a method of
CC determining superior sites for binding oligonucleotides to a target
CC sequence, to identify improved discontinuous probes with high binding
CC constants. The method comprises obtaining a series of oligonucleotides
CC which are complementary to a known target sequence and which overlap each
CC other by 1-4 nucleotides. Each of these sequences is contacted with the
CC target sequence to permit specific hybridisation, and detecting the
CC presence or absence of specific hybridisation to determine
CC oligonucleotides which bind within the known target sequence. This
CC sequence was isolated using the probe sequences given in AAT32670-72. The
CC number of this probe corresponds to the 5' position on the HIV s12 target
CC to which the 3' end of the probe binds
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 156 GTCAATGACACTCG 170
DB 1 GTCAATGACACTCG 15
RESULT 1441
AAT11976/c
ID AAT11976 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAT11976;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 13-MAR-1996 (first entry)
XX
XX CMV antisense oligonucleotide (ISIS 5480).
XX antisense; cytomegalovirus; CMV; human; therapy; prophylaxis; diagnosis;
XX intermediate early complex; IE1; IE2; DNA polymerase gene; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..17
FT FT /tag= a
FT FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
XX US5442049-A.
XX
XX 15-AUG-1995.
XX
XX 25-JAN-1993; 93US-00009263.
XX
XX 19-NOV-1992; 92US-00927506.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Baker B, Draper K, Anderson K;
XX WPI; 1995-292538/38.
XX

PT New oligo-nucleotide inhibits cytomegalovirus replication - by binding to
PT a portion of cytomegalovirus RNA, for the diagnosis, prophylaxis and
PT treatment of CMV diseases.
XX
XX Example 10; Col 17; 66pp; English.
XX
XX AAT11971-84 are antisense oligonucleotides (ONs) against human
CC cytomegalovirus (CMV) that displayed activities of at least 50 % of
CC control (ISIS 2922 shown in AAT11961). It was found that up to 4 internal
CC mismatches could be tolerated without loss of antiviral activity. DNA
CC antisense ONs targeting CMV DNA or RNA coding for the IE1, IE2 or DNA
CC polymerase proteins have been shown to be effective in therapy,
CC prophylaxis and diagnosis of CMV infection. The ONs may be modified to
CC reduce nuclease resistance and to increase their efficacy. Modifications
CC include phosphorothioate backbones, alkyl and halogen-substituted sugar
CC moieties at the 2' position. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF
CC field.)
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 135 CAAGAAGATCAACG 149
DB 16 GAAGAAGCAACG 2
RESULT 1442
AAT01678/c
ID AAT01678 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAT01678;
XX
XX 17-DEC-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Peptide nucleic acid targeting CMV IE2 nuc sig 2.
XX
XX peptide nucleic acid; PNA; cytomegalovirus; CMV; papillomavirus;
XX antiviral; diagnostic; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH misc_feature 1..17
FT FT /tag= a
FT FT /note= "at least one (and preferably all) of the backbone
FT subunits are composed of amide units, so that the
FT oligomer consists of the nucleobases attached covalently
FT to a polyamide backbone"
XX
XX WO9504748-A1.
XX
XX 16-FEB-1995.
XX
XX 09-AUG-1994; 94WO-US009039.
XX
XX 09-AUG-1993; 93US-00104438.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Anderson KP, Crooke ST, Mirabelli CK, Ecker DJ, Cowsewrt LM;
XX WPI; 1995-090841/12.
XX
XX New peptide nucleic acid oligomers hybridisable to cytomegalovirus or
PT papillomavirus - are stable anti-sense molecules with high affinity for
PT single stranded DNA, used for treating infections.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 44; 65pp; English.
XX
XX New oligomers are claimed which (A) have at least one peptide nucleic
CC


```
Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1032 TGACTTGGCCCTGGC 1046
   :||:|||||:|
Db 3 UGACUUGGCGUUGC 17

RESULT 1445
AAV97521
ID AAV97521 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV97521;
XX
DT 17-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human EGF-R target sequence nucleotide position 2624.
XX
KW Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR; EGF-R; target sequence;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; inhibition; cell proliferation;
KW cancer; genetic drift; detection; mutation; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9833893-A2.
XX
PD 06-AUG-1998.
XX
PF 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000730.
XX
PR 31-JAN-1997; 97US-0036478P.
XX
PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-00985162.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (UYAS-) UNIV ASTON.
XX
PI Akhtar S, Fell P, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-437449/37.
XX
DR Enzymatic nucleic acids - which cleave RNA derived from an epidermal
PT growth factor receptor, useful for inhibiting cell proliferation and for
PT treating cancers.
XX
PS Claim 5; Page 74; 109pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules (NAMs)
CC which specifically cleave RNA derived from an epidermal growth factor
CC receptor (EGF-R) gene. AAV97221 to AAV98043 and AAV99979 to AAV99090
CC represent specifically claimed target sequence from human EGF-R. AAV98044
CC to AAV98866 and AAV98867 to V9878 represent hammerhead ribozymes and
CC hairpin ribozymes respectively for human EGF-R. The NAMs are useful for
CC cleaving EGF-R RNA in the treatment of a condition associated with EGF-R
CC expression levels e.g. to inhibit cell proliferation in the prevention or
CC treatment of cancers. The NAMs can also be used as diagnostic tools to
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
CC the presence of EGF-R RNA in a cell
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 989 CCCAGAACCTGCTCA 1003
   |||||:|||||:|
Db 3 CCCAGUACCCGCUCA 17

RESULT 1446
AAV69694
ID AAV69694 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV69694;
```

```
XX
DT 05-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDNF gene exon 1 specific nested probe exon 1B.
XX
KW GDNF; glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor; promoter; seizure;
KW transcription; environmental stimulus; modulator; neural degeneration;
KW Parkinson's disease; Lou Gehrig's disease; developmental defect; tumour;
KW gene therapy; neural degeneration; immunodeficiency; haemophilia; cancer;
KW human; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9846737-A2.
XX
PD 22-OCT-1998.
XX
PF 15-APR-1998; 98WO-US007730.
XX
PR 15-APR-1997; 97US-00842675.
XX
XX (UYNE-) UNIV NEW JERSEY.
XX
PA Black 1A, Woodbury D, Schaar DG, Ramakrishnan L;
PI WPI; 1998-594570/50.
XX
DR New isolated glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor promoter - used
XX to develop products for treating e.g. neuronal degeneration,
XX immunodeficiency, haemophilia or proliferative disorders such as cancers.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 43; 69pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAV69693 and AAV69694 represent nested oligonucleotide probes
CC corresponding to the exon 1 of the human glial cell line-derived
CC neurotrophic factor (GDNF) gene. These were used to identify the
CC initiation of transcription of hGDNF gene. The invention relates to the
CC use of the human GDNF promoter which contains a proximal section which
CC ensures consistent low level GDNF expression in multiple cell types, and
CC a distal section designed to alter transcription during development and
CC in response to environmental stimuli. The GDNF promoter can be used for
CC expressing GDNF in a cell, for identifying modulators and binding
CC partners of a GDNF promoter and modulators of GDNF expression. The
CC products can be used for diagnosis and treatment of disorders involving
CC GDNF such as neural degeneration, e.g. seizures, Parkinson's disease, Lou
CC Gehrig's disease, and various developmental defects resultant from the
CC decreased levels of GDNF during the prenatal and neonatal stage. The GDNF
CC promoter is also used for gene therapy and for expressing heterologous
CC genes for treating e.g. severe combined immunodeficiency, haemophilia or
CC proliferative disorders such as tumours and cancers
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1422 TCGGATCTCCGACA 1436
   |||||:|||||:|
Db 1 TCGGCTCTCCGACA 15

RESULT 1447
AAV17893/C
ID AAV17893 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV17893;
XX
XX 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Anti-CMV oligonucleotide #5480.
XX
```

KW Antisense; oligonucleotide; immediate early; DNA polymerase; CMV;
 KW cytomegalovirus; inhibition; replication; sugar modification;
 KW phosphorothioate; infection; retinitis; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Human herpesvirus 5.

PN WO9845314-A1.

XX 15-OCT-1998.

XX 07-APR-1998; 98WO-US006895.

XX 09-APR-1997; 97US-00838715.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Draper KG, Kisner DL, Anderson KP, Chapman S;

XX WPI; 1998-568330/48.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides that target cytomegalovirus nucleic acid -
 particularly including 2-methoxyethoxy sugar modifications, especially
 for treating viral retinitis, with long-lasting retention in the retina.

XX Claim 7; Page 30; 99pp; English.

XX Antisense oligonucleotides (AA17861-X17924) are targeted to a nucleic
 acid (AA17925-X17948) encoding IE (immediate early) 1 or 2, or DNA
 polymerase of cytomegalovirus (CMV) and are able to inhibit CMV
 replication. Optionally the oligonucleotides include at least one 2'-(2-
 methoxyethoxy) sugar modification or phosphorothioate internucleotide
 linkages. The oligonucleotides are used to inhibit CMV infections (by in
 vivo or in vitro contact with cells, tissues or body fluids), especially
 to treat or prevent CMV infections, particularly retinitis

XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 135 GAGAGAGATCAACG 149

DB 16 GAGAGAGACCAACG 2

RESULT 1448

AAA21066/c

ID AAA21066 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AAA21066;

XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:4292.

XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tubercous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9950403-A2.

XX 07-OCT-1999.

XX

PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;

XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.

XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
 of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.

XX Claim 55; Page 185; 305pp; English.

XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
 cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a TIE-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17884 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for TIE-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA2476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 CC AAA24342 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or TIE-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tubercous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, TIE-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1314 ATCACTACCCCAA 1328

DB 16 ACACAACTACCCCAA 2

RESULT 1449

AAA23257/c

ID AAA23257 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AAA23257;

XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:6483.

XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tubercous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

| | |
|----|--|
| XX | WO9950403-A2. |
| PN | 07-OCT-1999. |
| PD | 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507. |
| XX | 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P. |
| PP | (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC. |
| XX | Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA; |
| XX | WPI; 1999-591315/50. |
| XX | Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability |
| XX | of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors. |
| XX | Claim 54; Page 271; 305pp; English. |
| XX | The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA |
| XX | cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl |
| XX | hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3 |
| XX | gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to |
| XX | AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT, |
| XX | and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their |
| XX | corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to |
| XX | AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086 |
| XX | and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences; |
| XX | AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme |
| XX | sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and |
| XX | AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences; |
| XX | AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequences |
| XX | for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to |
| XX | AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of |
| XX | the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or |
| XX | stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT, |
| XX | integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are |
| XX | especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related |
| XX | macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as |
| XX | neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris, |
| XX | angioblastoma of tubercous scleriosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber |
| XX | syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome, |
| XX | and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2, |
| XX | integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3 |
| XX | Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other; |
| XX | Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17; |
| XX | Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02; |
| XX | Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0; |
| QY | 808 ATTATCCACACGGAG 822 |
| DB | 16 ATTATCCAAACGGAG 2 |
| XX | |
| XX | |
| XX | |
| XX | |
| XX | |
| XX | 19-JUN-2000 (first entry) |
| XX | Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:3697. |
| XX | Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis; |
| XX | integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme; |
| XX | hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; anticdiabetic; |
| XX | ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD; |
| XX | dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis; |
| XX | age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma; |
| XX | RESULT 1450 |
| XX | AAA20471 |
| XX | ID AAA20471 standard; RNA; 17 BP. |
| XX | AC AAA20471; |
| XX | 19-JUN-2000 (first entry) |
| XX | Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:3697. |
| XX | Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis; |
| XX | integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme; |
| XX | hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; anticdiabetic; |
| XX | ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD; |
| XX | dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis; |
| XX | age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma; |

| | |
|----|--|
| KW | myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma; |
| KW | tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome; |
| KW | Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss. |
| XX | |
| OS | Homo sapiens. |
| XX | |
| PN | W09950403-A2. |
| XX | |
| PD | 07-OCT-1999. |
| XX | |
| PF | 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507. |
| XX | |
| PR | 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P. |
| XX | |
| PA | (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC. |
| XX | |
| PI | Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA; |
| XX | WPI; 1999-591315/50. |
| DR | |
| XX | |
| PT | Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability |
| PT | of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors. |
| XX | |
| PS | Claim 55; Page 147; 305pp; English. |
| XX | |
| CC | The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA |
| CC | cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl |
| CC | hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3 |
| CC | gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to |
| CC | AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT, |
| CC | AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17633 to AAA17684 represent their |
| CC | corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to |
| CC | AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086 |
| CC | and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences; |
| CC | AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme |
| CC | sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and |
| CC | AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences; |
| CC | AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequences |
| CC | for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to |
| CC | AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of |
| CC | the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or |
| CC | stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT, |
| CC | integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are |
| CC | especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related |
| CC | macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as |
| CC | neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris, |
| CC | angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber |
| CC | syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome, |
| CC | and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2, |
| CC | integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3 |
| XX | |
| SQ | Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other; |

KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
 KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO954459-A2.
 PN 28-OCT-1999.
 XX 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.
 XX 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.
 PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen J, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
 PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;
 PI Matulic-Adamic J;
 XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.
 DR New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences,
 PT used to treat cancer.
 PT Claim 77; Page 58; 148pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
 CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphoro(di)thioate
 CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic
 CC nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor
 CC in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or
 CC for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.
 CC Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to
 CC correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype,
 CC particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research
 CC reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are
 CC used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves
 CC resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to
 CC AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and
 CC AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their corresponding target sequences.
 CC AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme
 CC sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target
 CC sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and
 CC antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1315 TACAACCTACCCAG 1329
 DB 2 TACAACCTACCCAG 16
 RESULT 1452
 RAO6373
 ID AAF06373 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF06373;
 XX
 DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #3170.
 XX
 KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KW interferon alpha; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200061729-A2.
 XX 19-OCT-2000.
 PD 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
 PF 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
 PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
 XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 DR Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
 PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
 XX Claim 42; Page 128; 164pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
 CC factor Gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/EBP Displacement Protein (CDP).
 CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
 CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
 CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
 CC interferon alpha
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 73.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 686 ACAACCTGTGGCAC 700
 DB 2 ACAUCCUUGUGGCAC 16
 RESULT 1453
 ABK03332/C
 ID ABK03332 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK03332;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CD20 Inozyme #283.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amebzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytooma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; anyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 PN 16-AUG-2001.
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 PF

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX
 FA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 DR
 PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 PT central nervous system injury.
 XX
 PS Claim 30; Page 150; 200pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NIGO). The
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 CC an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NIGO-
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NIGO gene in the
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NIGO activity of the
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 CC NIGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the NIGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NIGO expression. The present
 CC sequence is an inozyme of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e-02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 395 ATCAGGTGCAGTCTC 409
 DB 15 ATCAGGTGCAGTCTC 1
 RESULT 1454
 ABK03331/c
 ID ABK03331 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK03331;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CD20 Inozyme #282.

XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 XX cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 XX muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NIGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 XX DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 XX B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 XX human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 XX MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 XX inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 XX cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 XX Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 XX Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO200159103-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 PF
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 DR
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 PT central nervous system injury.
 XX
 PS Claim 30; Page 150; 200pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NIGO). The
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 CC an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NIGO-
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NIGO gene in the
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NIGO activity of the
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 CC NIGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the NIGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NIGO expression. The present
 CC sequence is an inozyme of the invention

```
CC sequence is an inozyme of the invention
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
SQ
  Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
  Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 396 TCAGGTGAGTCTCC 410
Db 17 TCAGGTGAGTCTCC 3
  RESULT 1455
  AAD03853/c
  ID AAD03853 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
  AC AAD03853;
  XX
  XX
  XX 02-JUL-2001 (first entry)
  DE Human cell cycle checkpoint protein, hchk1 DNA amplifying PCR primer #2.
  KW Human; cell cycle checkpoint; chk1; tumour; malignancy;
  KW cell growth inhibitor; development deficiency; PCR primer; DNA damage;
  KW kinase; ss.
  XX Homo sapiens.
  OS
  XX
  XX US6218109-B1.
  PN
  XX
  PD 17-APR-2001.
  XX
  XX 05-SEP-1997; 97US-00924183.
  PF
  XX 05-SEP-1997; 97US-00924183.
  PR
  XX (BAYU ) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
  PA
  XX Elledge SJ, Sanchez Y;
  PI
  XX WPI; 2001-289827/30.
  DR
  XX New Chk1 proteins and gene sequences encoding the proteins useful as
  PT probes for a portion of the chromosome associated with tumors and other
  PT malignancies, growth and/or development deficiencies.
  XX
  PS Claim 17; Col 24; 37pp; English.
  CC
  CC The present sequence is a degenerate PCR primer used for amplifying the
  CC human cell cycle checkpoint protein, hchk1 DNA. The cell cycle
  CC checkpoints are regulatory pathways that control the order and timing of
  CC cell cycle transitions, and ensure that critical events such as DNA
  CC replication and chromosome segregation are completed with high fidelity.
  CC The chk1 protein controls cell cycle in response to DNA damage. It
  CC functions as kinase and phosphorylates the key regulators of Cdk tyrosine
  CC phosphorylation. The checkpoint gene sequences are used as probes for a
  CC portion of the chromosome associated with tumors and other malignancies,
  CC as well as growth and/or development deficiencies. The chk1 proteins are
  CC useful for generating specific antibodies and for inhibiting growth of
  CC cells
  XX
  SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
  Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
  Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1033 GACTTTGGCTGCTCC 1047
Db 17 GACTTTGGCTGCTCC 3
```

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RESULT 1456
AAS95074/c
ID AAS95074 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAS95074;
AC AAS95074;
XX
XX 13-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human otoferlin exon PCR primer #39.
DE
XX
XX Human; mouse; otoferlin; OTOF; brain; auditory function; PCR primer;
KW autosomal nonsyndromic prelingual deafness; DFNB9; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200170972-A2.
PN
XX
XX 27-SEP-2001.
PD
XX
XX 23-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB000578.
PF
XX
XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0191738P.
PR
XX (INSP ) INST PASTEUR.
PA (CNRS ) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
PA
XX Yasunaga S, Grati M, Cohen-Salmon M, El Amraoui A, Petit C;
PI Weil D;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-611499/70.
DR
XX
XX Novel human gene Otoferlin, underlying an autosomal recessive
PT nonsyndromic prelingual deafness, DFNB9, and proteins encoded by the
PT gene, implicated in deafness.
PT
XX Claim 25; Page 17; 99pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a purified polynucleotide (I) encoding a protein
CC sequence (II) encoded by a novel human gene, otoferlin (OTOF) or the long
CC human otoferlin isoform in brain. (I) was identified as underlying an
CC autosomal nonsyndromic prelingual deafness DFNB9, and is thus useful for
CC detecting deafness disease in humans and for characterising the functions
CC of proteins and genes encoding them in auditory function. AAS95022-
CC AAS95248 represent human and mouse otoferlin coding sequences, PCR
CC primers and related sequences of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
  Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
  Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 495 CCGGCTGCTGAGGG 509
Db 15 CAGGCTGCTGAGGG 1
  RESULT 1457
  ABN08906/c
  ID AEN08906 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
  XX
  XX AEN08906;
  AC
  XX
  XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
  DT
  XX
  XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8898.
  DE
  XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
  KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
  KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
  XX
  XX Homo sapiens.
  OS
  XX
```

PN WO200192524-A2.
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8998; 214pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 165 ACTCGAGGTGGCG 179
Db 15 ACTCGAGGTGGCG 1
RESULT 1458
ABN00075/c
ID ABN00075 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN00075;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:67.
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX OS skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200192524-A2.
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 67; 214pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1181 ATGAGATGGCCACAG 1195
Db 16 ATGAGATGGACACAG 2

RESULT 1459
ABN00074/C
ID ABN00074 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN00074;
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX Human GMMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:66.
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GMMLP-1; hGDMMLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS
FN W0200192524-A2.
FN
PD 06-DEC-2001.
PD
PD 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
PF
PF 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMMLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 66; 214pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.

CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIFO
CC at ftp.wifo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1181 ATGAGATGGCCACAG 1195
Db 17 ATGAGATGGACACAG 3

RESULT 1460
ABN08905/C
ID ABN08905 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABN08905;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GMMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8897.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GMMLP-1; hGDMMLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS W0200192524-A2.
FN
PD 06-DEC-2001.
PD
PD 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
PF
PF 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMMLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8897; 214pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.

CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 165 ACTCGAGGTGGCCG 179
 DB 16 ACTCGAGGTGGCCG 2
 RESULT 1461
 ABN00076/c
 ID ABN00076 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABN00076;
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:68.
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; Gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 PN
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 PF
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT

PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption/ionisation, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 68; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1181 ATGAGATGGCCACAG 1195
 DB 15 ATGAGATGGCCACAG 1
 RESULT 1462
 ABN08904/c
 ID ABN08904 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABN08904;
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8896.
 DE
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; Gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 PN
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 PF
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
XX
PT New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
PT e.g., liver or bone.
XX
XX
PS Example 2; Page 179; 418pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
CC KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
CC invention has cytoskeletal activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta,
CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1397 AGCTGTTGCAGTTTG 1411
|||
Db 15 AGCTGTTGCAGTTG 1

RESULT 1465
ABV78816/c
ID ABV78816 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABV78816;
XX
DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 62.

XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX Human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1229046-A2.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2002.
XX

PR 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX
PI Zhan J;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX
XX
PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX
XX
PS Example 2; Page 71; 718pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
XX protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
XX has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
XX two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
XX codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
XX shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
XX shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
XX to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
XX important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
XX mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
XX useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
XX therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
XX such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
XX HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
XX foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
XX skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
XX clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
XX male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
XX example from the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 41 CAGGAGGACGACGAG 55
|||
Db 17 CAGGAGGACGACGAG 3

RESULT 1466
ABV78819/c
ID ABV78819 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABV78819;
XX
DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 65.

XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX Human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1229046-A2.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2002.
XX


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PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX
XX Zhan J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX
XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 72; 718pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABS98519 to ABS98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate, are
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 40 GCAGGAGGACACGCA 54
DB 15 GCAGGAGGACACGCA 1
RESULT 1467
ABK19255
ID ABK19255 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABK19255;
AC
XX
XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human ERG Amberzyme target sequence Seq ID No 1902.
DE
XX
XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarrhythmic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
XX
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KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNzyme; inozyme;
KW amberzyme.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200188124-A2.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2001.
PD
XX
XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
XX
XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
PR
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX
XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin P, Randi AM;
XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
XX
XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 124; 149pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
CC under conditions suitable for administering (I) to the patient in
CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
CC ABK17344-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
CC related PCR primers of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1295 CCACGAGGAGTTCA 1309
DB 3 CCACGAGGAGTTCA 17
RESULT 1468
ABS75020
ID ABS75020 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABS75020;
AC
XX ABS75020;
XX
XX 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 546.
DE
XX
```

KW PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
 KW contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
 KW dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2002102252-A1.
 PN
 PN 01-AUG-2002.
 PD
 PD 06-APR-2001; 2001US-00827998.
 PF
 PF 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 XX
 XX (GUYY/) GU Y.
 XX (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
 PA
 PA Gu Y, Shannon ME;
 PI WPI; 2002-697817/75.
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
 PT associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy.
 PT
 PT Example 2; Page 147; 353pp; English.
 PS
 PS This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes one
 CC of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
 CC hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
 CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
 CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
 CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
 CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
 CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
 CC the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
 CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
 CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
 CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
 CC human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 289 CTTGCTCTCCACGG 303
 DB 1 CTTGCTCTCCACAGG 15
 RESULT 1469
 ABV90264
 ID ABV90264 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV90264;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 977.
 XX
 KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1239051-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA
 PA Shannon M;
 PI WPI; 2002-684061/74.
 XX
 XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSHL1.
 PT
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 977; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 PS
 PS The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1242 CATCTTCGATCTT 1256
 DB 3 CATCTTCGATCTT 17
 RESULT 1470
 ABV91092/c
 ID ABV91092 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV91092;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1805.
 XX
 KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1239051-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX

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XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Shannon M;
XX DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
XX PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
XX PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1805; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
XX CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX CC acids (SI, AB883999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
XX CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
XX CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
XX CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
XX CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
XX CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
XX CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
XX CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
XX CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
XX CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
XX CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
XX CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
XX CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
XX CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
XX CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1451 ATCCATCTTCTCTCA 1465
DB |||||
16 ATCCATCTTCTCTCA 2

RESULT 1471
ABV91093/c
ID ABV91093 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV91093;
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1806.
XX KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
XX KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
XX KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.

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EP1239051-A2.
11-SEP-2002.
28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PI Shannon M;
DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1806; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (SI, AB883999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1451 ATCCATCTTCTCTCA 1465
DB |||||
15 ATCCATCTTCTCTCA 1

RESULT 1472
ABV90265
ID ABV90265 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV90265;
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 978.
XX KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
XX KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
XX KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

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XX Homo sapiens.
 OS EPI239051-A2.
 XX 11-SEP-2002.
 XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Shannon M;
 XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.

Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
 -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 activity of human POSHL1.

Example 2; SEQ ID NO 978; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling
 protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 acids (S1, AB883999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 for identifying a specific binding partner. (II) and nucleic acids (II)
 encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 Derwent by the European Patent Office

Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1242 CATCTTCGTAATCTT 1256
 |||||
 Db 2 CATCTTCGTAATCTT 16

RESULT 1473
 ABV90266
 ID ABV90266 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ABV90266;
 XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 979.

KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX EPI239051-A2.
 XX 11-SEP-2002.
 XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Shannon M;
 XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.

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 printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 Derwent by the European Patent Office

Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1242 CATCTTCGTAATCTT 1256
 |||||
 Db 1 CATCTTCGTAATCTT 15

RESULT 1474
 ABV91091/c
 ID ABV91091 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ABV91091;
 XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)